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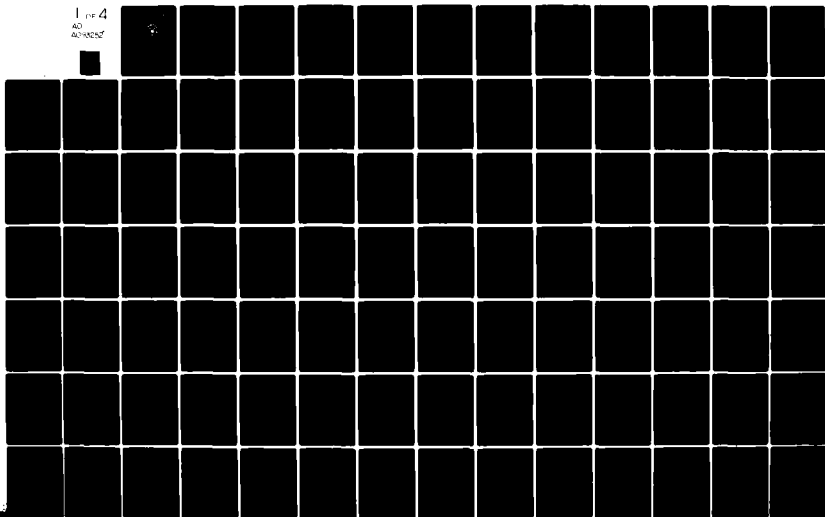
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ADVANCED SIMULATION OF DIGITAL FILTERS

by

Gerald S. Doyle

September 1980

Thesis Advisor:

D. E. Kirk

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Advanced Simulation of Digital Filters

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

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# ABSTRACT

An Advanced Simulation of Digital Filters has been implemented on the IBM 360/67 computer utilizing Tektronix hardware and software. The program package is appropriate for use by persons beginning their study of digital signal processing or for filter analysis. The ASDF programs provide the user with an interactive method by which filter pole and zero locations can be manipulated. Graphical output on both the Tektronix graphics screen and the Versatec plotter are provided to observe the effects of pole-zero movement.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Digital methods have recently begun to dominate the selection of transmission and filtering schemes. When the student first confronts the discrete domain, he encounters a series of unfamiliar concepts. While most of the discrete concepts have parallels in the continuous or s-domain, this dualism is not apparent initially.

The programs comprising the Advanced Simulation of Digital Filters (ASDF) provide the user with a convenient method for developing intuition in the discrete domain. This is achieved by allowing the user to generate digital filters by directly entering the poles and zeros into a graphics terminal. The ASDF programs then perform the calculations required to display the characteristics of the user generated filter.

The overriding objective of the ASDF program package is to provide the user with an interactive method for modifying the filter pole/zero locations in the z-plane, as well as to compute the filter responses. Both time and frequency responses are computed and displayed graphically on the Tektronix 4012 graphics terminal. [Ref. 9]

## II. SELECTION OF ASDF ALGORITHMS

There are several parameters which are particularly important in selecting the algorithms used in the ASDF programs. Since one of the primary objectives of these programs is to provide the user with clear explanations of methods for computing digital filter characteristics, direct or straightforward methods should be used. The importance of developing a user's intuition for the discrete domain and digital filters suggests that graphical rather than numerical outputs would be most appropriate. The use of graphical outputs to characterize a filter's responses implies minimum importance of precision in these results. Since the reason for computing the filter characteristics is to develop the user's intuition for the discrete domain, there are no pressing constraints on the selected algorithms with regard to computational efficiency, speed, or memory space utilization. In fact, the final ASDF package spends the greatest portion of its execution time making the interface with the  $z$ -plane, and the form of the output easy to understand and to use. The greatest part of the memory space utilized for the ASDF programs is consumed in the interfacing processes rather than in the methods by which the data is stored, used, or computed.

#### A. ALGORITHMS SELECTED

Because of the above stated objectives, a simple algorithm was selected for computation of time domain responses of digital filters. Once the user enters the desired pole and zero locations, a direct-form-two difference equation representation of the filter is generated [Ref. 5]. The unit sample sequence is used for the filter input, the difference equations are solved recursively in the discrete time domain and the unit sample response is recorded as the output. The unit step response is calculated by a similar method.

It is known that the direct-form-two filter implementation is very sensitive to parameter variations, and as such cannot be utilized in situations requiring extreme accuracy. The advantages associated with simplicity of understanding the algorithms, the ease of programming the general case, and the deemphasis of accuracy in outputs for marginally stable filters outweighs this disadvantage.

#### B. DEFINING THE DATA STRUCTURE

A detailed description of the important variables in the ASDF programs is given in Appendix B. There is, however, an overriding data structure common to all portions of the ASDF package which is important.

The array POLZRO holds the locations of the poles and zeros of the filter under analysis. In all cases, zeros are

stored in POLZRO(I,J) for values of I from one to ten. Pole locations are stored in POLZRO(I,J) for values of I from eleven to twenty. Only the top half plane pole of each complex pair is stored. There are five sections of POLZRO(I,J), i.e. values of J from one to five. POLZRO(I,1) is the real part of the rectangular representation of the Ith root. POLZRO(I,2) is the imaginary part of the rectangular representation of the Ith root. POLZRO(I,3) and POLZRO(I,4) are the magnitude and angle portions of the Ith root location in polar form. POLZRO(I,5) is the root type designator. Root type designators are: one for real zeros, two for complex zeros, three for real poles, and four for complex poles.

The array IROOTS(I) holds the numbers of roots of each type of root already entered into the system. IROOTS(1) and IROOTS(3) hold the number of real zeros and poles, respectively. IROOTS(2) and IROOTS(4) hold the number of complex zero and pole pairs, respectively.

The variable IERROR is the error flag, which is set whenever the user generates an error. There are numerous possible errors. These include trying to delete roots which have not been entered, or adding roots which cause the maximum system order to be exceeded.

### III. IMPLEMENTED SOLUTION

Having determined the general form of the solution it remained to generate the software implementation. There were five major areas to be programmed: the interface with the z-plane, the time response, the frequency response, the plotting of output curves, and the supervisory routines.

#### A. INTERFACE WITH THE Z-PLANE

Since the method by which the user modifies the pole and zero locations in the z-plane is of no theoretical interest, the discussion of this implementation will be brief. Extensive coverage of the subroutines employed and the definitions of the variables used is reserved for Appendix B.

The ASDF command which allows the user to make pole-zero modifications in the z-plane is POLZRO. This command initiates execution of a load module which is structured as depicted in figure 3-1. Each of the boxes shown represents a subroutine. Lines with arrow heads on both ends indicate that program control passes to the subroutine and then directly back to the calling routine with no intermediate branches. The main program, MAIN, initializes the required arrays, and tests to ensure that the user has generated a realizable causal filter.

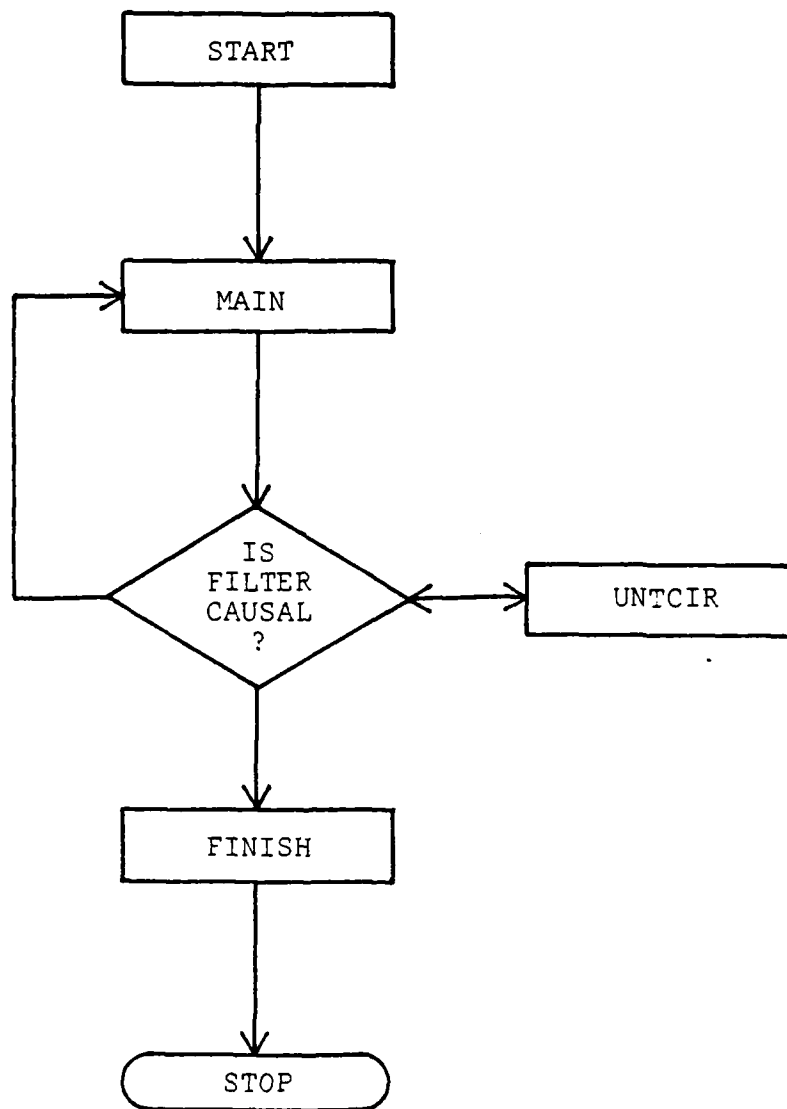


Figure 3-1 Flowchart Of POLZRO

The actual interaction with the z-plane is accomplished in subroutine UNTCIR. The structure of UNTCIR is diagrammed in figure 3-2. The large double ended arrow indicates that there are many subroutines of the form CRRMMM. The subroutines LETTER and BOXUC generate the unit circle and command array. PLOT-10 software [Ref. 10] statements determine the location of the user positioned cursor. This cursor position is adjusted with software tabs to one of twenty-six possible locations. Based on the X and Y location of the adjusted cursor position a specific subroutine is selected for execution. The flashing alphanumeric cursor is positioned in the selected command box using the adjusted cursor location as a reference. The subroutine then reads two alphanumeric characters typed by the user. The combination "space", "e" indicates that the user wishes the selected subroutine to be executed. The combination "space", "x" indicates that the user wishes to terminate the pole zero manipulation phase of the program.

All of the commands which change the status of the z-plane have names of the form CRRMMM where C is either "A" for add root(s) or "D" for delete root(s). The RR indicates root type: RZ - real zero, CZ - complex zero, RP - real pole, CP - complex pole. The MMM stands for the mode of data entry. IAG stands for interactive graphics i.e. the roots will be adjusted with the cursor. POL and RCT stand for polar and rectangular, respectively. The general

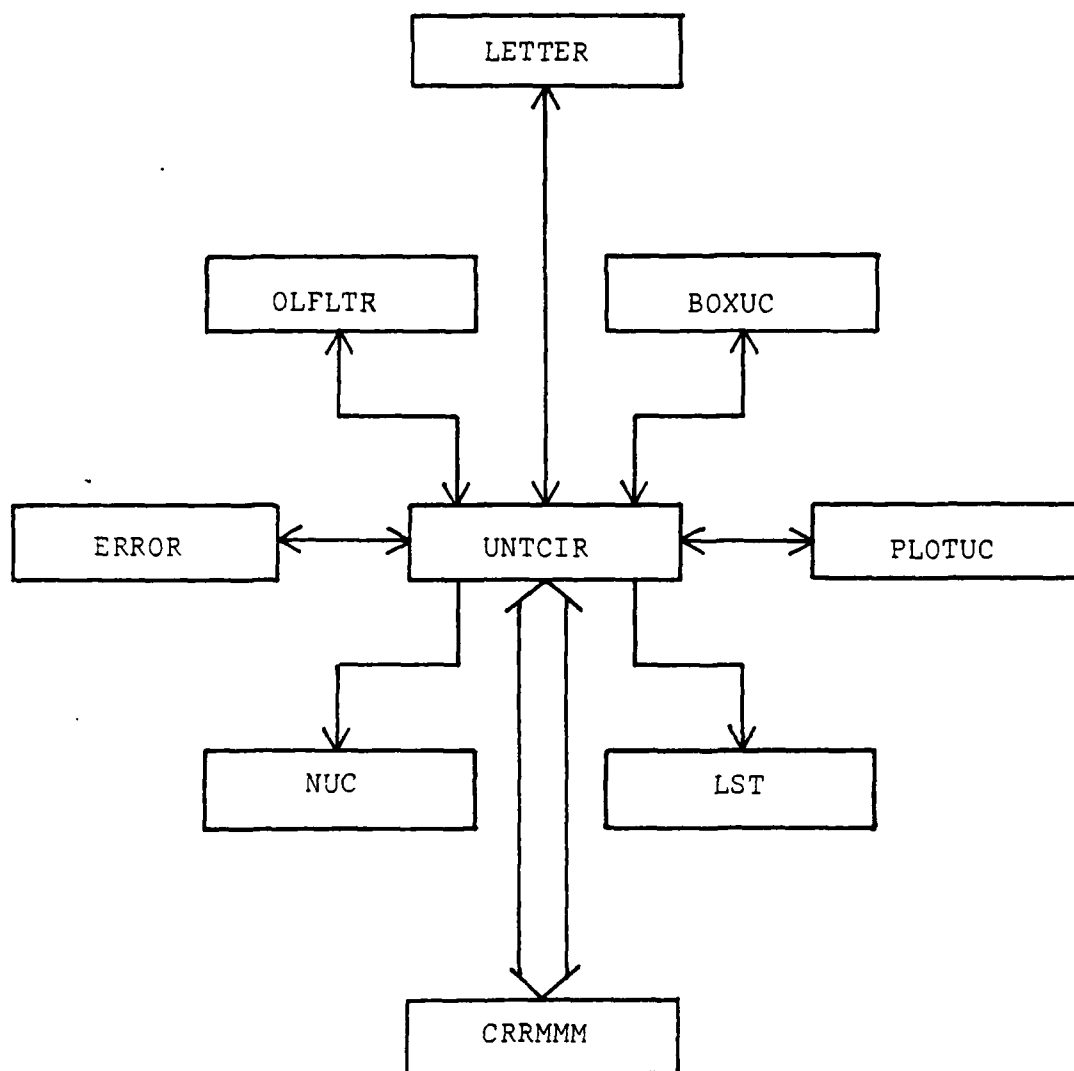


Figure 3-2 Structure Of Subroutine UNTCIR



structure of the CRRMMM subroutines is described in figure 3-3.

All CRRMMM subroutines follow the same general pattern. The POLZRO table is checked to determine whether or not the issued command is valid. Poles and zeros must be present before they can be deleted. There cannot be more than ten poles or ten zeros. The desired pole or zero location is next acquired. For subroutines adding roots<sup>1</sup> the entered location is that of the root(s) to be added. For subroutines deleting roots the entered location is any location near the root(s) to be deleted. Using subroutine LOCATE, the POLZRO table is searched for the root of the correct type which is nearest the specified location. This nearest root is then highlighted. In all cases, except when adding roots in the IAG mode, the user is asked whether or not the correct location has been determined. Once the root location is verified the root is added and plotted with subroutines STRRTS and PLOTRT. For subroutines deleting roots the POLZRO table is adjusted with subroutine UPDATE and the unit circle is redrawn.

The user may make an error in carrying out the above steps, i.e., by placing a pole outside the unit circle, by exceeding the maximum system order, or by entering a zero outside ten units from the origin. In each of these cases an

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<sup>1</sup> Hereafter, poles and zeros will be referred to as roots.

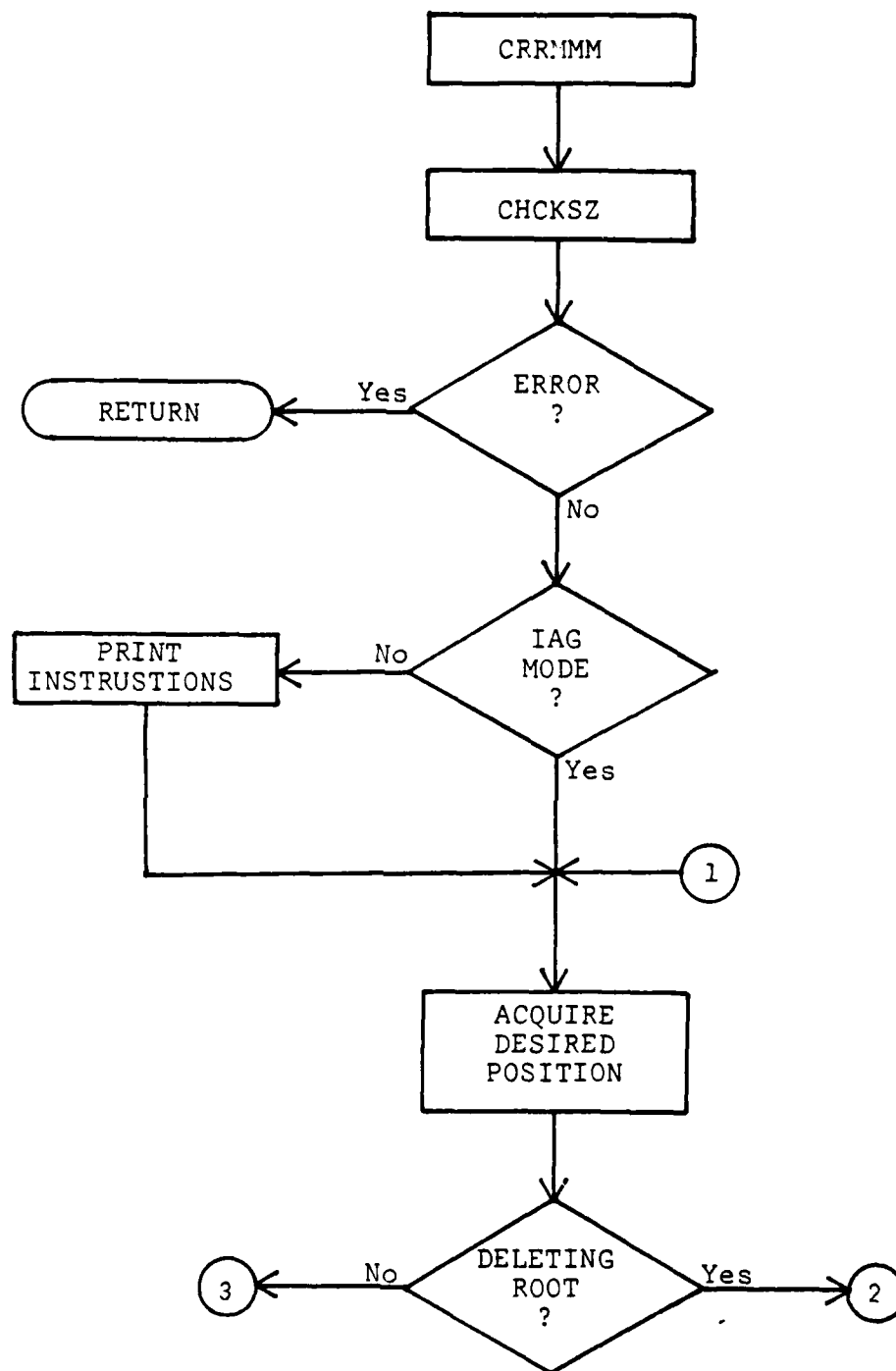


Figure 3-3a Structure of CRRMMM Subroutines

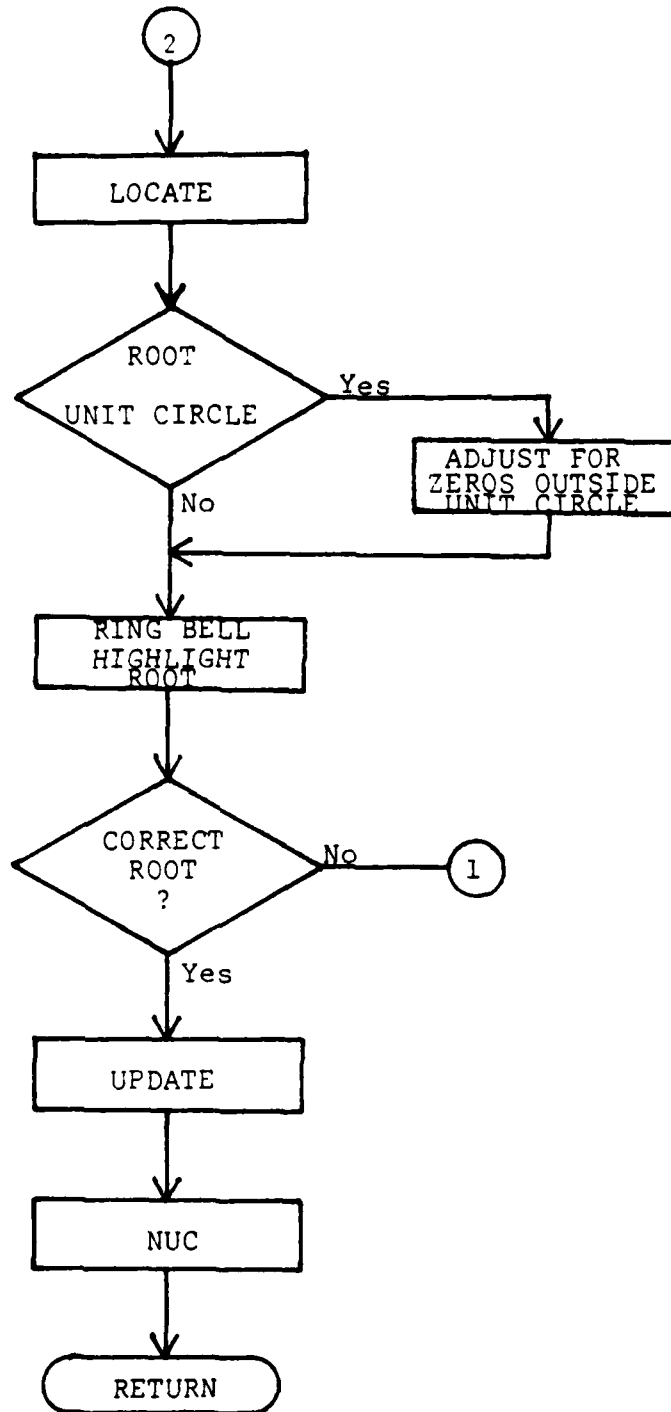


Figure 3-3b Structure Of CRRMMM Subroutines Continued

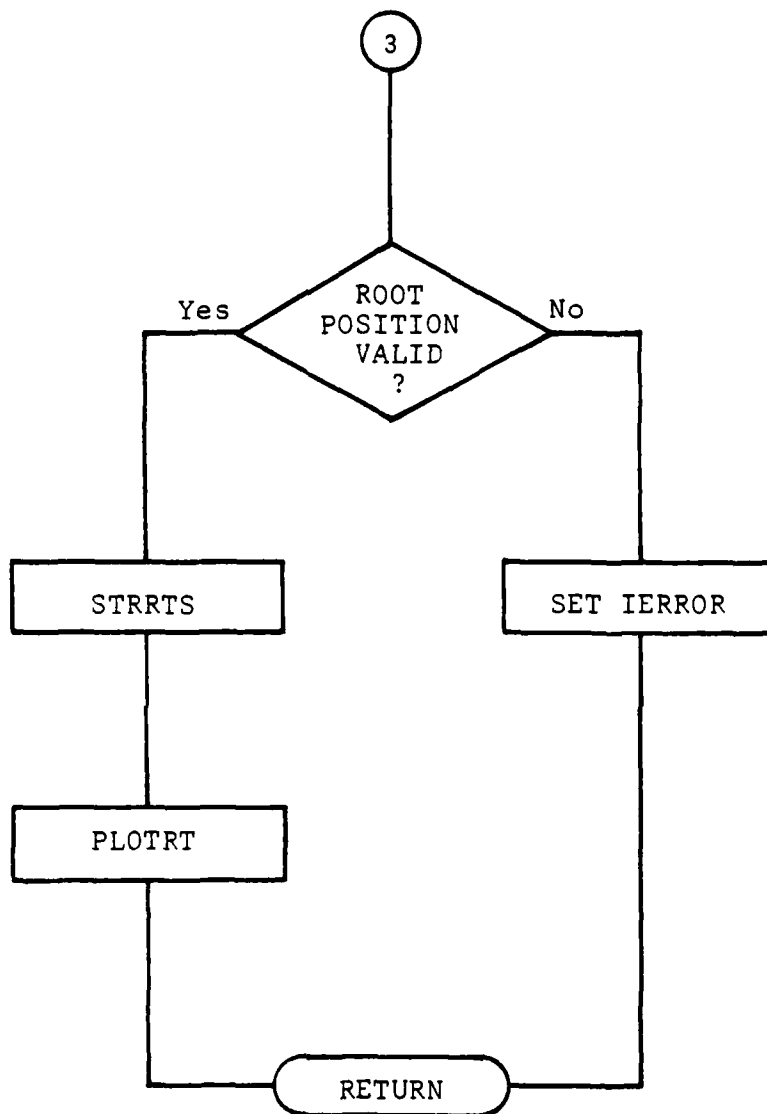


Figure 3-3c Structure Of CRRMMM Subroutines Continued

error flag is set. Subroutine ERROR handles the printing of messages and subroutine LST prints a listing of the current filter status before the program resumes.

## B. TIME RESPONSE

The transfer function of a digital filter is defined in equation 3.1. The  $z_i$ ,  $p_i$ ,  $a_k$ , and  $b_r$  will be defined in a subsequent section. The variable A is an arbitrary constant assigned by the user and is called the filter gain.

$$H(z) = \frac{A \prod_{i=1}^M (z - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (z - p_i)} = \frac{\sum_{r=0}^M b_r z^{r-N}}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k z^{-k}} \quad (3.1)$$

Inherent in generating the time domain response with a direct-form-two filter implementation are the determination of the coefficients  $a_k$  and  $b_r$  in equation (3-1), and the computation of the unit sample and unit step sequences. Having determined the filter coefficients, the time domain response of the filter is determined by using the appropriate filter input sequence and recording the output of the filter for the desired number of points. This is accomplished by recursively solving a difference equation which characterizes the filter for 1024 time points. The standard direct-form-two filter implementation is shown in figure 3-4. The  $z^{-1}$  terms represent unit time delays. This

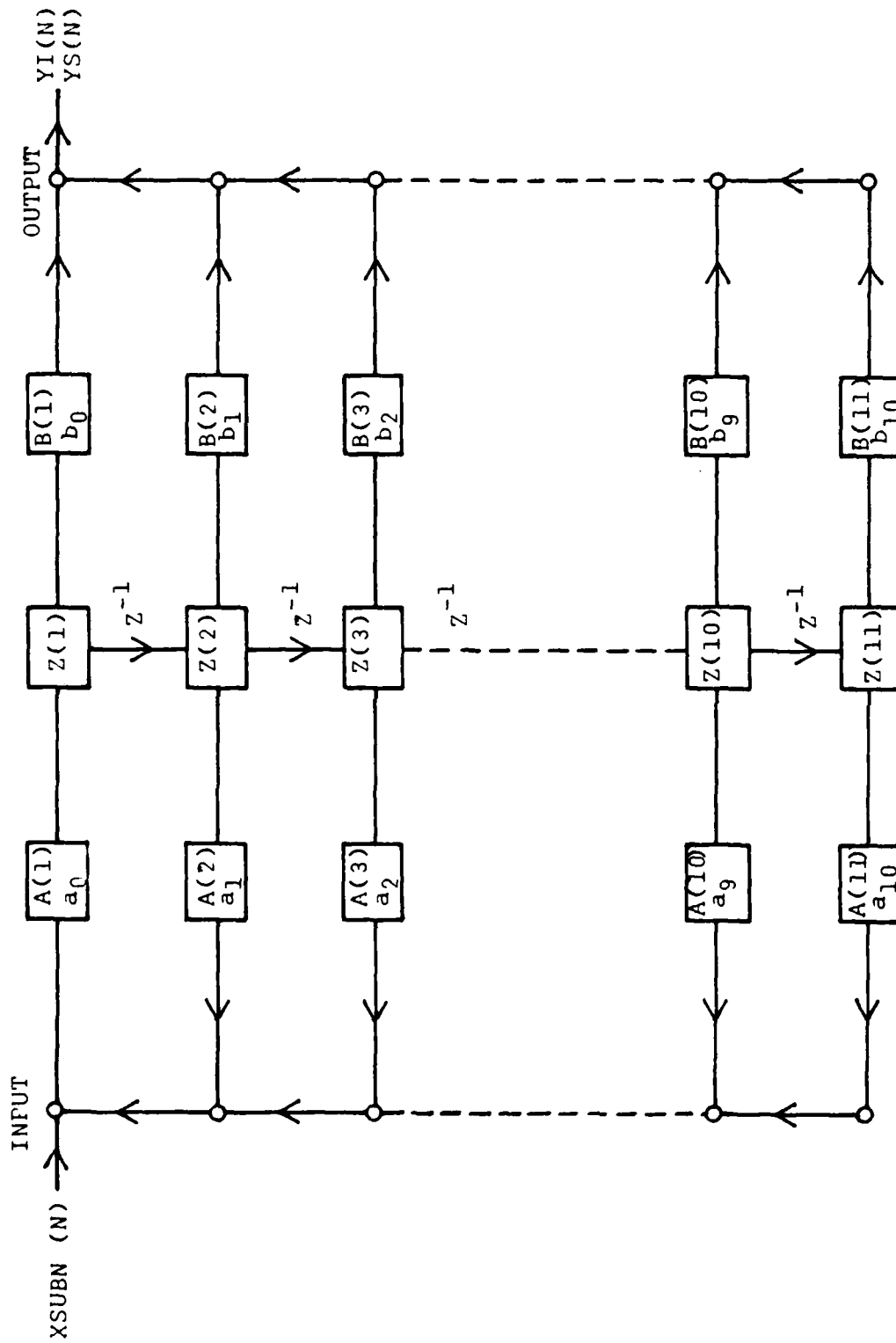


Figure 3-4 Direct Form Two Filter Implementation

figure corresponds to the difference equations:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k y(n-k) + \sum_{r=0}^N b_r x(n-N+r) \quad (3.2)$$

To compute the filter's time response, three operations are required: calculate the  $a_k$  and  $b_r$  coefficients, generate the input sequence  $x(k)$ ,  $k=0, 1, \dots, 1024$ , solve the difference equations and store the filter output values. There are four central subroutines which perform these operations: ASUBK, BSUBR, RSPNSE, and COEFF. Subroutines ASUBK, BSUBR, and COEFF generate the filter coefficients starting with the pole and zero locations specified. Subroutine RSPNSE solves the difference equations by coordinating the other three routines, generating the appropriate input sequence, and storing the output sequence values.

The ASUBK and BSUBR subroutines are identical in structure and purpose. ASUBK computes the degree of the denominator polynomial as two times the number of complex pole pairs plus the number of real poles. A complex vector is formed named POLES, which holds a listing of all the poles of the filter under analysis. The POLZRO array stores real poles in the form  $X+j0$ . Only the top half plane pole of each complex pole pair is stored, i.e.,  $(X+jY)$ , where  $X$  and  $Y$  are non-negative. The vector POLES has entries for all real poles and both poles of each complex pole pair.

Once the POLES vector has been generated the subroutine COEFF multiplies out the factors of the form  $(z-p_i)$  to generate the coefficients of the denominator polynomial.

The algorithm for multiplying out the denominator polynomial is essentially the same as would be done by hand. multiplication of a series of literal factors of the form  $(z-p_i)$ . The vector POLES is passed to the COEFF subroutine as the vector V. Since the denominator factors are of the form  $(z-p_i)$ , the V vector is changed to hold the values  $-p_i$ . If the system is of order less than ten, the remaining positions of V are filled with zeros. The degree of the denominator polynomial is subsequently used to determine how many poles are actually located at the origin.

The vectors used in the subroutine COEFF hold the coefficients for the polynomial being generated. The literal powers of "z" are suppressed. The vector H1 always contains the partial product of the K factors previously multiplied together. The vector H2 represents the old partial product times the "z" of the  $(z-p_i)$  factor. Since the coefficient of "z" is always one, H2 is a left shifted version of H1. The vector H3 represents the partial product times the next pole location ( $p_i$ ). This next  $-p_i$  value is stored in V(1). The new H1 vector is formed by adding the H2 and H3 vectors. H1 now contains the product of the first K+1 factors. The values in the V vector are next shifted such that the next pole location to be multiplied is always



in the V(1) position. These four steps are repeated ten times to generate the coefficients of the complete polynomial in "z". The formula for the transfer function requires coefficients of the denominator polynomial in terms of  $z^{-1}$  so the order of the coefficients is reversed.

Figure 3-5 depicts several iterations of the algorithm used in the COEFF subroutine. Figure 3-5a shows the initial conditions for each of the vectors defined in the above paragraph. Figure 3-5c shows the values of the vectors after the first iteration. Figure 3-5f shows the vector values after the second iteration. The third and subsequent iterations follow this pattern.

In precisely the same way as described above, the  $a_k$  coefficients are generated with the ASUBK subroutine. The zero locations are stored in POLZRO exactly as are the poles. The generation of the vector ZEROS and the use of the subroutine COEFF parallels the BSUBR subroutine exactly.

The significant variables in subroutine RSPNSE are: XSUBN, INPUT, OUTPUT, FLTRGN, A, and B. The vectors A and B hold the already computed values of  $a_k$  and  $b_k$ . A(1) holds  $a_0$ ; A(2) holds  $a_1$  . . . A(11) holds  $a_{10}$ . The  $b_r$  are stored similarly in the B vector. XSUBN is the current value of the input sequence. INPUT is the value of the node so labeled in figure 3-4. OUTPUT is similarly noted on figure 3-4. FLTRGN is the value of the filter gain, and is assigned by the user. The vector Z holds the delayed INPUT values.

								V
H1	.	.	.	0	0	0	1	$-p_1$
H2	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	$-p_2$
H3	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	$-p_3$
								$-p_4$
								.
								.
								.

Figure 3-5a. Initial Conditions Of COEFF Vectors.

								V
H1	.	.	.	0	0	0	1	$-p_1$
H2	.	.	.	0	0	1	0	$-p_2$
H3	.	.	.	0	0	0	$-p_1$	$-p_3$
								$-p_4$
								.
								.
								.

Figure 3-5b. Values Of COEFF Vectors Before The End Of The First Iteration.

							V
H1	.	.	.	0	0	1	$-p_1$
H2	.	.	.	0	0	1	0
H3	.	.	.	0	0	0	$-p_1$
							$-p_2$
							$-p_3$
							$-p_4$
							$-p_5$
							.
							.
							.

Figure 3-5c. Values Of COEFF Vectors starting The Second Iteration.

							V
H1	.	.	.	0	0	1	$-p_1$
H2	.	.	.	0	1	$-p_1$	0
H3	.	.	.	0	0	$-p_2$	$+p_1 p_2$
							$-p_2$
							$-p_3$
							$-p_4$
							$-p_5$
							.
							.
							.

Figure 3-5d. Values Of COEFF Vectors before The End Of The Second Iteration.

							V
H1	.	.	.	1	$-(p_1 + p_2)$	$(p_1 p_2)$	$-p_3$
H2	.	.	.	1	$-p_1$	0	$-p_4$
H3	.	.	.	0	$-p_2$	$(p_1 p_2)$	$-p_5$
							$-p_6$
							.
							.
							.

Figure 3-5e. Values Of COEFF Vectors Starting The Third Iteration.

							V
H1	.	.	1	$-(p_1 + p_2)$	$(p_1 p_2)$		$-p_3$
H2	.	1	$-(p_1 + p_2)$	$(p_1 p_2)$	0		$-p_4$
H3	.	0	$-p_3$	$+(p_1 + p_2)p_3$	$-(p_1 p_2 p_3)$		$-p_5$
							$-p_6$
							.
							.
							.

Figure 3-5f. Values Of COEFF Vectors before The End Of The Third Iteration.

$Z(1)$  is no delay;  $Z(2)$  is delayed one time unit;  $Z(3)$  is delayed two time units, etc.

The subroutine RSPNSE generates the appropriate input sequence. For the unit sample response the input sequence is 1, 0, 0, 0, . . . . For the unit step response the input sequence is 1, 1, 1, 1, . . . . The appropriate value of XSUBN is determined by the type of input sequence. The variable INPUT is then computed to be the sum of XSUBN and the  $a_k$ 's times the delayed INPUT values. The filter output is the sum of the  $b_r$ 's times the delayed INPUT values. These output values are then multiplied by the filter gain, FLTRGN, and stored in the appropriate array: YI for the unit sample response, YS for the unit step response.

### C. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

For discrete systems, the frequency response is found by evaluating the system transfer function at points on the unit circle. Subroutine FRQNCY generates both the phase and the magnitude of the transfer function.

The important variables in the FRQNCY subroutine are: AA, BB, THETA, Z, NNUM, and NDEN. The variables AA and BB are the double precision values of the A and B vectors described in the section on time response. THETA is the angular displacement around the unit circle for which a value of the frequency response is calculated. Z is the

classical z-plane variable:

$$Z = \exp(j \text{ THETA}) \quad (3.3)$$

NNUM is the number of numerator terms. NDEN is the number of denominator terms.

The frequency response is computed for 1024 points around the unit circle. All points computed are for THETA greater than zero and less than  $\pi$ . The values of Z for THETA greater than  $-\pi$  and less than zero are neither computed nor plotted since the magnitude of the transfer function is an even function of THETA and the phase response is an odd function of THETA.

The generation of the  $a_k$  and  $b_r$  coefficients has already been discussed in the section on time domain response. The evaluation of  $H(z)$  is straightforward. The value of THETA is incremented through 1024 steps from zero to  $\pi$ . For each value of THETA generated, the value of Z is computed. The value of  $H(z)$  is then computed in two parts. The numerator is the sum of NNUM terms of the form  $b_r$  times  $z^{-r}$  for  $r=0, 1, 2, \dots, \text{NNUM}-1$ <sup>1</sup>. The denominator is one minus the sum of (NDEN-1) terms of the form  $a_k$  times  $z^{-k}$  for  $k=1, 2, 3, \dots, \text{NDEN}-1$ <sup>2</sup>. Dividing numerator by denominator

---

<sup>1</sup> NNUM is equal to the degree of the numerator plus one.

<sup>2</sup> NDEN equals the degree of the denominator plus one.

yields  $H(z)$ . The phase of  $H(z)$  is then determined using the principal values of the arctangent function; the results are stored in the vector YP. The magnitude of  $H(z)$  is computed, multiplied by FLTRGN, the filter gain, and subsequently stored in the vector YM.

#### D. OUTPUT PLOTS

The output plots generated by ASDF are generated by two different software programs each being different implementations of the same plotting requirements. One set of plots is generated using PLOT-10 software on the Tektronix 4012 terminal. Another set of plots utilizes the Versatec plotter and associated software. [Ref. 7] The PLOT-10 software is adequately covered in reference 10. The Versatec software is explained in Technical Note-034 in the computer center.

The plots which are generated on both devices are essentially the same. There are five plots generated on the 4012 terminal: unit sample response, unit step response, phase response, magnitude of the transfer function, and magnitude of the transfer function in decibels. Both of the time domain plots are terminated when the output value has stabilized to within one percent of the maximum generated system output. All 1024 points of the phase and magnitude plots are plotted.

The form of the Versatec output is similar to that of the 4012. One additional plot is included. It shows the unit circle with poles and zeros of the filter being analyzed. Plotting is terminated when the filter output stabilizes to within one percent of the maximum system output generated.

On both devices, the values of unit sample response are stored in a vector YI and plotted with subroutine PLTIMP. The unit step response values are stored in YS, and plotted with subroutine PLTSTP. The phase response is stored in vector YP. The magnitude of the transfer function is stored in vector YM. The magnitude of the transfer function in decibels is stored in YMDB. The three vectors YP, YM, and YMDB are all plotted with subroutine PLTTRF. The Versatec plot of the unit circle is generated with subroutine UNTCR. The 4012 plot of the unit circle and command array are generated with the subroutine UNTCIR.

#### E. SUPERVISORY ROUTINES

There are three supervisory routines used with the ASDF programs. These supervisory routines make the loading of ASDF transparent to the user. There is a substantial amount of file manipulation required to store and load the ASDF programs. A knowledge of the hardware and software available for these purposes is not particularly useful to the user. For these reasons, the supervisory routines are discussed only briefly. Two of these routines are based on



CP/CMS and IBM EXEC environment; the third is written in the IBM-360 Job Control Language.

The JCL program moves the ASDF program from its permanent storage location on DISK02 to the CP/CMS disks OSX001. The two EXEC routines generate an appropriate CP/CMS work space, and manipulate the ASDF text file into a usable form.

The EXEC program ASDF191 resides on the user 191-P-disk. This routine automatically requests and formats ten cylinders of temporary disk space. The ASDF TEXT file is moved from the OSX001 disk to the newly created temporary disk space 192-T. Once in place, The ASDF TEXT file name is changed to ASDF EXEC to generate the next file with the correct file type. ASDF EXEC is then edited to remove the first set of data cards which hold the ASDF192 EXEC program. The 192-T-disk is released and the user is requested to type two commands to the system. The "login 192 P" command makes the 192 disk the P-disk. The "EXEC ASDF192" command begins the execution of the second EXEC file.

The general ASDF192 EXEC structure is depicted in figure 3-6. ASDF192 EXEC is created by ASDF191 EXEC and resides on disk 192. In a manner similar to ASDF191, ASDF192 splits the ASDF TEXT file, which contains all of the component parts of the ASDF program, into a series of smaller files. Once all files have been separated, titles are altered appropriately, text files are loaded into core, and load

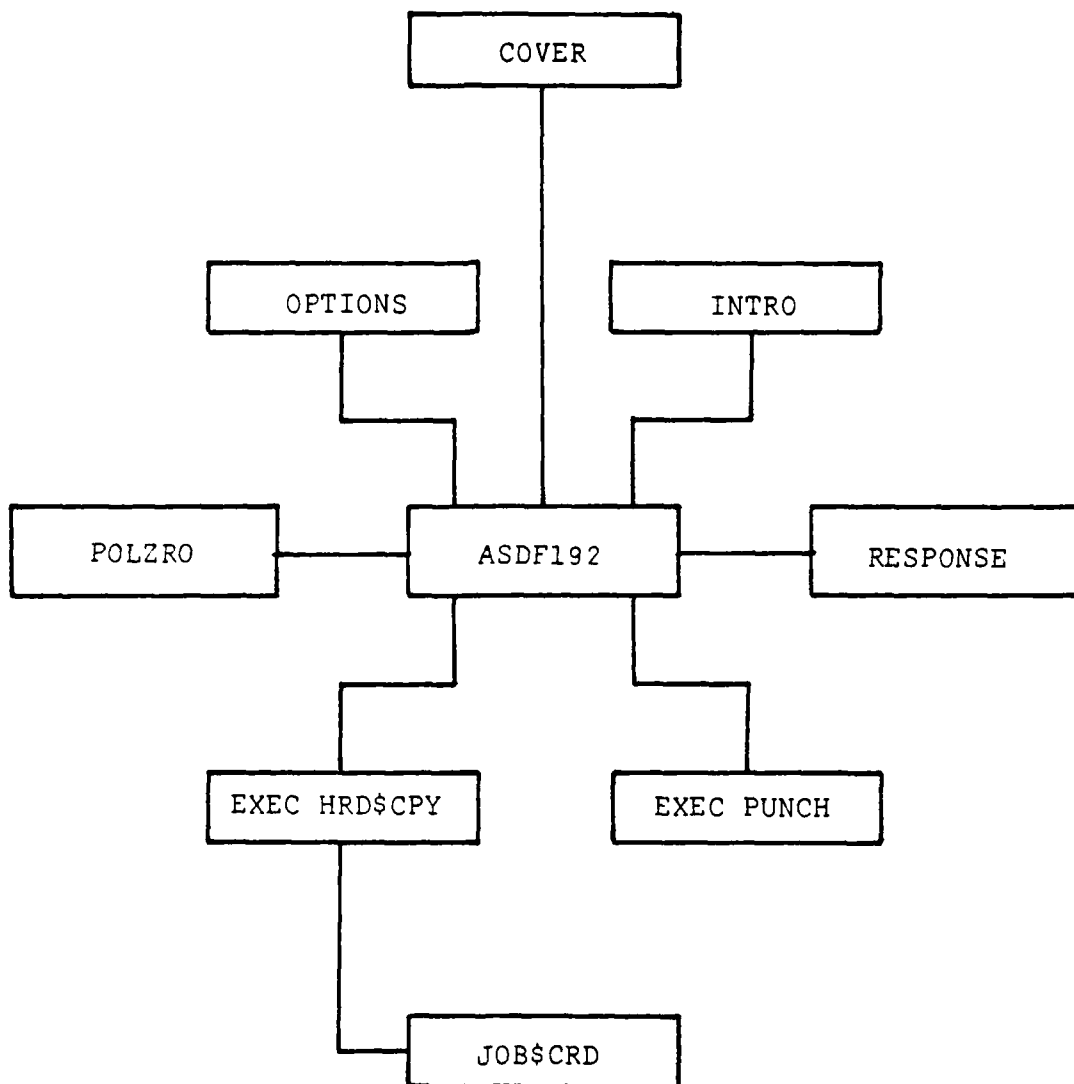


Figure 3-6 Structure Of ASDF192 EXEC

modules are generated. ASDF192 then reverts to an infinite loop, reading and implementing the desired user command. There are six user commands available to the user: POLZRO, RESPONSE, EXEC PUNCH, EXEC HRD\$CPY, OPTIONS, and INTRO. The applicability of these commands is briefly discussed in chapter four. This brief description is also presented by executing the OPTIONS command once ASDF has been loaded.

#### IV. STRUCTURE OF ASDF COMMANDS

The ASDF program generates the time and frequency responses of realizable digital filters of order ten or less. Chapter three describes the algorithms used for these computations. The procedure for executing the ASDF program generally consists of two distinct steps. The first step is to enter the poles and zeros of the filter to be analyzed. The second step is to perform the calculations required to generate and plot the desired filter responses. There are six commands which may be executed within the ASDF environment providing the user with the ability to control the form of the output, to enter the poles and zeros of the filter, and to clarify most questions pertaining to the meaning and use of the general commands. The six fundamental commands available to the user are: OPTIONS, INTRO, POLZRO, RESPONSE, EXEC PUNCH, and EXEC HRD\$CPY. Only the POLZRO command has a subordinate command structure. All of these commands are issued by typing the command on the terminal keyboard in response to: \*ASDF-RE.

The OPTIONS command provides a listing of all commands available to the user. Each command is accompanied by a brief description of its intended use.

The INTRO command writes on the screen six pages of information pertaining to the POLZRO command substructure.

INTRO includes a general description of the data input modes, and a description of several input situations with the appropriate executable commands.

The POLZRO command allows the user to modify or create a filter in the z-plane. All adjustment of poles and zeros must take place with this command. By issuing this command the user may add and delete poles and/or zeros as well as adjust the filter gain constant. The commands which are issued within the POLZRO environment are described in a later section of this chapter.

The RESPONSE command displays the characteristics of the filter being created by the user. Five displays are presented: unit sample response, unit step response, phase of the transfer function, magnitude of the transfer function, and the magnitude of the transfer function in decibels.

The EXEC PUNCH command allows the user to punch a card deck of the filter pole and zero locations on the offline punch. This punched output can be picked up in room 1-140 of the computer center. The cards punched by this command may be subsequently reentered into the system so that this particular filter can be referenced or modified at a later date.

When the user desires to enter a filter in this way, the punched cards are presented to one of the computer operators over the counter in room 1-140. The cards are punched in

the correct format for direct submission into the CP/CMS card reader. The operator subsequently reads this deck into the user's virtual card reader. As the user signs onto a terminal and gains access to CP/CMS, the computer includes an additional message in the standard login typeout showing that the user has a virtual reader file. This message is of the form:

FILES:- 01 RDR, NO PRT, NO PUN

When the user wishes to access this old filter data he must execute the CP/CMS command OFFLINE READ \* \*. The OFFLINE READ command will read the punched card filter data from the user's virtual card reader, and generate a file on the user's disk space entitled FILE FT01F001. Any files with this name present before the OFFLINE READ command is issued will be over-written by the new file. If the user does not wish to lose an older FILE FT01F001, he should use the CP/CMS ALTER command to change the name of the old file that he wishes to protect. Once the user has successfully loaded the ASDF program, the ASDF signature i.e., \*ASDF-RE, is presented. The OFFLINE READ command may be issued any time that this signature appears.

The EXEC HRDSCPY command is available only when the SUBMIT function of CP/CMS is functioning. When the SUBMIT command is not functional a message is sent to the user during the login procedure which states that SUBMIT is not available. the output from this command is ultimately

available in the computer center, and consists of two parts. The first part of the output is the numerical listing of the values of the responses computed by the ASDF program. The EXEC HRD\$CPY command is the only command which will allow the user access to these numerical values. The second part of the output is a series of Versatec plots, each similar to the screen presentations of the RESPONSE command, with one additional plot of the unit circle and pole/zero locations. When the EXEC HRD\$CPY command is executed the ASDF program will ask several questions, using the responses to generate a JOB card. The response to the "ENTER DESIRED JOB NAME" is the title which appears on the final output. ASDF then submits the filter characteristics to the operating system for processing. The hard copy output will be found in the standard output boxes.

#### A. SUMMARY OF DATA INPUT MODES

There are three modes through which the poles and zeros may be entered into the z-plane: 1) interactive graphics, 2) rectangular, and 3) polar. Each of these modes has particular attributes and limitations.

##### 1. Interactive Graphics (IAG)

This mode was designed to enter poles and zeros rapidly, in cases where accuracy is not of prime importance. The interactive graphics mode is characterized by the appearance of the graphics cursor (the intersection of two

lines which trace across the terminal screen). The position of the cursor is controlled by the two thumb wheels located to the right of the interactive ASCII keyboard on the Tektronix 4012 terminal. The coverage of the interactive graphics cursor is limited to values of X and Y greater than -1.1 and less than +1.1. Zeros outside this area must be entered with either the polar or rectangular commands. Careful adjustment of the cursor can usually locate poles or zeros within .002 units of the desired location. Poles must be located within the unit circle.

## 2. Rectangular

This mode was designed to enter from the terminal keyboard, poles and zeros which are known in rectangular coordinates. It is slower than the interactive graphics mode because there is a significant amount of screen rewriting required. The rectangular mode allows much greater accuracy in the location of poles and zeros. Poles may not be entered on or outside the unit circle. Zeros must be located within ten units of the z-plane origin.

## 3. Polar

This mode was designed to enter from the terminal keyboard, poles and zeros which are known in polar coordinates. This mode is also slower than the interactive graphics mode. It allows poles and zeros to be entered to any permissible position in the z-plane. Poles must be entered within the unit circle. Zeros must be entered within



ten units of the z-plane origin. Each polar command has a description of the constraints on the data to be entered automatically written on the screen. This mode is particularly appropriate when constructing all-pass linear phase filters.

#### B. THE POLZRO COMMAND SUBSTRUCTURE

In an attempt to maximize execution speed, a minimum of information is written on the screen, thus reducing the rewrite time after execution of each command. When program execution begins, the user is presented with the unit circle, and a listing of commands on the top left side of the screen. The commands are abbreviated in the following manner. The general command type or mode is specified across the top of the array as INTERACTIVE, RECT, and POLAR (see figure 4-1). Each of these modes conforms to the above description. Down the left side of the array are the commands of the form CRR, where C is the change to be made, A - for add a root, D - for delete a root. RR is for the type of root to be acted upon by the command: RZ - real zero, CZ - complex zero, RP - real pole, and CP - complex pole. As an example, the box in the center column aligned with the row titled DCZ stands for the command "Delete a Complex Zero - Rectangular Coordinates. There are two unique commands listed as NUC, and LST. The New Unit Circle (NUC) command simply redraws the unit circle and command

UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS			
CMDS	INTER-	KEYBOARD	
	ACTIVE	RECT	POLAR
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

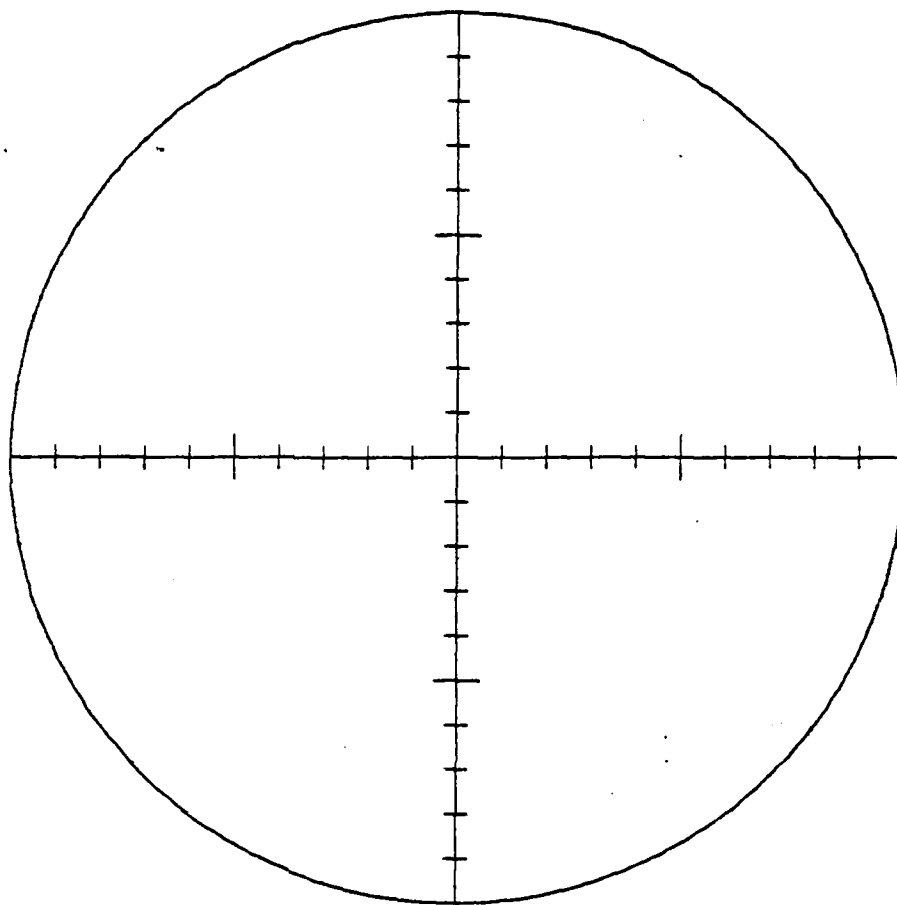


Figure 4-1 Basic Display Format

array. This is appropriate when either too many entries have been made to the terminal, and the command array is no longer clear, or when noise in the line from the computer causes a deformed array or unit circle to be drawn. The LST command provides the user with a listing of the current status of the filter being analyzed, in a self explanatory format.

In all cases when the unit circle and command array just described appear on the screen, an audible tone or bell is heard. This bell indicates to the user that the cursor is to be positioned within one of the boxes in the command array. In order to execute a command, the cursor is positioned in the box associated with the desired command. A single keyboard character (any character but the "return" key is acceptable) is then typed. The cursor then disappears. The system presents a carat pointing to the command that the computer is about to execute; the flashing cursor blinks within the box associated with the command which is about to be executed. If the box so indicated is the command that was selected, the user types a "space", an "e" (for execute) and then "carriage return". In cases where a rectangular or polar mode command is to be executed, the screen is then erased, and new information is printed. In cases where an interactive graphics command is to be executed, only the cursor reappears. This second appearance of the cursor is not accompanied by a bell or audible tone.

This indicates that the cursor is to be positioned within the unit circle. Once so positioned, a single keyboard character is typed (not "return"), and, as appropriate, the unit circle is redrawn to reflect the change in pole or zero locations. After this update of the z-plane, the circle and command array are redrawn with the cursor accompanied by the audible tone.

There are only two exceptions to this scenario. First, if the flashing cursor does not flash in the correct box, the wrong command will be executed. If an incorrect box contains the flashing cursor, the user should not type the "space", "e", sequence. Instead, he should type two other characters (e.g., "space", "space") and then "return." The cursor returns along with the audible tone, calling for a readjustment of the cursor, closer to the desired command box. The second exception occurs when the placement of all of the poles and zeros is completed. In this case, after aligning the cursor with any box, the sequence "space", "x" (for exit), "return" should be typed. This will terminate the input, or modification, stage of the program and present the user with a series of options for the next stage of filter processing. At this point a display appears which explains the options available to the user.

### C. SUMMARY OF POLZRO SUBCOMMANDS

When the cursor appears along with an audible tone, the user is to position the cursor within the command array, and type a keyboard character (not "return"). When the flashing cursor appears within a box, he types ("space", "e", "return") to execute the specified command. "Space" and any other character but "x" will return the user to the command table for cursor readjustment. To terminate the input, or modification mode, the cursor is positioned over any box, and once the flashing cursor enters the box, the characters "space", "x", "return" are typed.

## V. LOADING THE ASDF PACKAGE

The procedure for using the ASDF program consists of either six or seven steps depending on whether or not the ASDF package is resident on OSX001. Usually the program sections of ASDF are stored on the T2314 disk pack OSX001. Each Monday morning the OSX001 disks are scratched so that the ASDF program must be moved from the permanent storage location on DISK02, to the temporary storage location on OSX001. The user may simply sign onto a 4012 terminal, and execute three commands to load ASDF into his virtual machine. Once this loading process has been successfully completed, the commands previously discussed are at the user's disposal for filter analysis.

### A. LOGIN PROCEDURE

With one minor exception, the standard login procedures (specified in Section 4.4.3 of the CP/CMS User's Manual) [Ref. 4] are applicable when entering the CP/CMS system to use ASDF. Due to the size of the ASDF programs the user must request a 400k virtual machine when logging onto CP/CMS. The virtual machine is requested as follows:

login XXXXTNN 400k

where XXXX is the user's computer center number, T is the type of user i.e. G for general user, and P for private

user, and NN is the two digit terminal number. The 400k request in the LOGIN is absolutely mandatory. Without this request the user will be able to load the ASDF program, however, when attempting to execute the RESPONSE command, an error: "INPUT COMMAND ERROR" will result. Should this error occur when the command is correctly spelled the user has no alternative but to logoff and log back on to the system requesting the correct size virtual machine. The remainder of the login procedure is identical to the examples in the CP/CMS user's manual.

#### B. TESTING OSX001 FOR ASDF PROGRAMS

The second step in loading the ASDF programs is to determine whether or not a copy of the programs exists on OSX001. The ASDF programs are permanently stored on the operating system DISK02. The first time that the programs are used each week, the user must move them from DISK02 to the disk OSX001. To determine whether or not OSX001 has the ASDF package, issue the command:

```
TOCP ASDF191 EXEC P1
```

The system will respond:

```
EXECUTION BEGINS...
```

```
237 = OSX001
```

```
ENTER DSNAME OR '/'
```

The correct user response is:

```
F0718.asdf191
```

At this time one of two responses will appear. The particular response received is dependent on whether or not ASDF resides on OSX001.

1. ASDF is on OSX001

When the ASDF programs are located on OSX001, the system response is:

EXTENTS EXHAUSTED, EOF SIMULATED.

4 BLOCKS 63 RECORDS READ

This message indicates that file ASDF191 has satisfactorially been transferred to the user's virtual machine and the user is ready to continue with the subsequent loading steps.

2. ASDF is not on OSX001

When the ASDF programs are not on OSX001, the system response will be:

DATA SET NOT FOUND (OS/360 S213)

ENTER DSNAME OR '/'

This response indicates that the user must move the ASDF programs to OSX001 before the loading procedure may be resumed. The simplest method for accomplishing this transfer is to generate a file on CP/CMS which exactly duplicates the Job Control Language program which follows.

To generate the file which transfers ASDF, logon to CP/CMS. Once the system's responses have been entered and the system is ready, issue the command:

EDIT ASDF JCL



Then type in, or read in<sup>1</sup>, the program which follows.

```
// Standard JOB Card (User's Manual Sec. 3.3.2.1)
// EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=F0718.ASDF,VOL=SER=DISK02,UNIT=3330,
//   DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=F0718.ASDF,VOL=SER=OSX001,UNIT=2314,
//   DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200),DISP=(NEW,KEEP),
//   SPACE=(TRK,(40,1),RLSE)
// EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=F0718.ASDF191,VOL=SER=DISK02,UNIT=3330,
//   DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800),DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=F0718.ASDF191,VOL=SER=OSX001,UNIT=2314,
//   DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=-800),DISP=NEW,KEEP),
//   SPACE=(800,(3,1),RLSE)
//
```

Once this program has been correctly read in to the user's disk, it must be submitted to the operating system using the standard SUBMIT command:

SUBMIT ASDF JCL P1 XXXX

XXXX is the user's computer center number. If the SUBMIT function is working the following messages will be returned:

\*\* CARDS XFERED TO 0098P \*\*

FNAME FTYPE P1 SENT FOR OS BATCH JOB

After a short delay the system will send a second message:  
FROM 0098P33 : JOB SENT TO OS WITH 21 CARDS WRITTEN (Time)  
The user should then revert back to section B above which

---

<sup>1</sup>A deck containing this program is available from Professor Kirk, Sp 302.

discusses the TOCP command. After giving the system a period of time to execute the JCL job which was just submitted, execution of the TOCP command will indicate that the ASDF files are present. If the operating system has not completed executing the transfer, the TOCP request will respond as in paragraph two above.

#### B. LOADING ASDF

Once ASDF resides on disk OSX001, the remaining required steps are simple. The user issues the command:

EXEC ASDF191

The system will type a series of lines onto the terminal. At the conclusion of these typewritten lines the user is prompted to issue the next two commands:

LOGIN 192 P

The system responds:

192 REPLACES P (191)

The next required entry is:

EXEC ASDF192

These two commands will cause a very long list of CP/CMS commands to be typed on the screen. Each of these CP/CMS commands is automatically executed by the operating system in the process of loading the ASDF programs. There are no further commands required from the user to complete the loading process.

When the entire ASDF program package is loaded, the user will be presented with a title page and the instruction: "HIT SPACE AND RETURN TO CONTINUE." Once the user has typed "space" and "return" the display will write out a listing of the commands at his disposal. These commands have already been discussed in chapter four.

## VI. USING ASDF

Each of the following sections constitutes an example for one of the three input modes. Each example uses only one input mode. In general, these modes may be combined during the generation of any particular filter. The mode selected should be the one most convenient to the user.

### A. EXAMPLE ONE - INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

This first example uses the ASDF program in the interactive graphics mode. The objective is to observe the responses of a digital filter which has two real zeros, one at the origin and another at +0.8, two complex poles located at  $(0.8 \pm j0.2)$ , and the filter gain is 1.000. The interactive graphics mode is used since the exact locations of the poles and zeros are not critical. For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the user has already followed the login procedure described in the above paragraphs, and has loaded the ASDF program. The user has already seen the title page, and the two pages of command descriptions. The screen is clear except for the top left corner which shows:

\*ASDF-RE

This group of letters is the signature for the ASDF program

and indicates that the program is ready to execute the user's next command.

Since we must first enter the poles and zeros into the z-plane the appropriate command to type is:

POLZRO

The ASDF program will then draw the screen as shown in figure 6-1, and generate an audible tone. Initially the cursor will be located at some arbitrary position or perhaps may not appear on the screen at all. Movement of the thumb wheels moves the cursor position. Since we wish to execute in the interactive graphics mode, to add a real zero, we move the cursor (intersection of the two lines tracing across the screen) into the box in the left column labeled ARZ, (Add a Real Zero) figure 6-2. We then type any keyboard character except "return".<sup>1</sup> The trace cursor will disappear, and the flashing alphanumeric cursor will appear. The program will print a carat pointing to the box selected by the user. The flashing cursor will move into the box selected.

The user then types the command "space", "e", "return". The flashing cursor disappears, and the trace cursor reappears. The absence of an audible tone at this time indicates that the trace cursor is to be positioned within the unit circle.

---

<sup>1</sup>The 4012 terminal in the computer center requires a "control-s" after every response.

# UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS

CMDS	INTER-	KEYBOARD	
	ACTIVE	RECT	POLAR
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

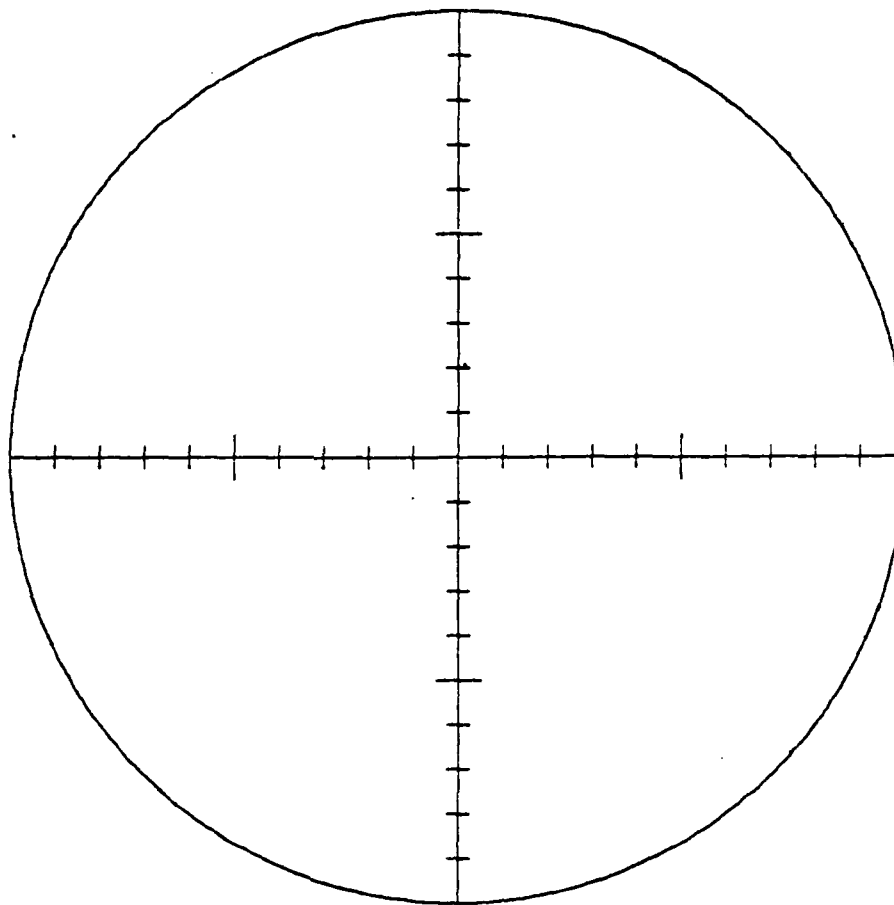


Figure 6-1 Initial Screen Representation After Issuing The Command POLZRO

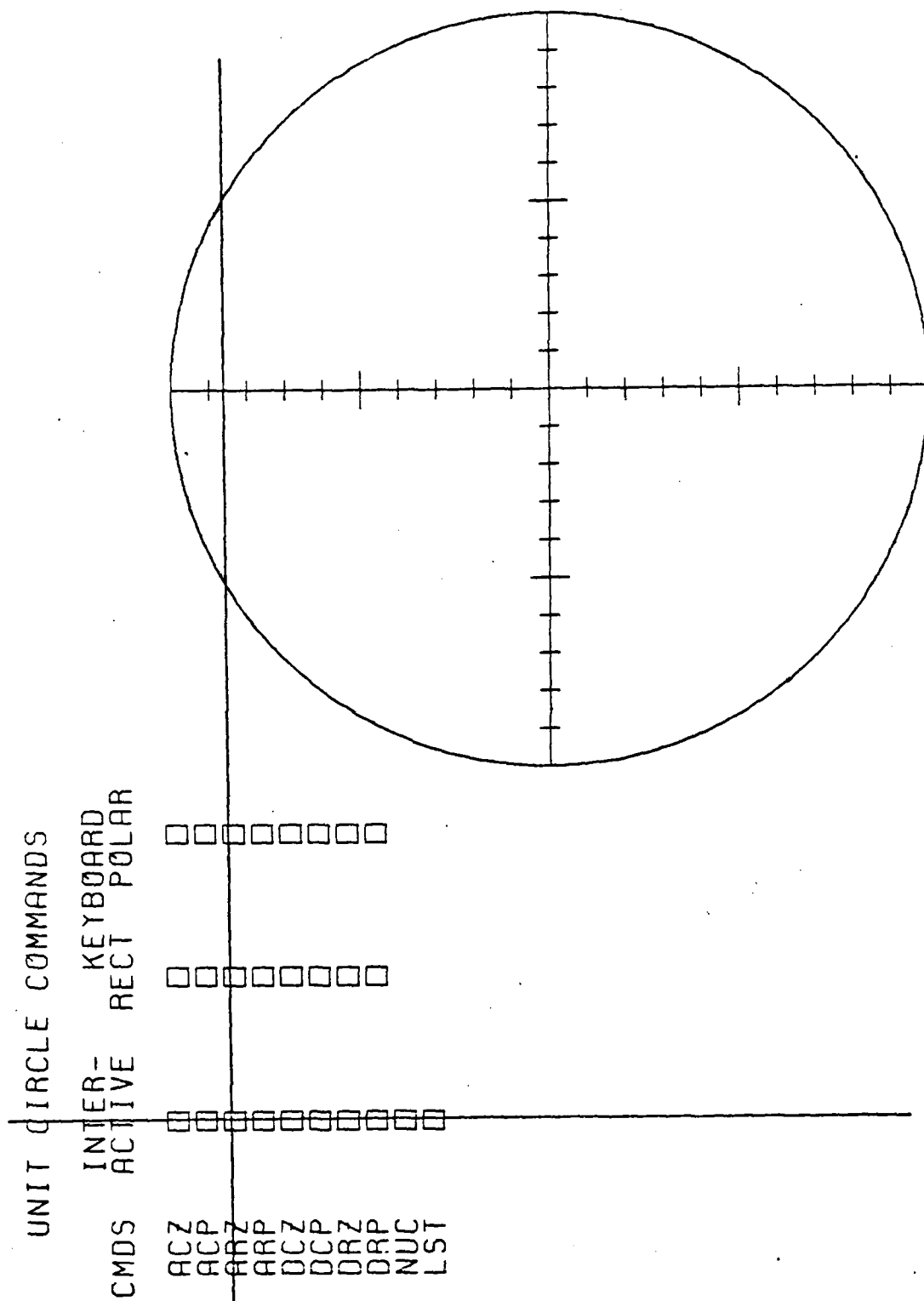


Figure 6-2 Trace Cursor Position For Executing  
The Command "Add A Real Zero"-Interactive Graphics Mode

The trace cursor is adjusted to the position of the desired real zero, (the origin in this case), as shown in figure 6-3. Any keyboard character except "return" is then typed. The ASDF program plots the zero at the origin, and returns the trace cursor with the audible tone. The audible tone reminds the user that the trace cursor is to be positioned in the command array. Since another real zero is to be entered, the cursor is positioned as in figure 6-1b again, and the same steps are followed. When the trace cursor reappears without the audible tone, position it within the unit circle as near as possible to the point  $(0.8 \pm j0.0)$  as shown in figure 6-4. (To enter the zero precisely at 0.8 the rectangular or polar mode would be used.) The steps for entering the complex pole pair exactly parallel those for the previous entries, and are depicted in figures 6-5, and 6-6.

Once all the poles and zeros have been entered, the trace cursor may be aligned with any command box, and a character typed (not "return"). Once the alphanumeric cursor enters that box, the user types "space", "x", "return". The screen is cleared and the user is asked if he wishes to change the default filter gain. Since the default value is 1.0, the user responds "n", the ASDF program clears and responds with: \*ASDF-RE

The next step in the normal sequence is for the user to look at the filter characteristics. To display these



UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS			
CMDS	INTER-	KEYBOARD	
	ACTIVE	RECT	POLAR
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

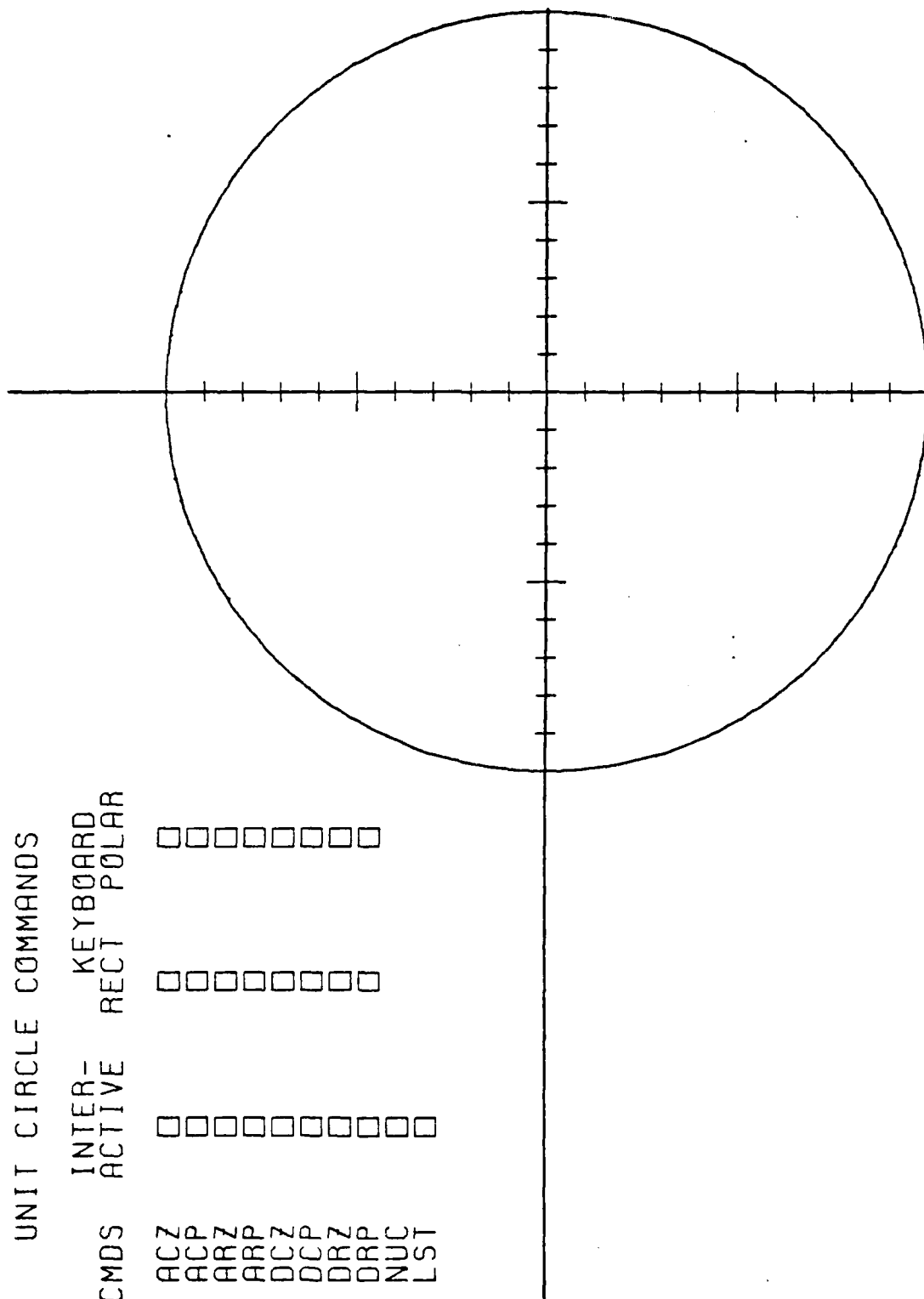


Figure 6-3 Trace Cursor Position Required To Place A Real Zero At The Origin

UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS		
	INTER- ACTIVE	KEYBOARD RECT POLAR
CMD5		
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

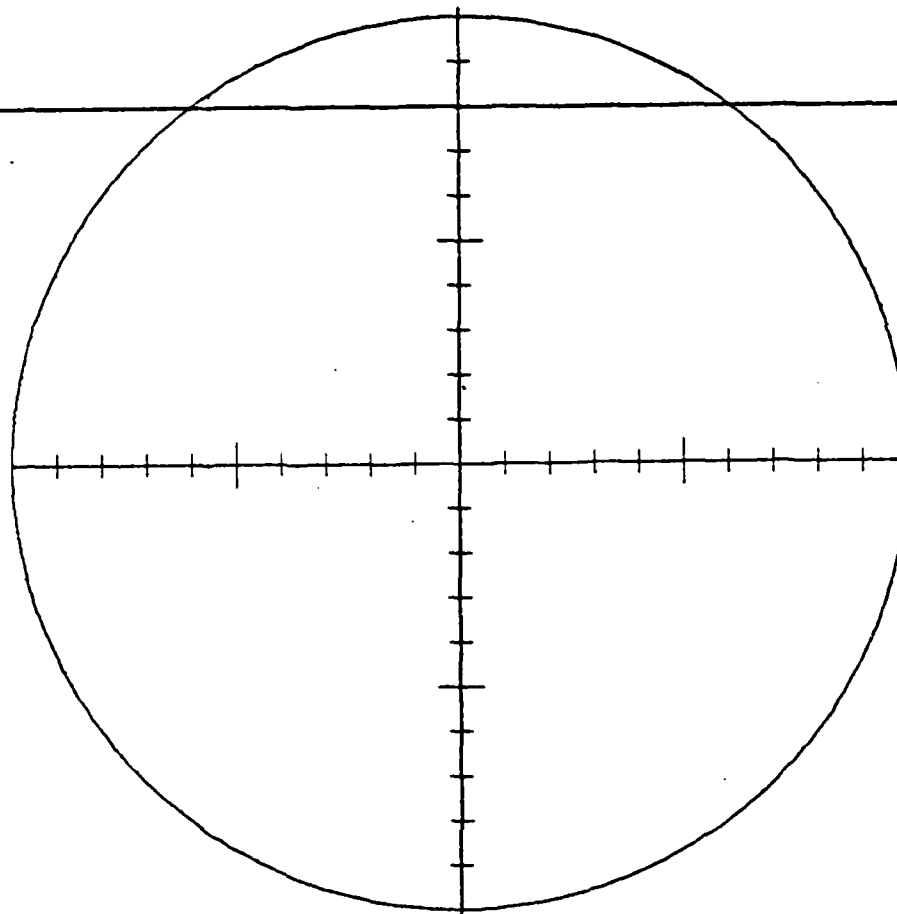
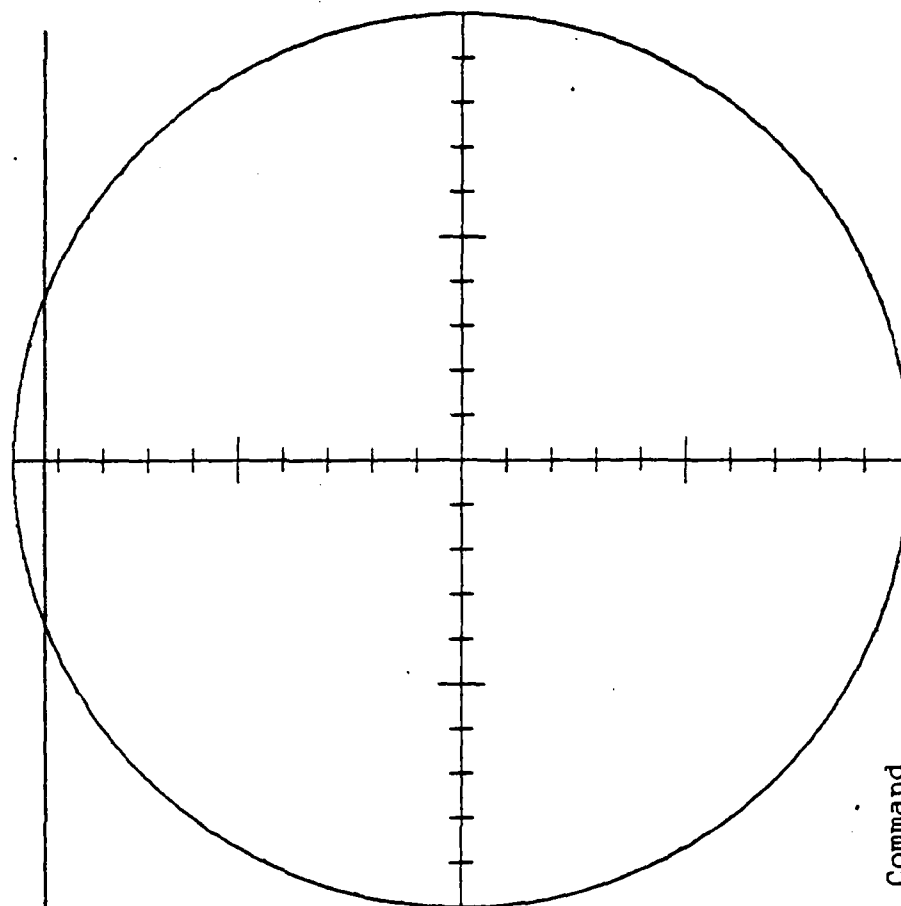


Figure 6-4 Trace Cursor Position Required To Put A Real Zero At (+0.8)

UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS			
CMDS	INTER- ACTIVE	KEYBOARD RECT POLAR	
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>		
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Trace Cursor Position  
Required To Select The Command  
"Add A Complex Pole"-Interactive  
Graphics Mode

Figure 6-5

UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS			
CMDS	INTER- ACTIVE	KEYBOARD RECT	POLAR
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

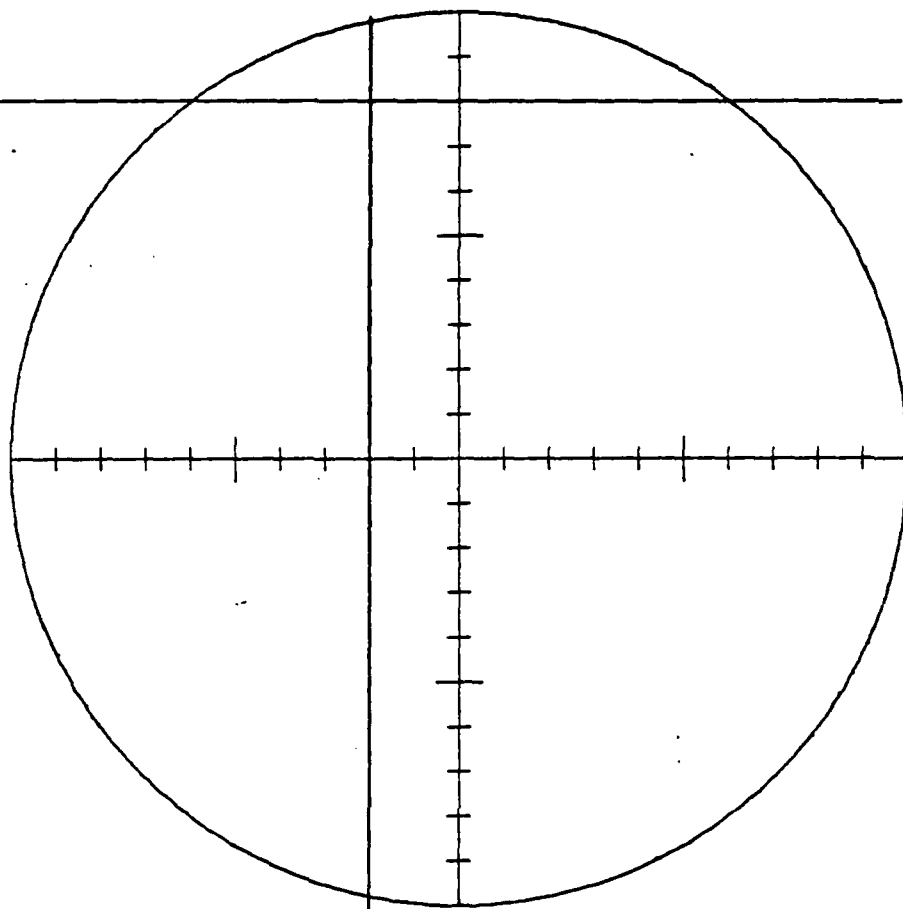


Figure 6-6 Trace Cursor Position Required To Enter A Complex Pole At (0.8+/-j0.2)

characteristics the command typed is:

RESPONSE

To get a hard copy of the filter responses the command:

EXEC HRD\$CPY

is typed. Figures 6-7a, b, c, d, e, f, and g show the pertinent portions of the output.

### 3. EXAMPLE TWO - RECTANGULAR MODE

This second filter example is taken from [Ref. 5], page 222. The filter is a fourth-order low pass Chebyshev. The derivation of the transfer function is described in the text. The given transfer function is factored to give the desired pole/zero locations. The filter has two complex zeros at  $(-1.0 \pm j0.0)$  and two complex pole pairs, one pair at  $(.7498 \pm j.5348)$ , and one pair at  $(.7774 \pm j.2120)$ . The filter gain is given as 0.001836.

In a manner exactly paralleling the previous example, the user selects the command ACZRCT (which stands for Add a Complex Zero - Rectangular Coordinates), by positioning the trace cursor in the appropriate box, as in figure 6-8a. Once a keyboard character is typed, and the alphanumeric cursor moves into the box, the "space", "e", and "return" keys are typed. The ASDF program will erase the screen and draw the display shown in figure 6-8b. The user then types in the rectangular coordinates of either complex zero in the first complex zero pair, figure 6-8c. The system will

```

NUMBER OF REAL ZEROES: 2 PAIRS: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZEROES: 0 PAIRS: 1
NUMBER OF REAL POLES: 0 PAIRS: 1
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLES: 0 PAIRS: 1
FILTER GAIN: 1.00000000

```

Figure 6-7a Pole Zero Locations For Example Two

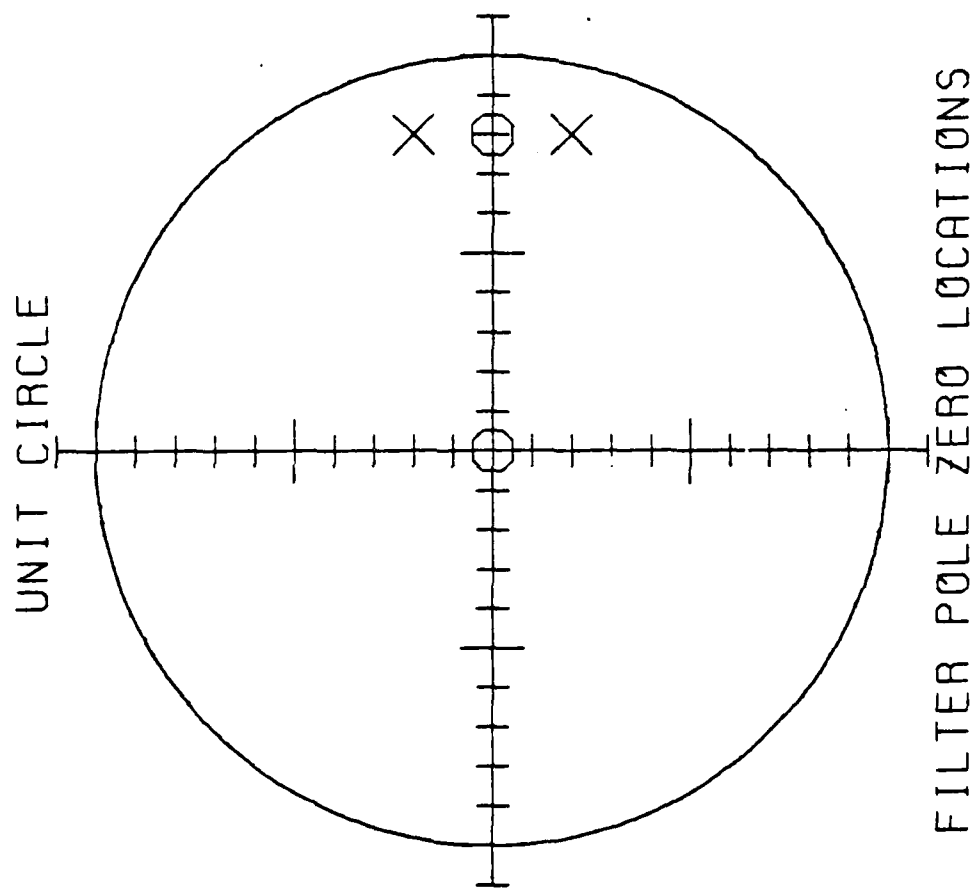


Figure 6-7b Pole Zero Locations For Example Two

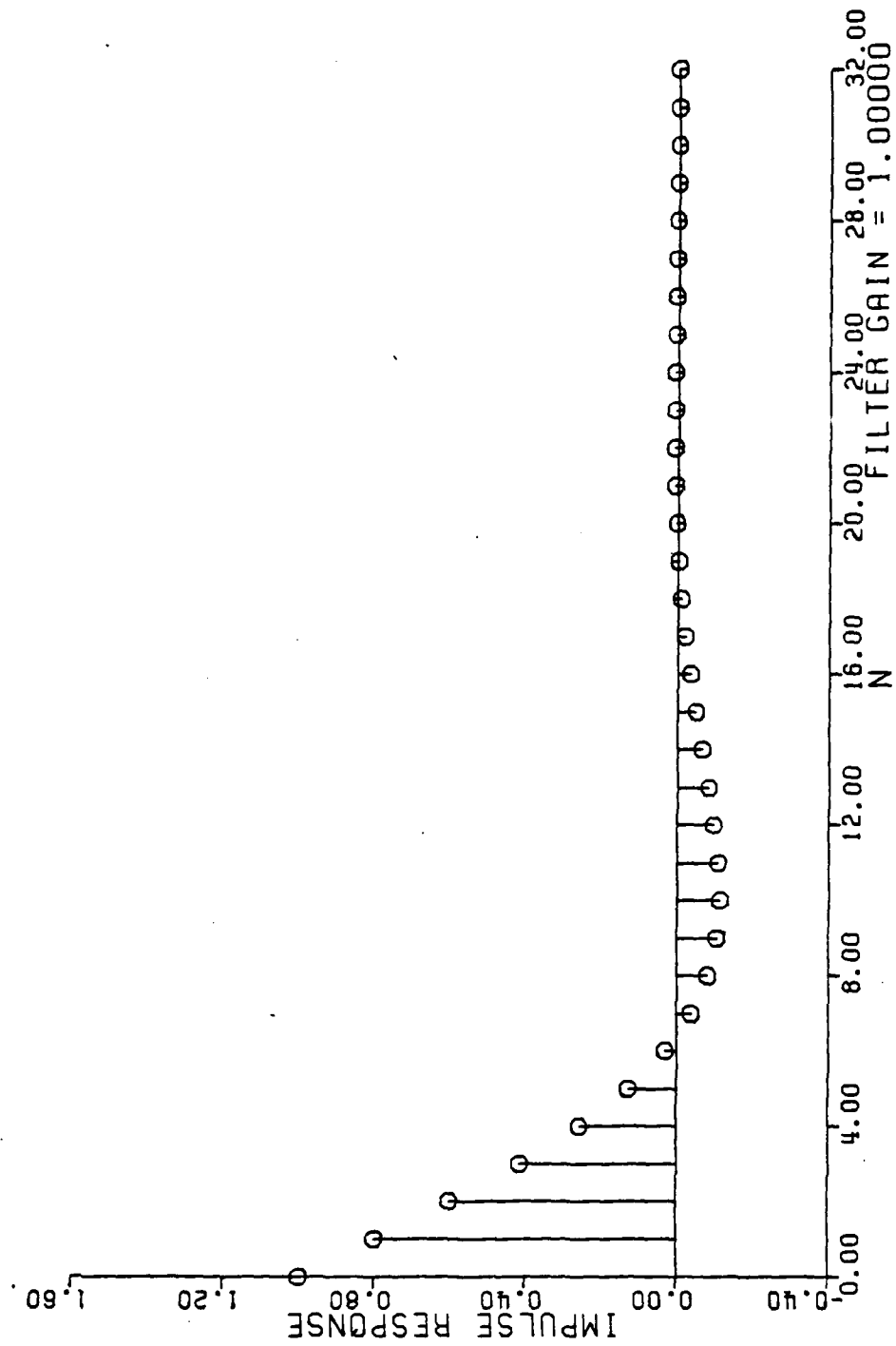


Figure 6-7c Unit Sample Response For Example Two



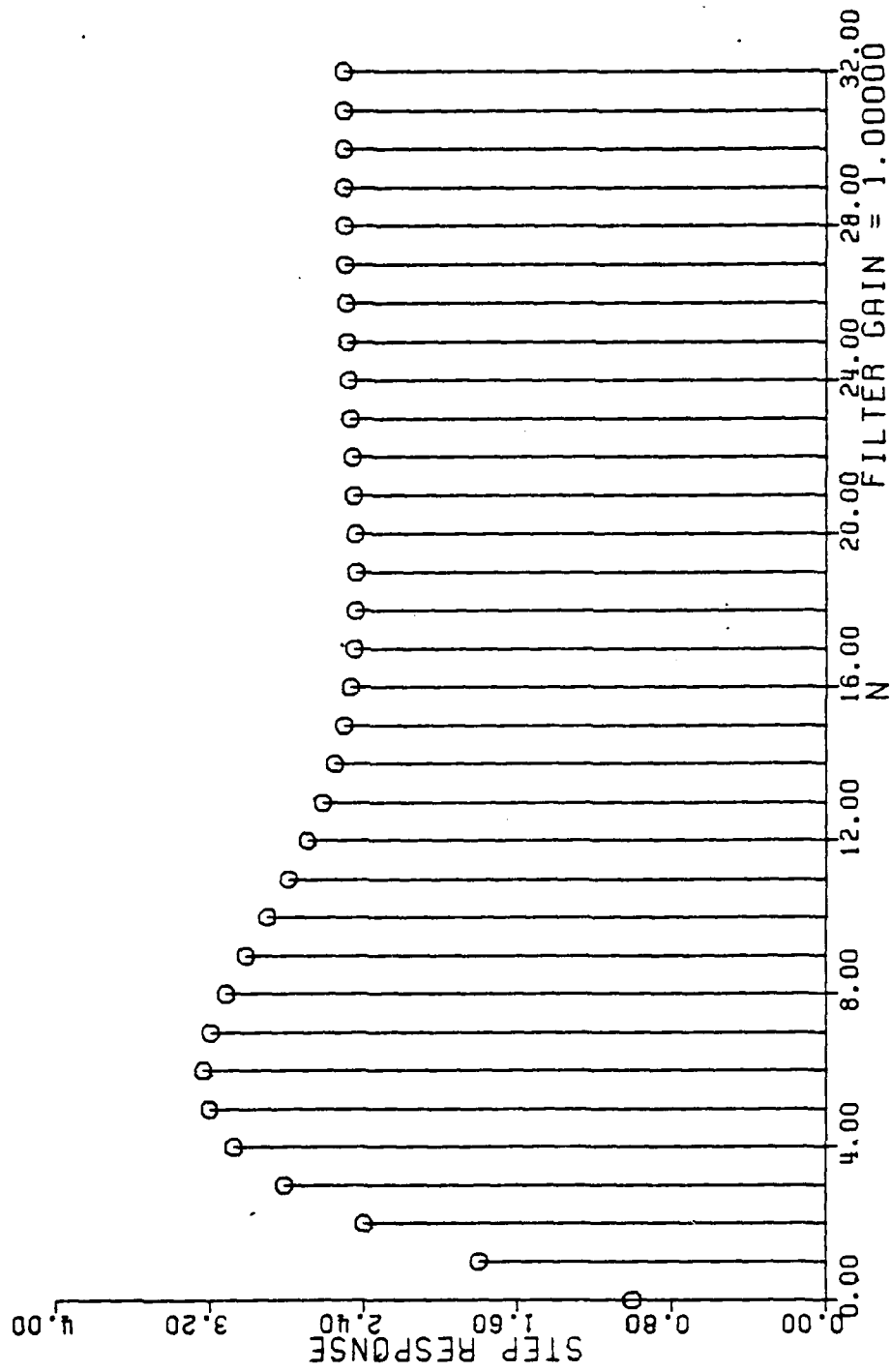


Figure 6-7d Step Response For Example Two

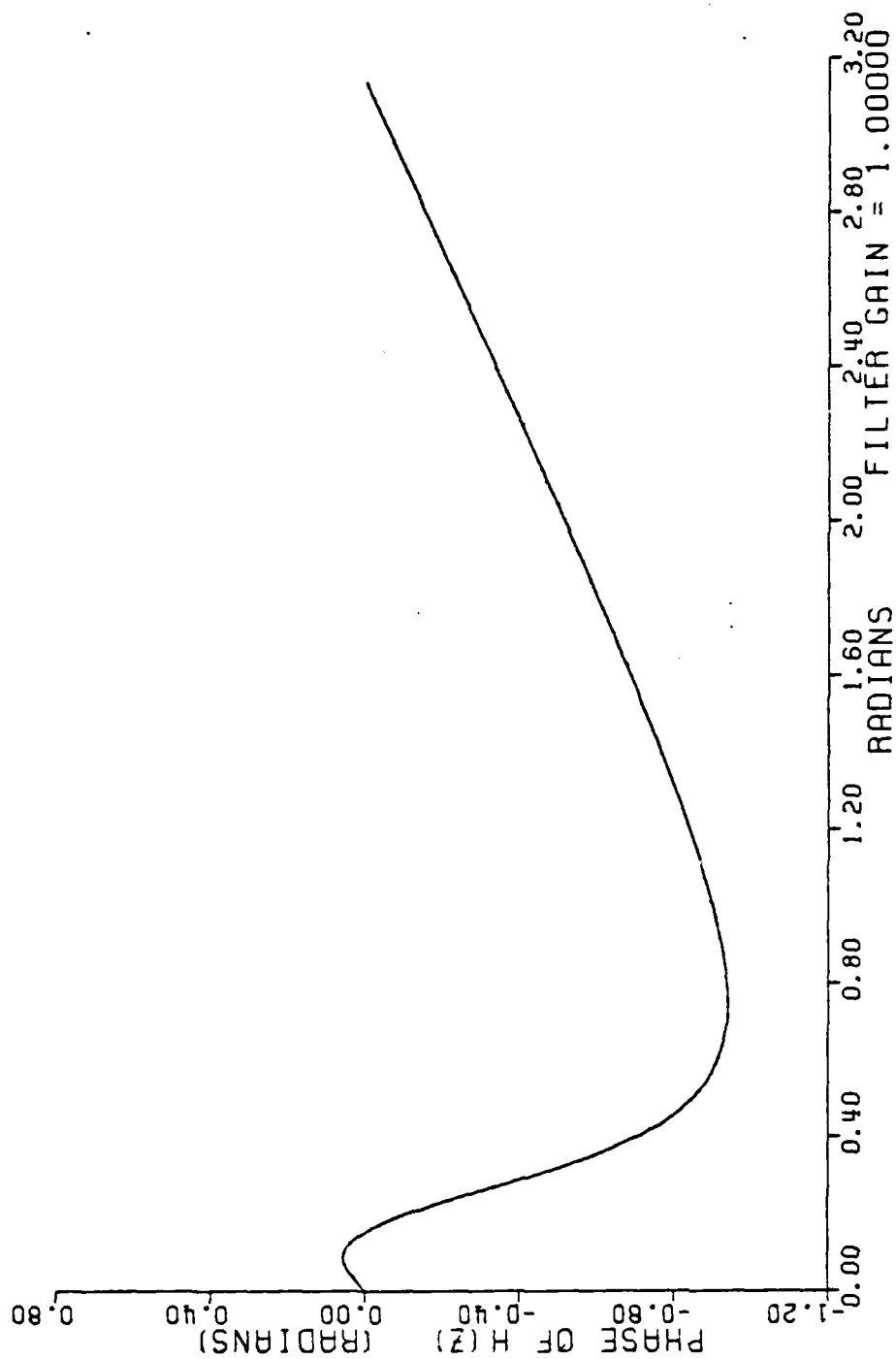


Figure 6-7e Phase Response For Example Two

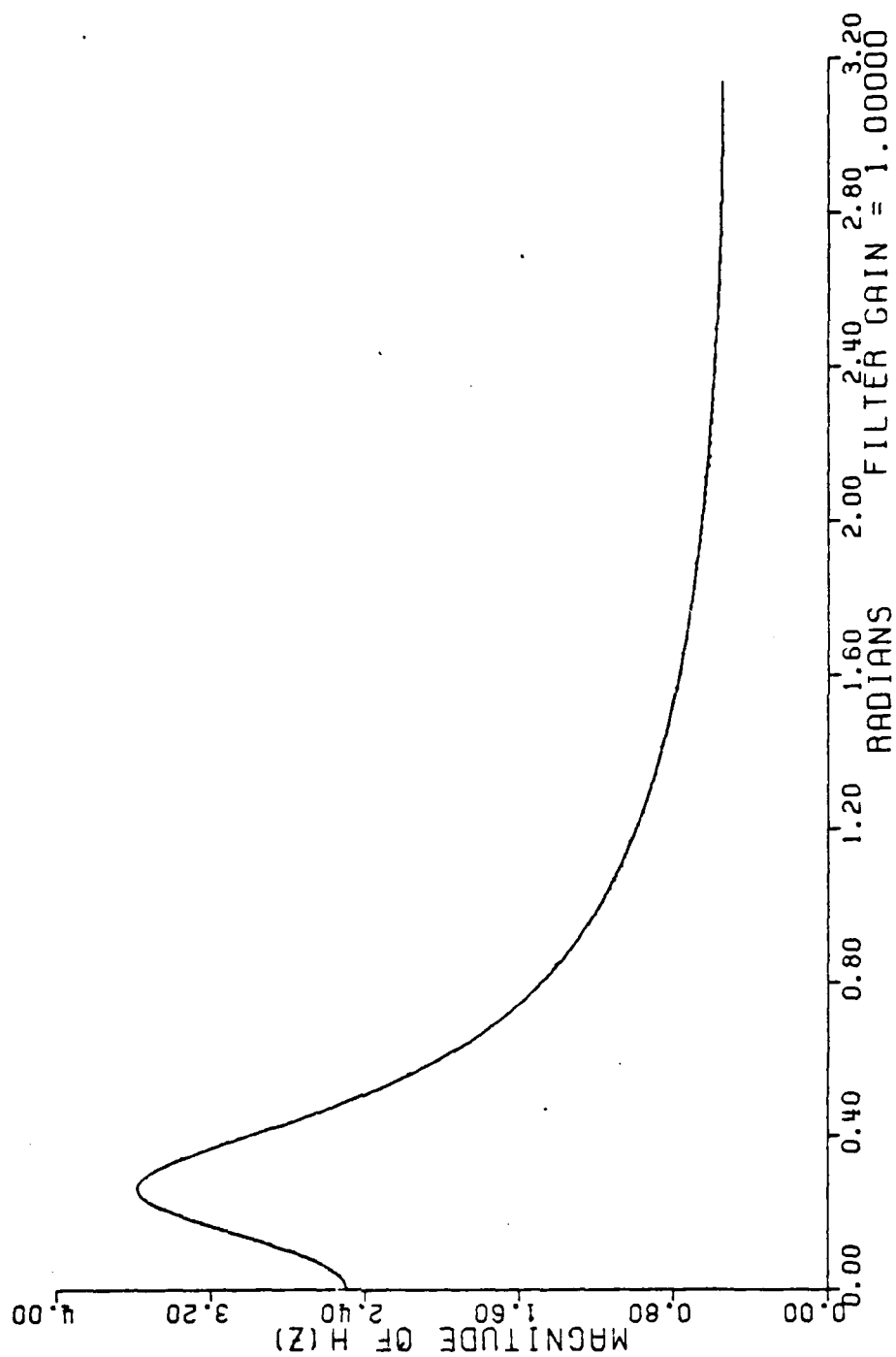


Figure 6-7f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For Example Two

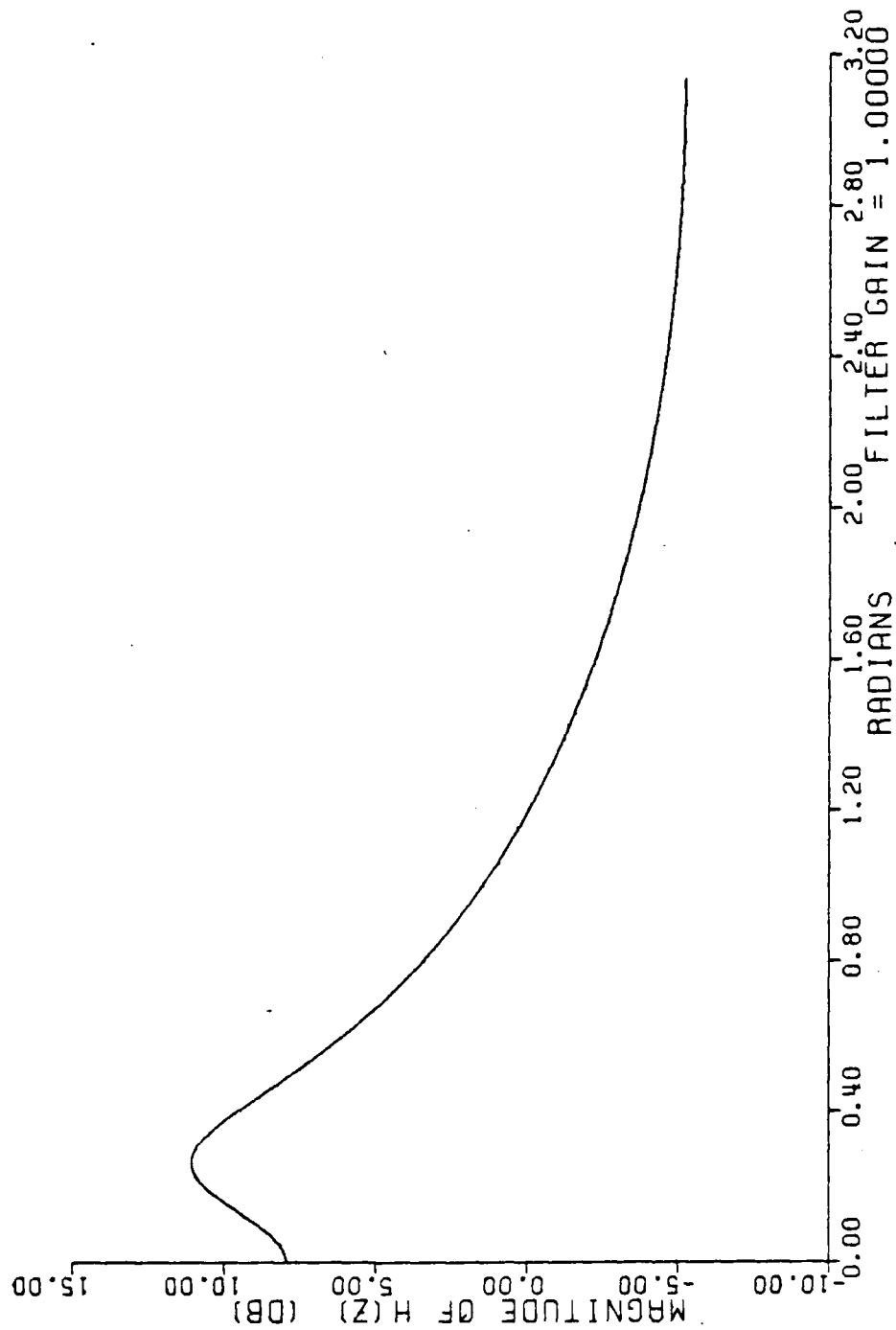


Figure 6-7g Magnitude Of The Transfer Function In Decibels For Example Two

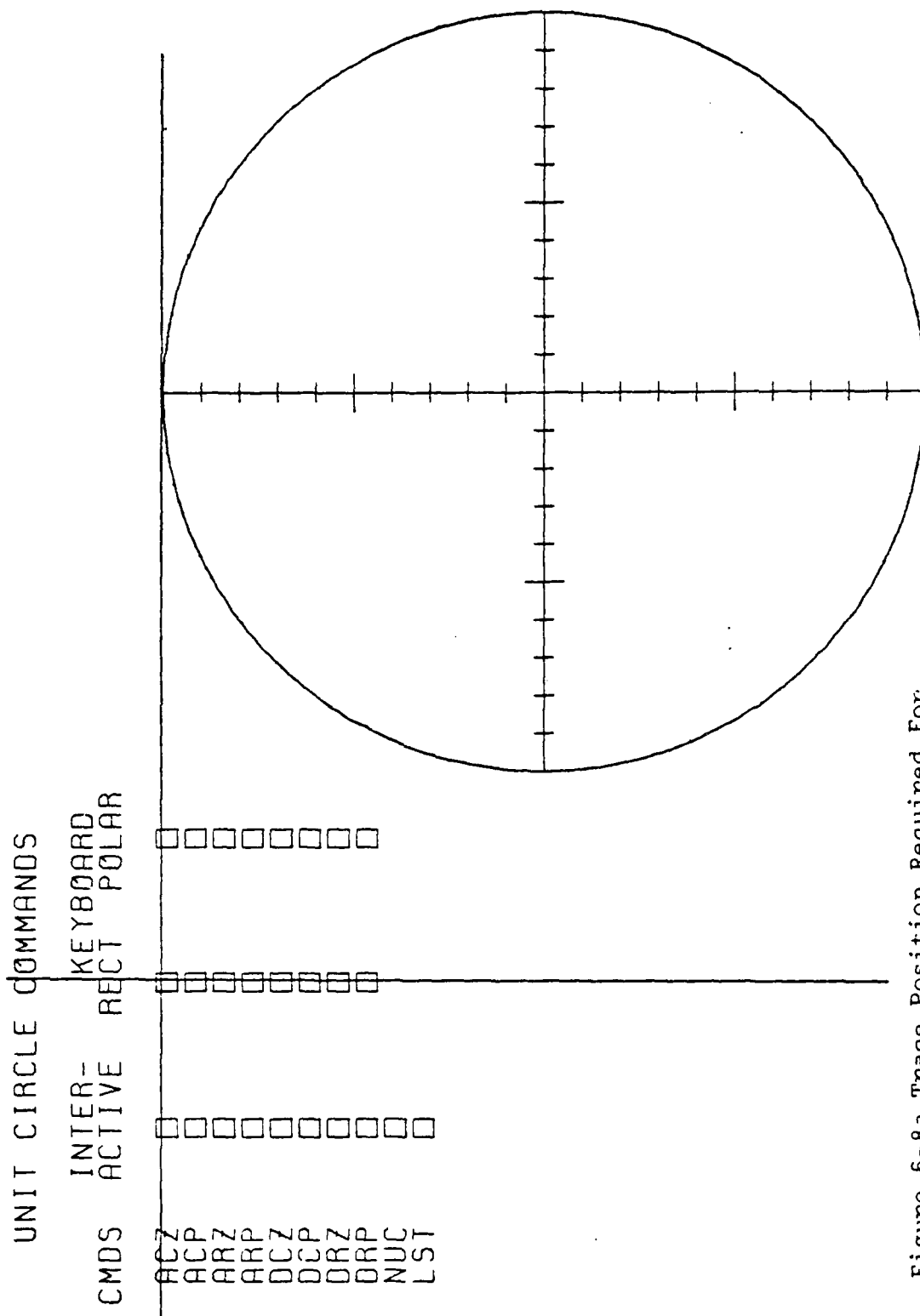


Figure 6-8a Trace Position Required For  
Executing The Command "Add A Complex Zero"-Rectangular Coordinates Mode

TO ADD A COMPLEX ZERO TO THE  
 DISPLAY, ENTER THE REAL AND  
 IMAGINARY PARTS WITHIN THE BOXES  
 PROVIDED. EACH NUMBER REQUIRES A  
 DECIMAL. REAL PART MINUS SIGNS  
 MUST BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOX.  
 NOTE: ALL COMPLEX ZEROS MUST BE  
 WITHIN TEN UNITS OF THE ORIGIN.

>> 

REAL	+/ -	J
------	------	---

IMAGINARY
-----------

Figure 6-8b Screen Display For The Command ACZRCT

TO ADD A COMPLEX ZERO TO THE  
 DISPLAY, ENTER THE REAL AND  
 IMAGINARY PARTS WITHIN THE BOXES  
 PROVIDED. EACH NUMBER REQUIRES A  
 DECIMAL. REAL PART MINUS SIGNS  
 MUST BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOX.  
 NOTE: ALL COMPLEX ZEROS MUST BE  
 WITHIN TEN UNITS OF THE ORIGIN.

REAL                      IMAGINARY  
 >>  +/- J

THE NEW COMPLEX ZERO WILL BE -1.0000000 +/- J 0.0  
 IF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'

Figure 6-8c Screen Display After Entering The First Complex Zero

ask whether or not the root location has been correctly entered. The user responds 'y' for yes, 'n' for no. If the root has been incorrectly entered, an 'n' response will rewrite the screen for another attempt. Upon receiving a 'y' response ASDF rewrites the unit circle and command array, and plots the new root. The second complex zero is entered exactly as the first.

The complex poles are entered as were the zeros. The trace cursor is first placed in the box ACPRCT. (Add a Complex Pole - Rectangular Coordinates), as in figure 6-9. Figure 6-10 shows the unit circle after all poles and zeros have been entered. The POLZRO command is terminated by aligning the trace cursor with any box, typing a character, waiting for the flashing alphanumeric cursor to enter the box, and typing "space", "x". The system responds by asking about the filter gain. In this example the filter gain is to be changed to .001836, so the correct response is 'y'. The new filter gain, 0.001836, is typed to terminate the POLZRO command.

To view the filter responses, the user enters the command:

#### RESPONSE

when the \*ASDF-RE signature appears. The hard copy responses of the filter are shown in figures 6-11a through 6-11g.





# UNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS

INTER- KEYBOARD  
ACTIVE RECT POLAR

CMDS	INTER- ACTIVE	KEYBOARD RECT	POLAR
ACZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NUC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

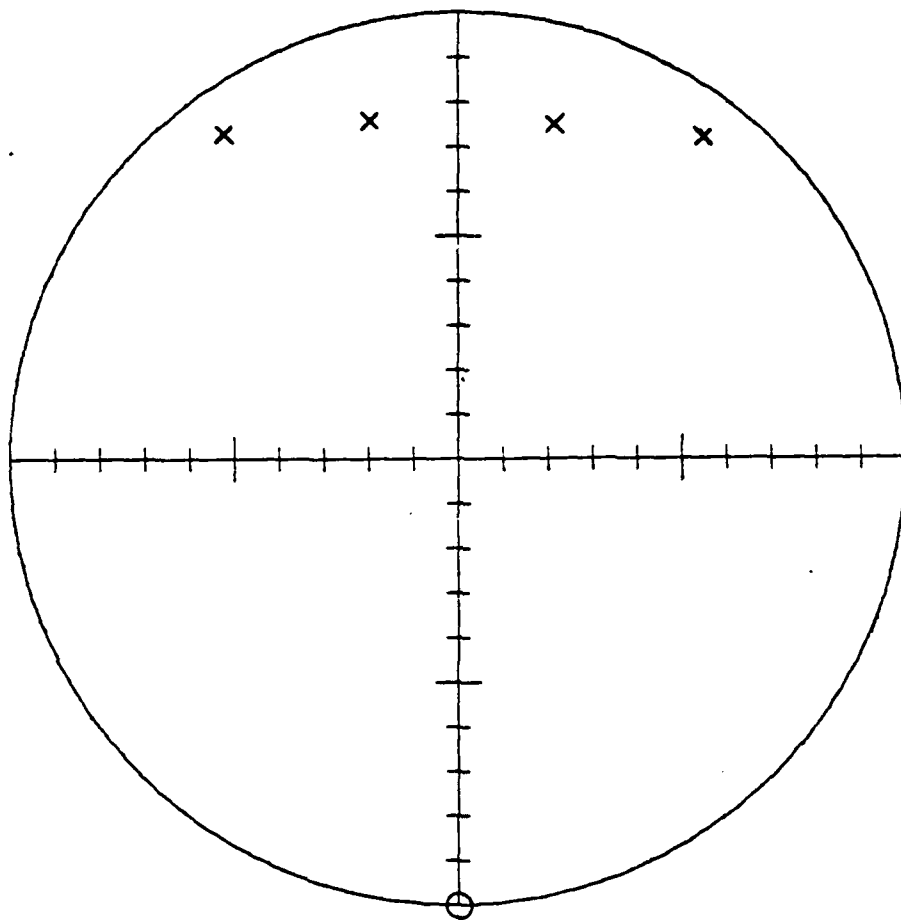


Figure 6-10 Unit Circle After All Poles and Zeros Have Been Returned-Example Two

```

NUMBER OF REAL ZEROES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS: 2
NUMBER OF REAL POLES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS: 2
FILTER GAIN: 0.00180000

```

Figure 6-11a Pole Zero Locations For Example Two

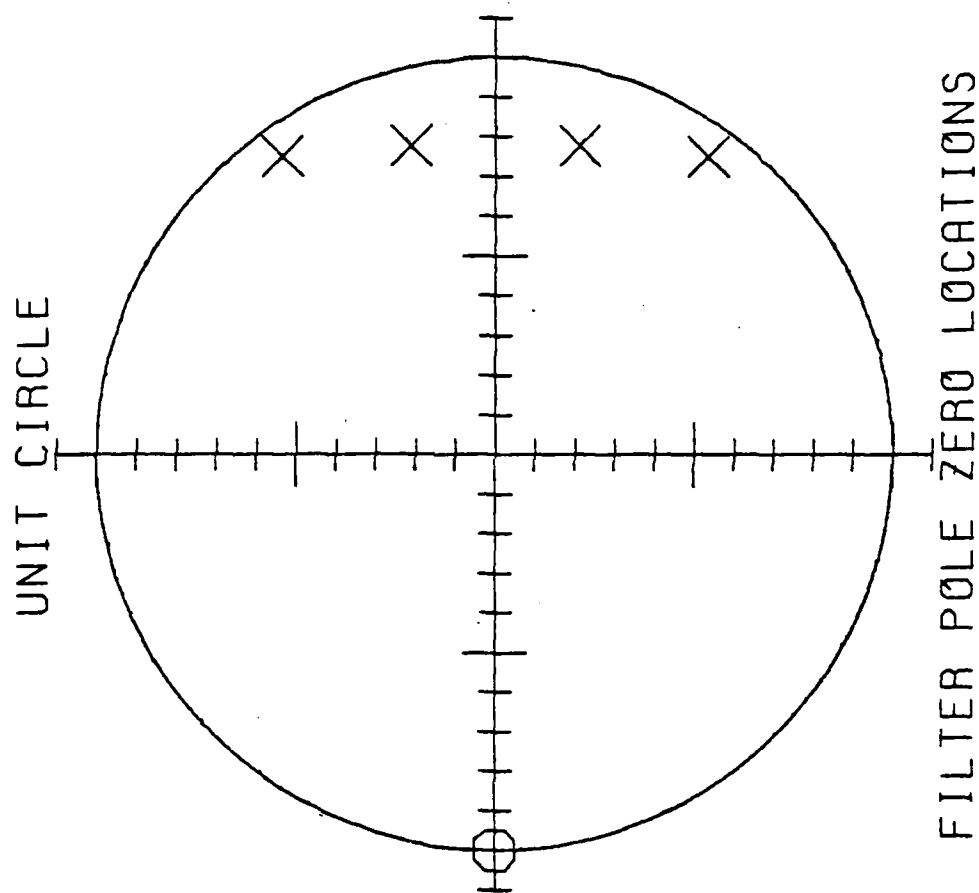


Figure 6-11b Pole Zero Locations For Example Two

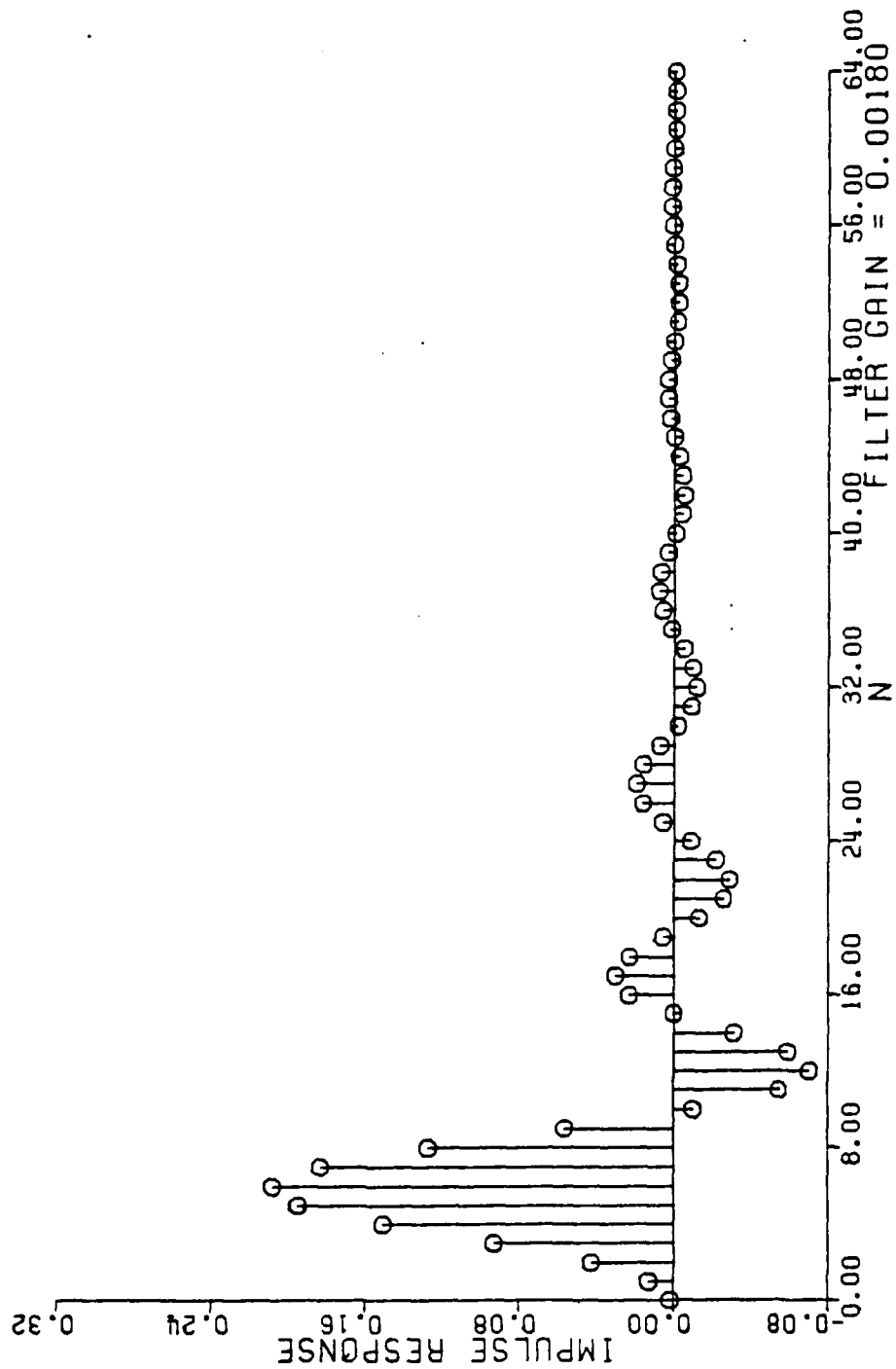


Figure 6-11c Unit Sample Response For Example Two

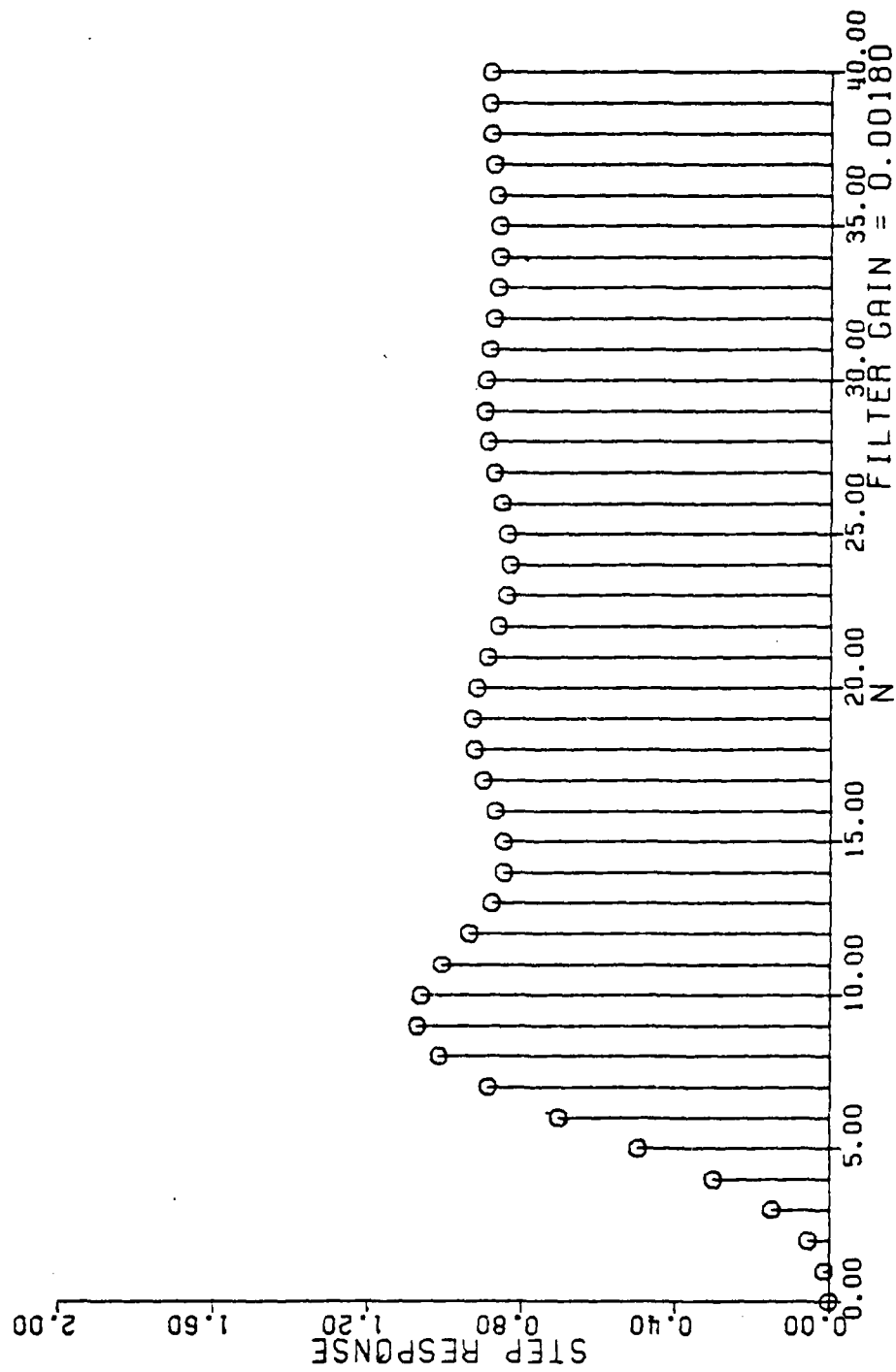


Figure 6-11d Unit Step Response For Example Two

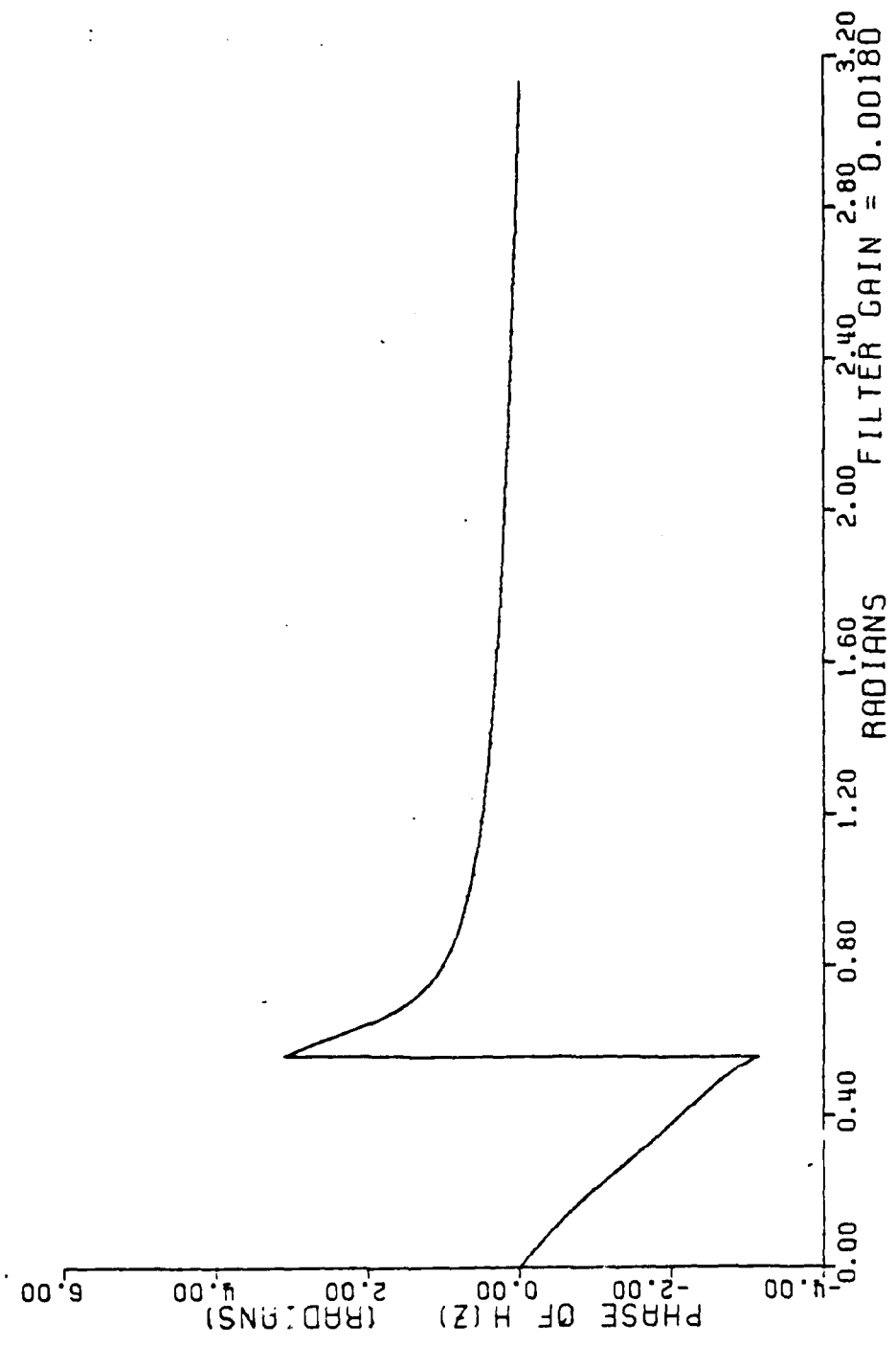


Figure 6-11e Phase Response For Example Two

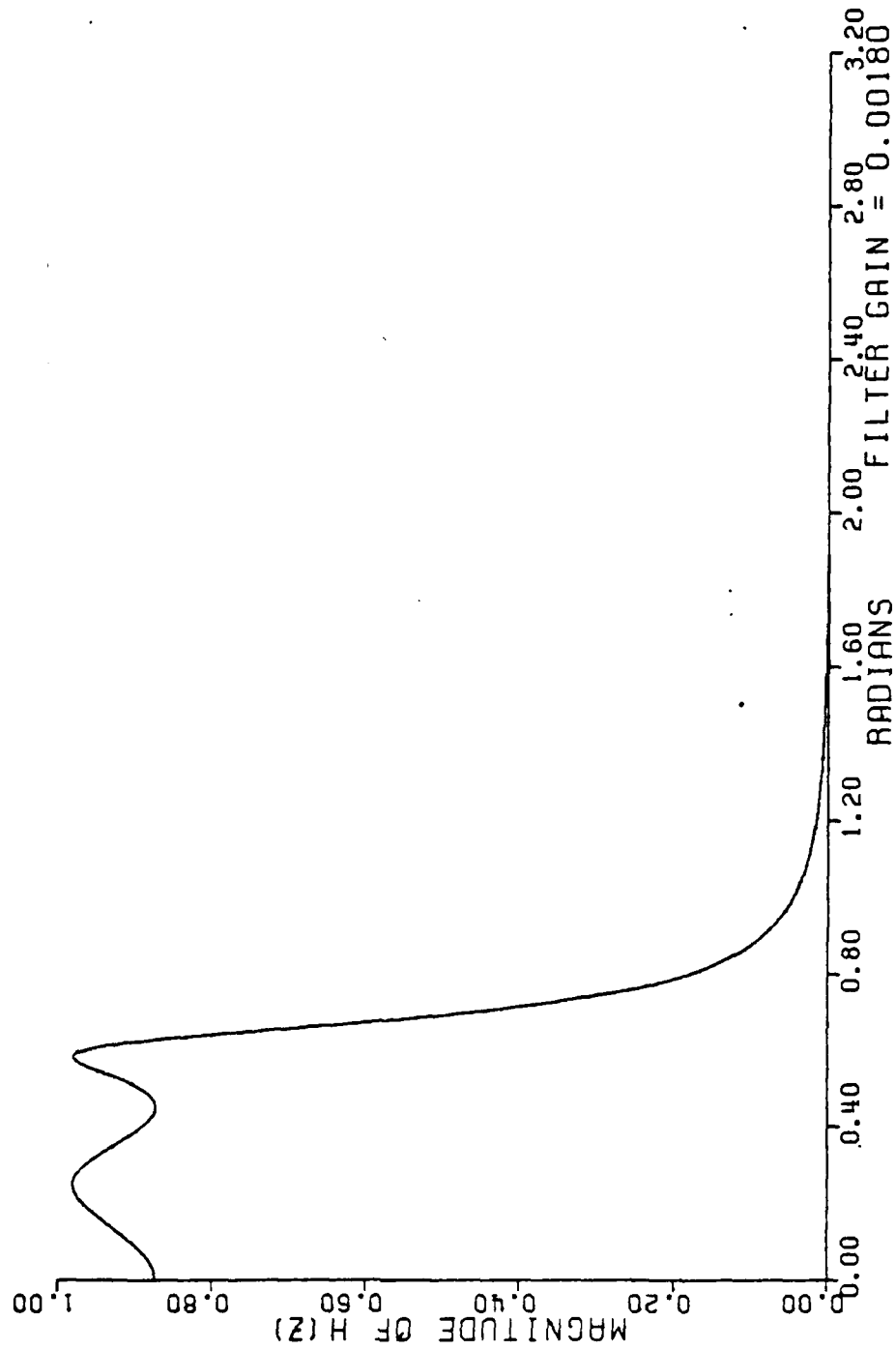


Figure 6-11f Magnitude of  $H(z)$  For Example Two



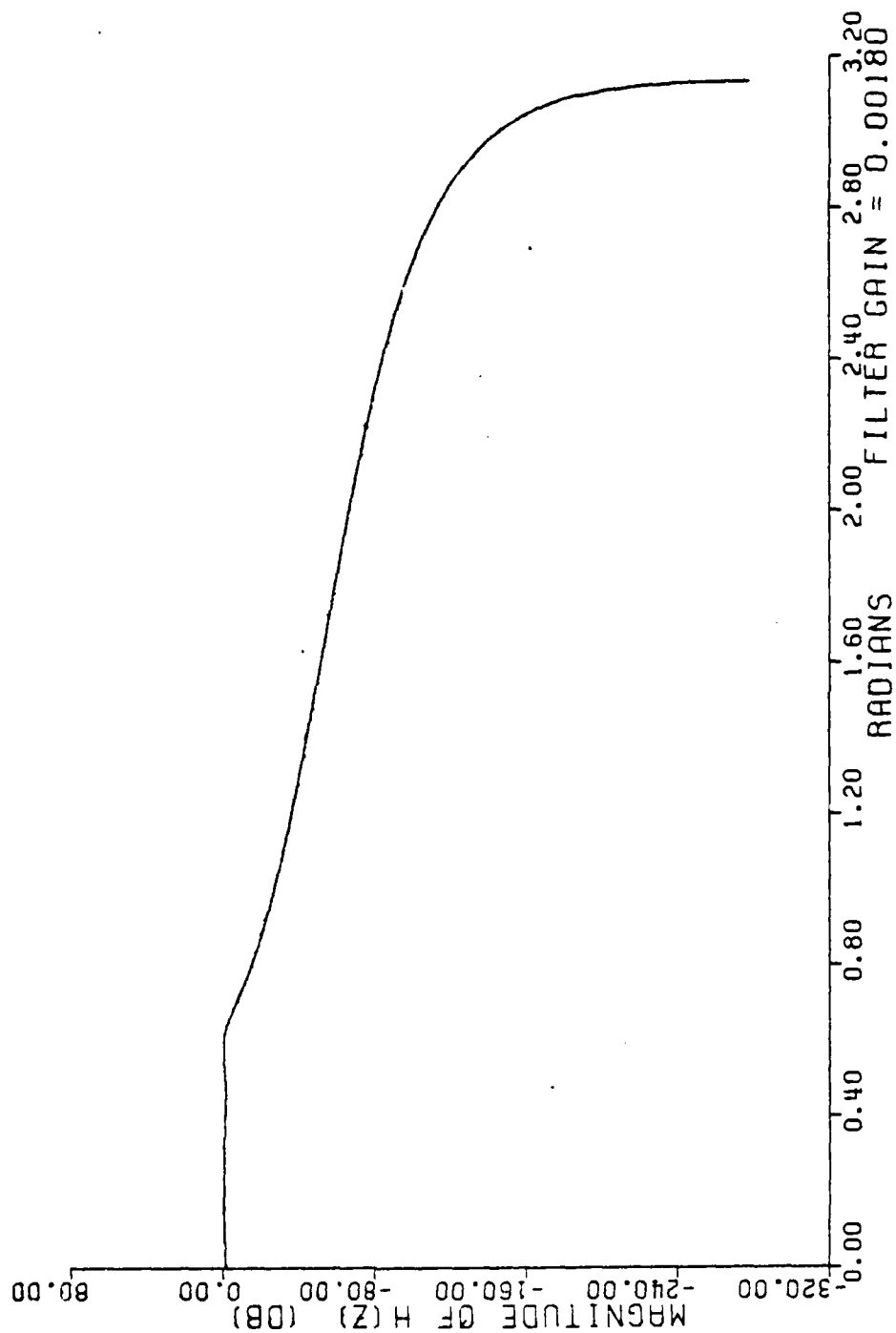


Figure 6-11g Magnitude of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For Example Two

### C. EXAMPLE THREE - POLAR MODE

This example uses the polar mode to generate an all pass filter. The filter complex pole pairs are to be located at (0.2 at  $\pm 45$  degrees), and (0.5 at  $\pm 30$  degrees). The filter zeros are to be at (5.0 at  $\pm 45$  degrees), and (2.0 at  $\pm 30$  degrees). The filter gain is to be 0.01. The first step is to change the specifications in degrees to radians. Thirty degrees equals .5235 radians. Forty five degrees is .7854 radians. The entry of poles and zeros exactly parallels the above examples, however, the desired commands are ACPPLR, (Add a Complex Pole - Polar Coordinates), and ACZPLR, (Add a Complex Zero - Polar Coordinates). Figure 6-12a shows the trace cursor position for ACPPLR. Figure 6-12b shows the trace cursor position for ACZPLR. The angular part of any pole or zero entered in the polar mode must be in radians. Figure 6-12c shows the entry of the first complex zero pair. Figure 6-12d shows the entry of the first complex pole pair. Figure 6-12e shows the change in filter gain from 1.00 to 0.01. Figures 6-13a through 6-13g show the hard copy responses for this filter. It should be noted that zeros which plot outside of the unit circle are indicated by stars. All such zeros are plotted at a radius of 1.1 along the same angular component as the actual zero location. Zeros are plotted this way for two reasons: first to make the output display consistent for all relevant filters, and second to emphasize zeros which

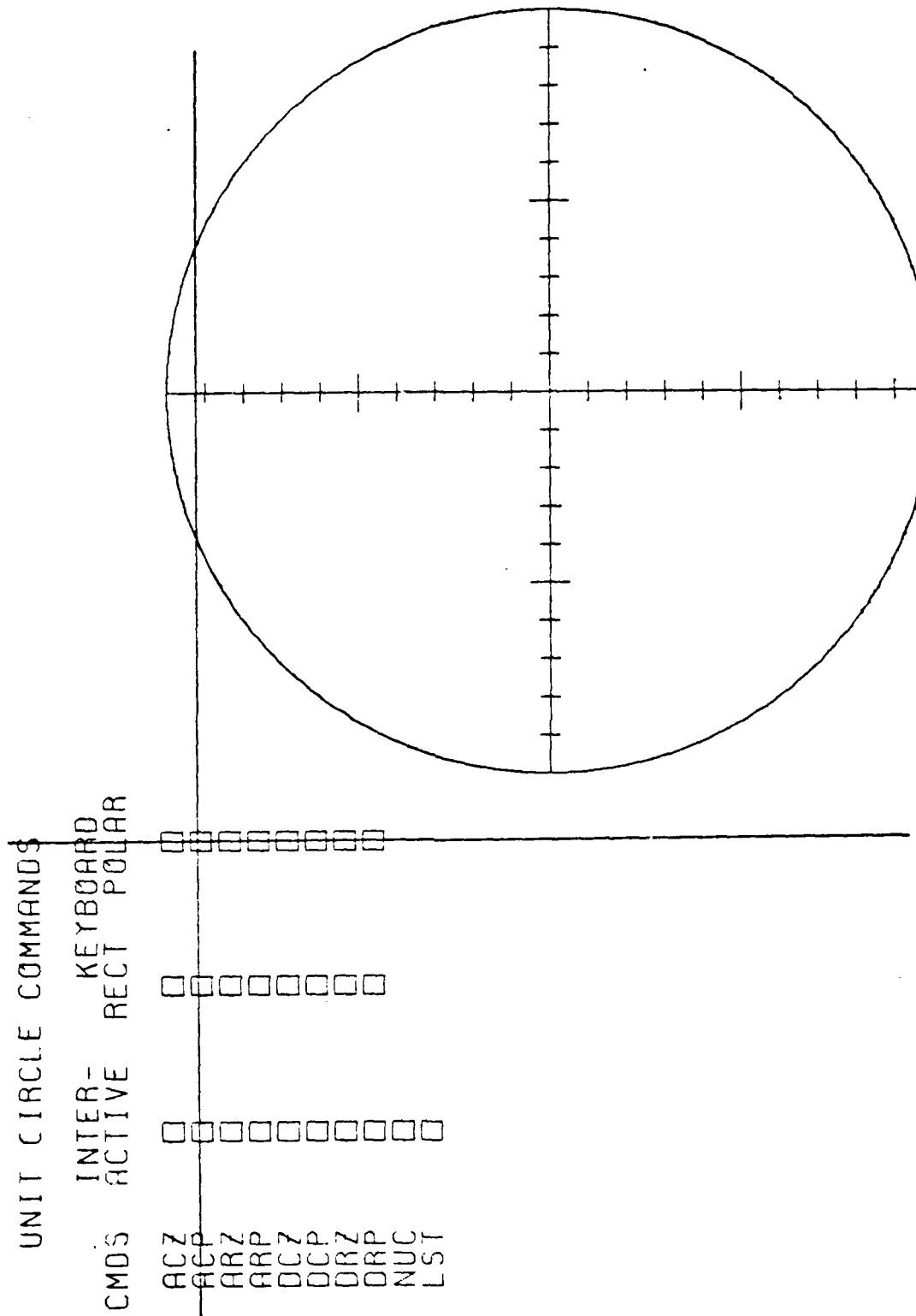


Figure 6-12a Trace Cursor Position For The ACPPLR Command



TO ADD A COMPLEX ZERO TO THE  
 DISPLAY, ENTER THE RADIAL AND  
 THETA COMPONENTS WITHIN PROVIDED  
 BOXES. THE MAGNITUDE OF RHO MUST  
 BE LESS THAN TEN, THETA(RADIANS)  
 EACH NUMBER REQUIRES A DECIMAL,  
 AND AS APPROPRIATE A MINUS SIGN.  
 BOTH ARE CONFINED TO THE BOXES.

MAGNITUDE	ANGLE
>> 15.0	+/- <del>X</del> 0.7854

THE NEW COMPLEX ZEROS WILL BE 15.0000000 +/- ~~X~~ 0.7854000  
 IF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.

Figure 6-12c Screen Display After Entering The First Complex  
 Zero Pair In Polar Coordinates

TO ADD A COMPLEX POLE WITHIN THE UNIT CIRCLE ENTER THE RADIAL AND THETA COMPONENTS WITHIN PROVIDED BOXES. RHO MUST BE ONE OR LESS. THETA MUST BE ENTERED IN RADIAN, EACH NUMBER REQUIRES A DECIMAL, AND AS APPROPRIATE A MINUS SIGN. BOTH ARE CONFINED TO THE BOXES.

MAGNITUDE	ANGLE
>> 0.2	+/- <del>X</del> .7854

THE NEW COMPLEX POLES WILL BE 0.20000000 +/-~~X~~0.7854000  
IF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.

Figure 6-12d Screen Display After Entering The First Complex Pole Pair In Polar Coordinates

THE FILTER GAIN IS CURRENTLY 1.00000000

DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE FILTER GAIN?

(TYPE Y OR N)

TYPE IN THE NEW FILTER GAIN 12 OR FEWER NUMBERS  
INCLUDE A DECIMAL POINT

>0.01

NEW FILTER GAIN IS: 0.01000000

Figure 6-12e Screen Representation After Changing Filter Gain

```

NUMBER OF REAL ZEROES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS: 2
NUMBER OF REAL POLES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS: 2
FILTER GAIN: 0.0100000

```

Figure 6-13a Pole Zero Locations For Example Three



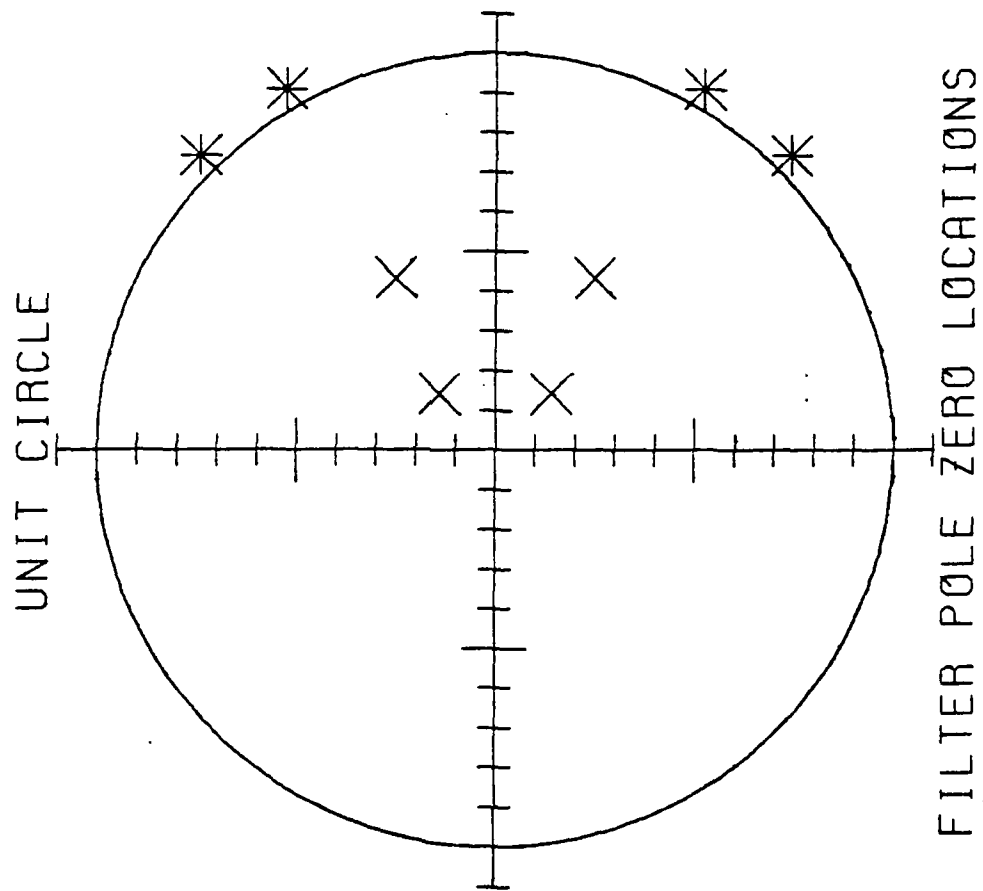


Figure 6-13b Pole Zero Location For Example Three

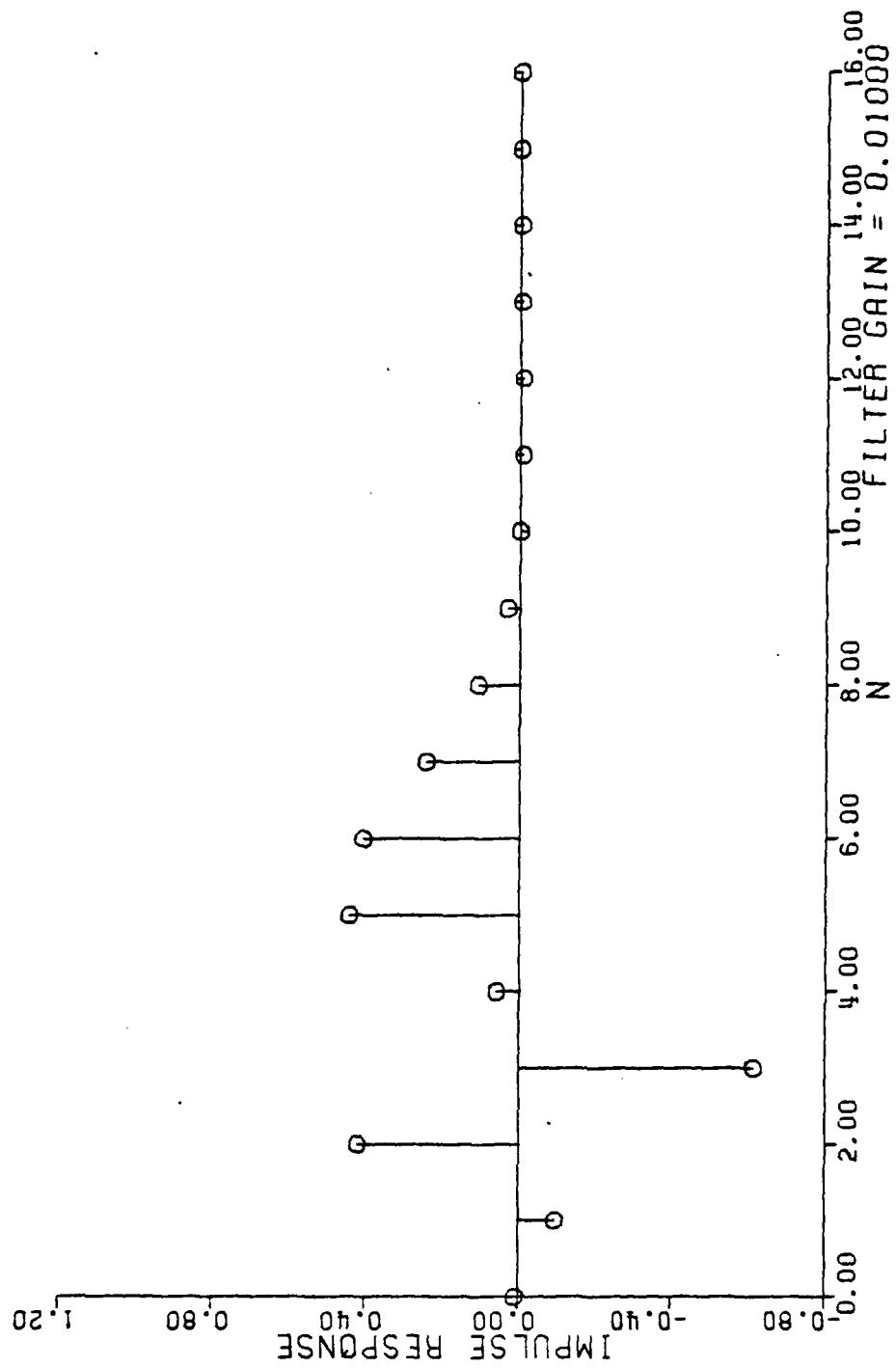


Figure 6-13c Unit Sample Response For Example Three

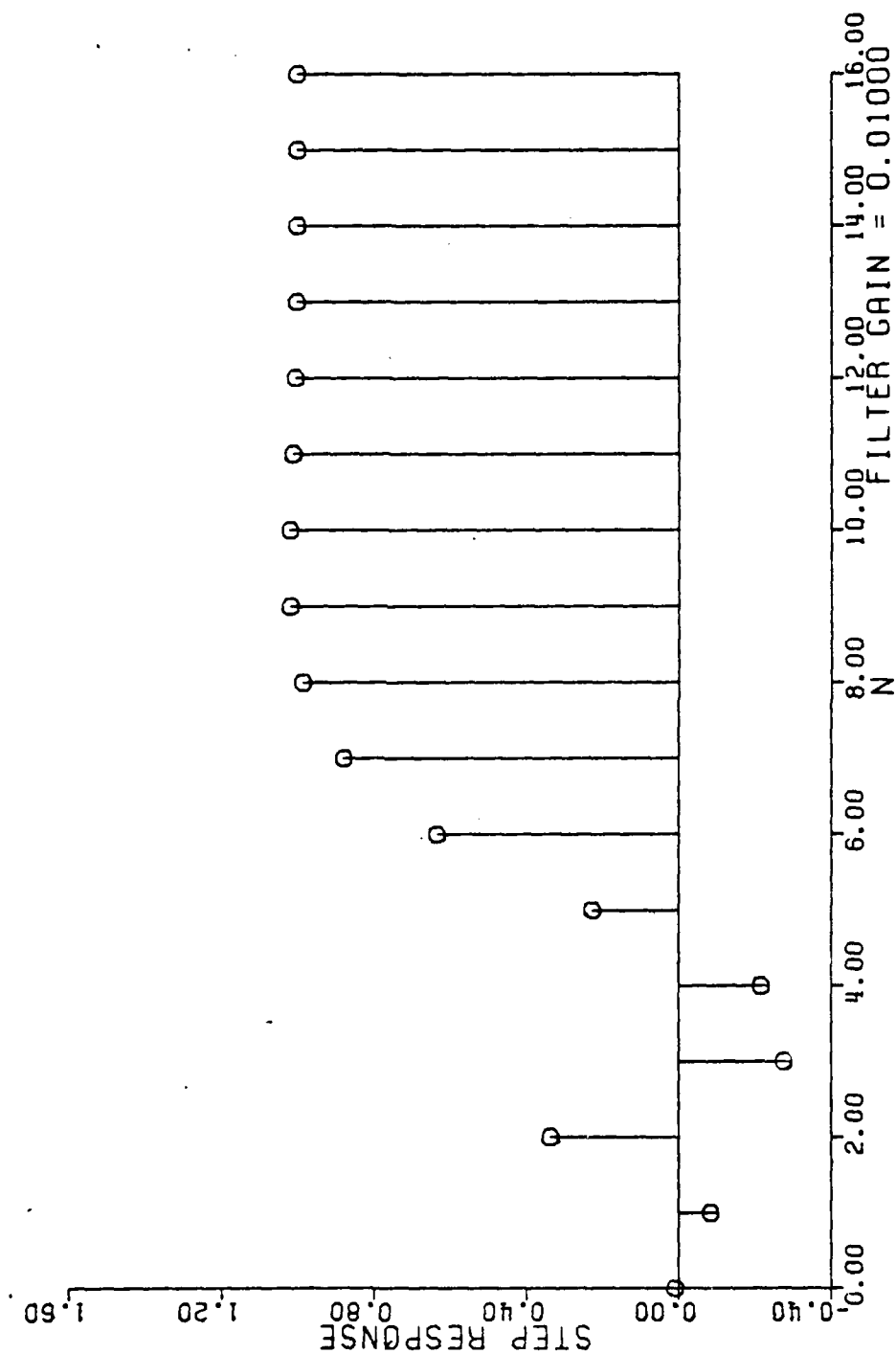


Figure 6-13d Unit Step Response For Example Three

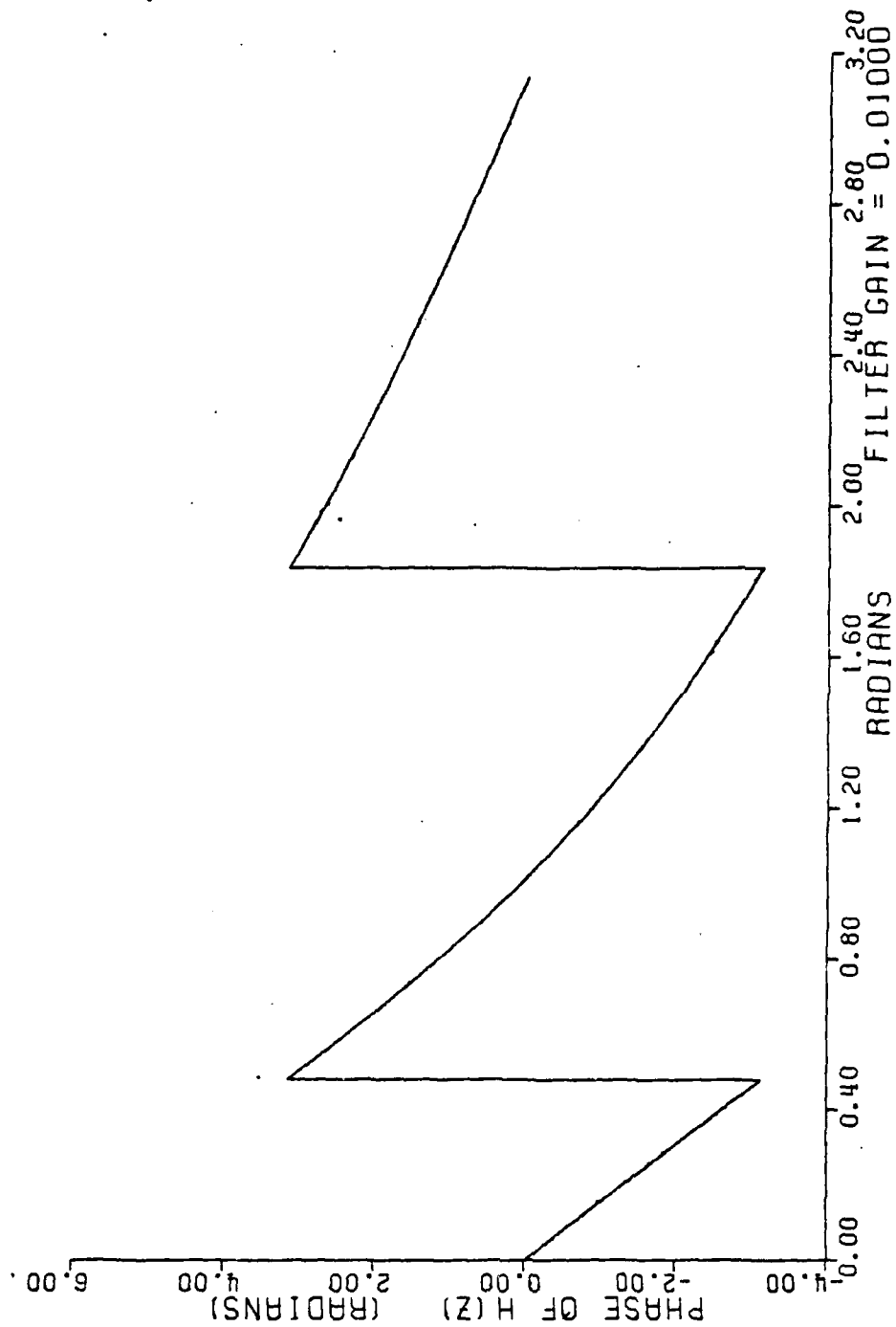


Figure 6-13e Phase Response For Example Three

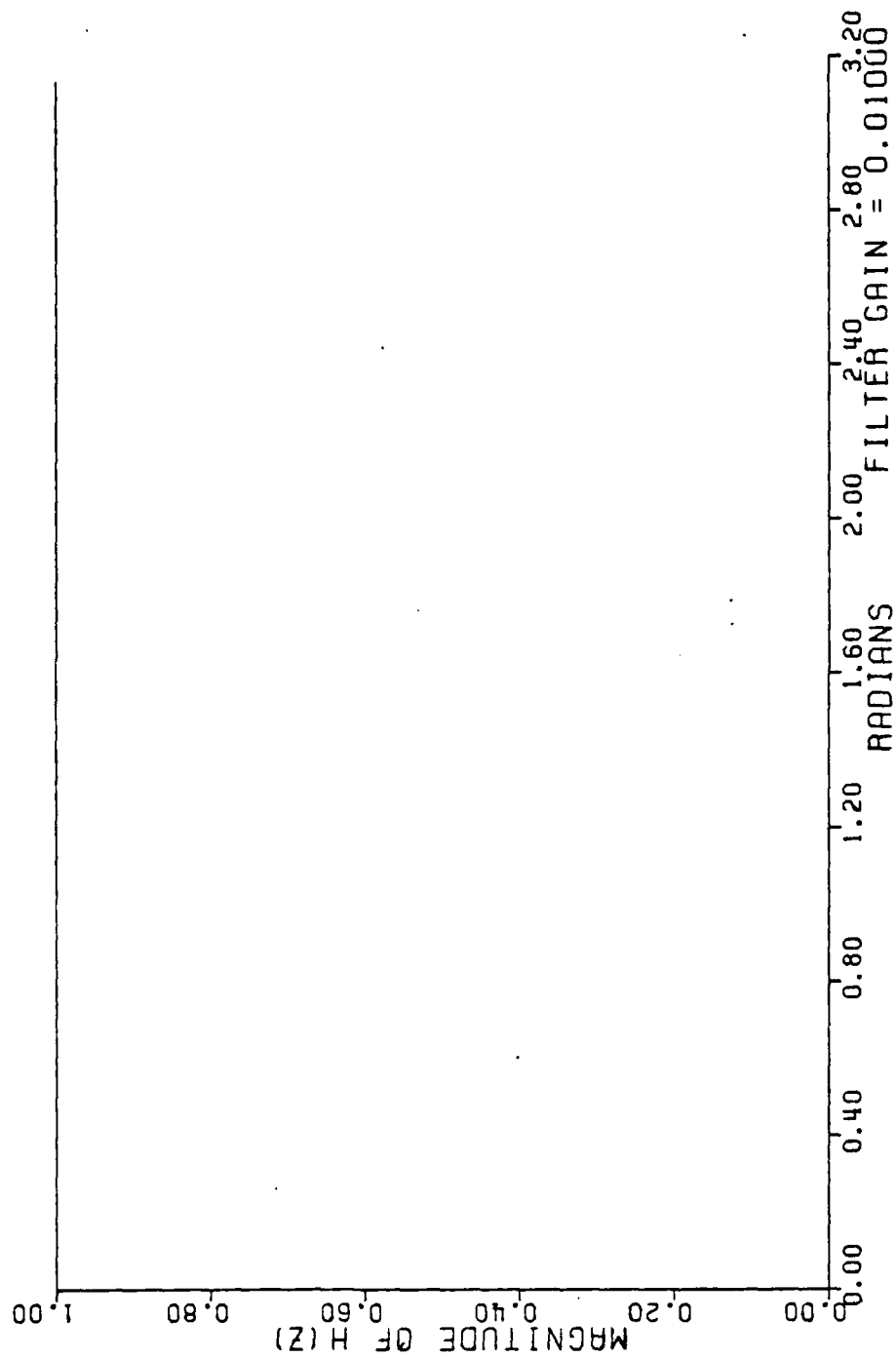


Figure 6-13f Magnitude of  $H(z)$  For Example Three

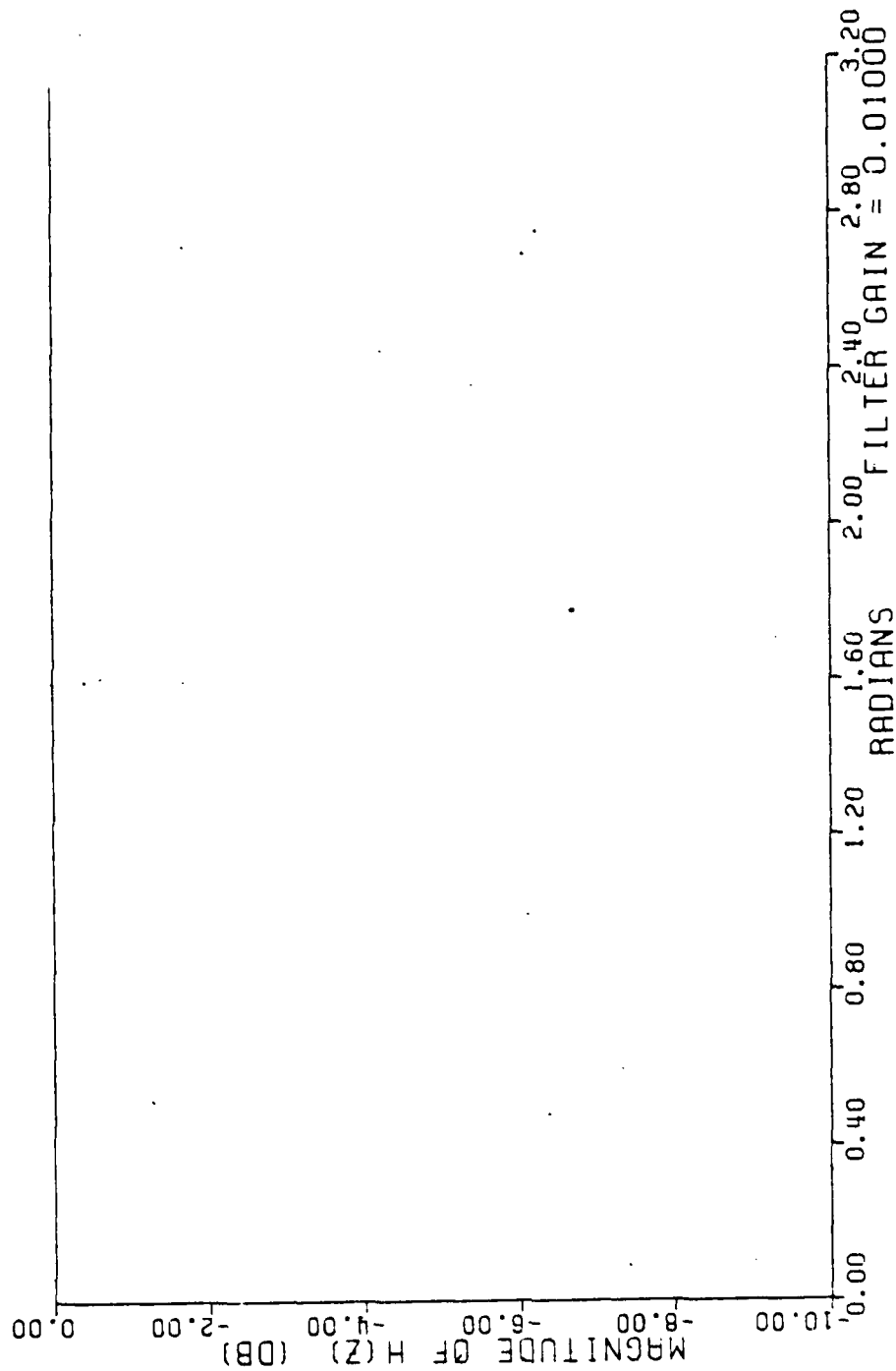


Figure 6-13g Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For Example Three

are close to, but outside, the unit circle. The importance of distinguishing between zeros very near the unit circle, either interior or exterior, rests on the extreme sensitivity of the phase of the frequency response as a zero moves from the interior, onto, and to the exterior of the unit circle.

## VII. ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

The purpose of this chapter is threefold. The primary objective is to provide the user with a series of plots demonstrating the general form of those types of filters not considered in chapter six. Additionally, this chapter demonstrates the responses generated by poles located at a series of positions within the unit circle. It further provides examples for user comparison when learning to interact with the  $z$ -plane.

The filters considered in the examples of chapter six include a fourth-order low-pass filter and a second-order all-pass filter. The sequence of figures 7-1a through 7-1g shows the general pole zero placements for a high-pass filter, and associated responses. Similarly, figure 7-2a through 7-2g show the responses for a band-pass filter. Figures 7-3a through 7-3g show a band-reject or notch filter.

The secondary purpose of the chapter is to show the user the general forms of time and frequency responses as the filter poles move in the  $z$ -plane. The sequence of figures 7-4 through 7-11 shows the responses for a real pole at various locations on the real axis. Figures 7-12 through 7-19 similarly show the responses of a complex pole pair moving across the  $z$ -plane. Frequency responses are not



shown for poles on, or outside of, the unit circle since the frequency response is not defined for these cases. Figures 7-17, 7-20, and 7-21 show the change in responses for a pair of complex poles which move away from the real axis.

The final intent of the chapter is to provide the user with additional figures for comparison should he need further practice in manipulating poles and zeros in the  $z$ -plane. It is important to note that the ASDF program will not allow the user to position poles on or outside the unit circle. This limitation results in several plots which can not be reproduced by the user.

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA  
ADVANCED SIMULATION OF DIGITAL FILTERS.(U)  
SEP 80 G S DOYLE

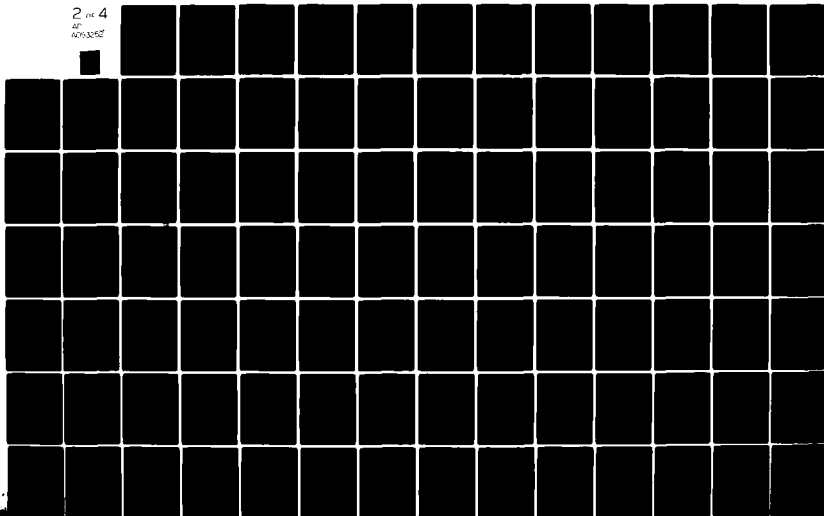
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NUMBER OF REAL ZEROES:	2
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLES:	0
NUMBER OF REAL POLES:	0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLES:	0
PILLTTER GAIN:	0.36697245

Figure 7-1a Pole Zero Locations For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter

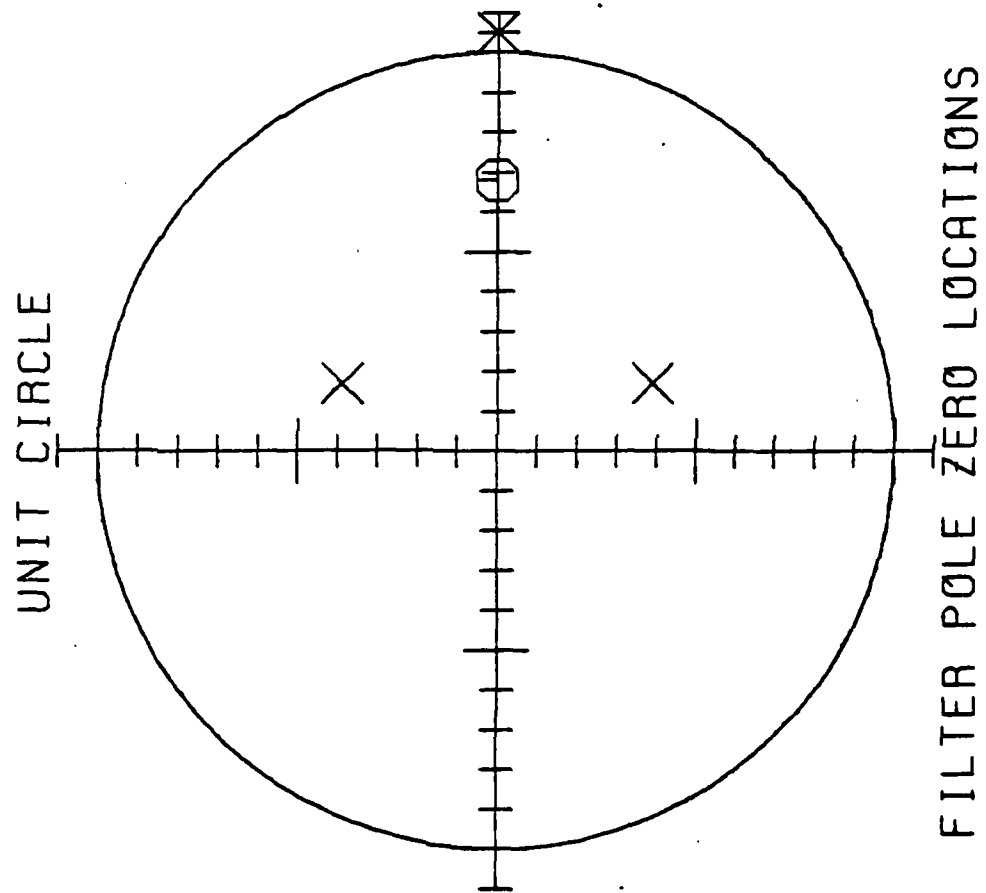


Figure 7-1b Plot Of Pole Zero Locations For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter

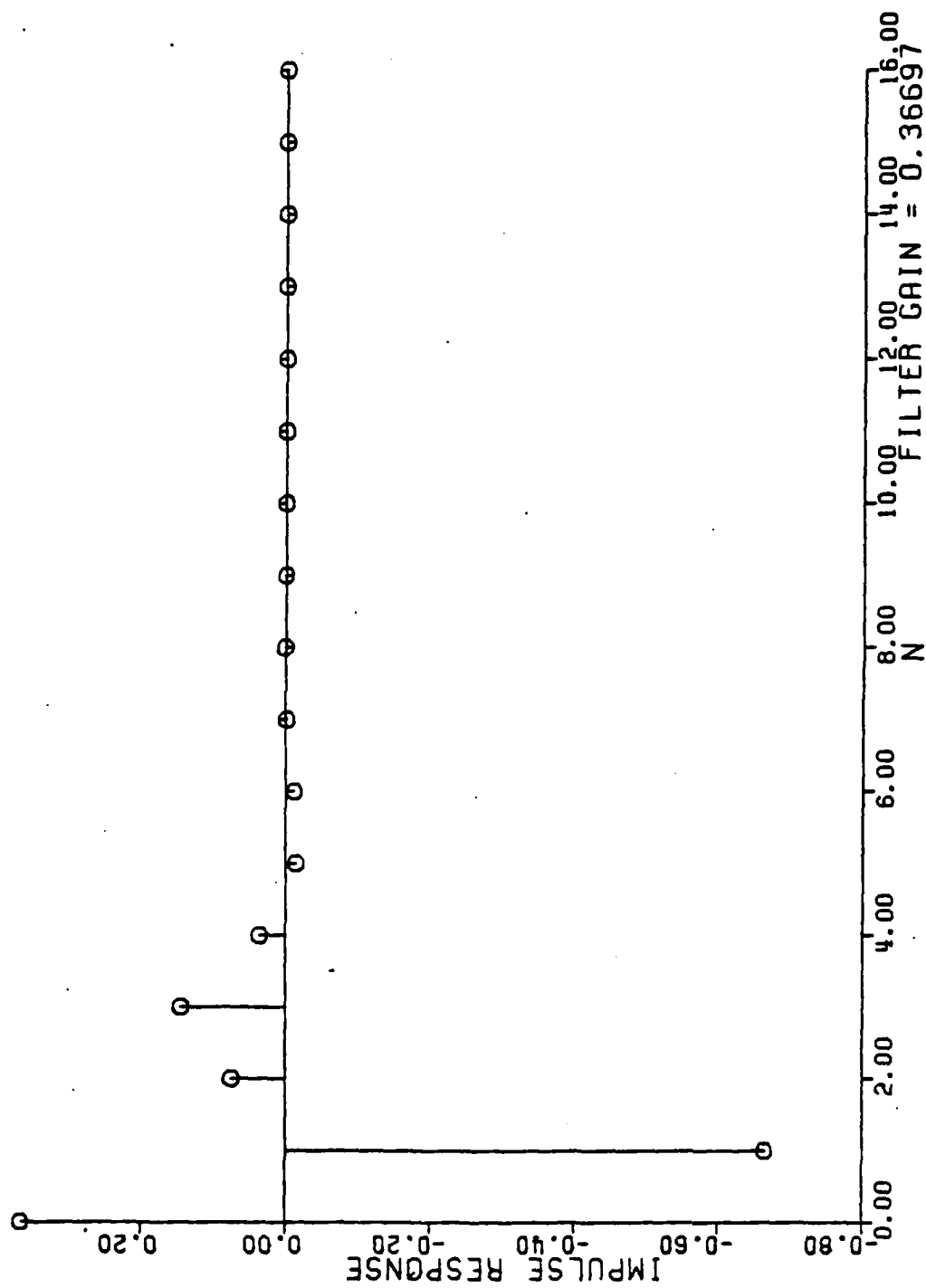


Figure 7-1c Unit Sample Response For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter

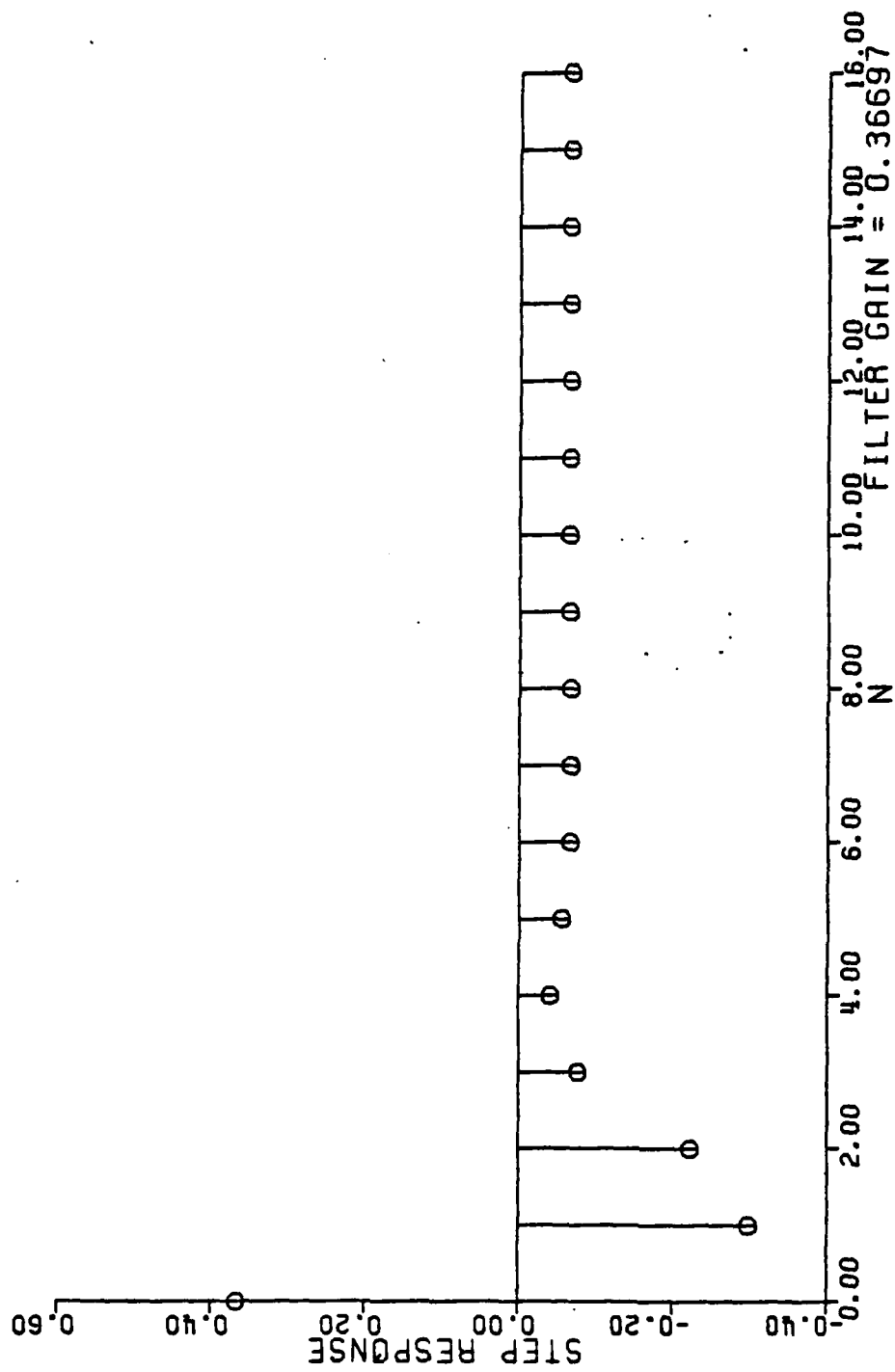


Figure 7-1d Unit Step Response For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter

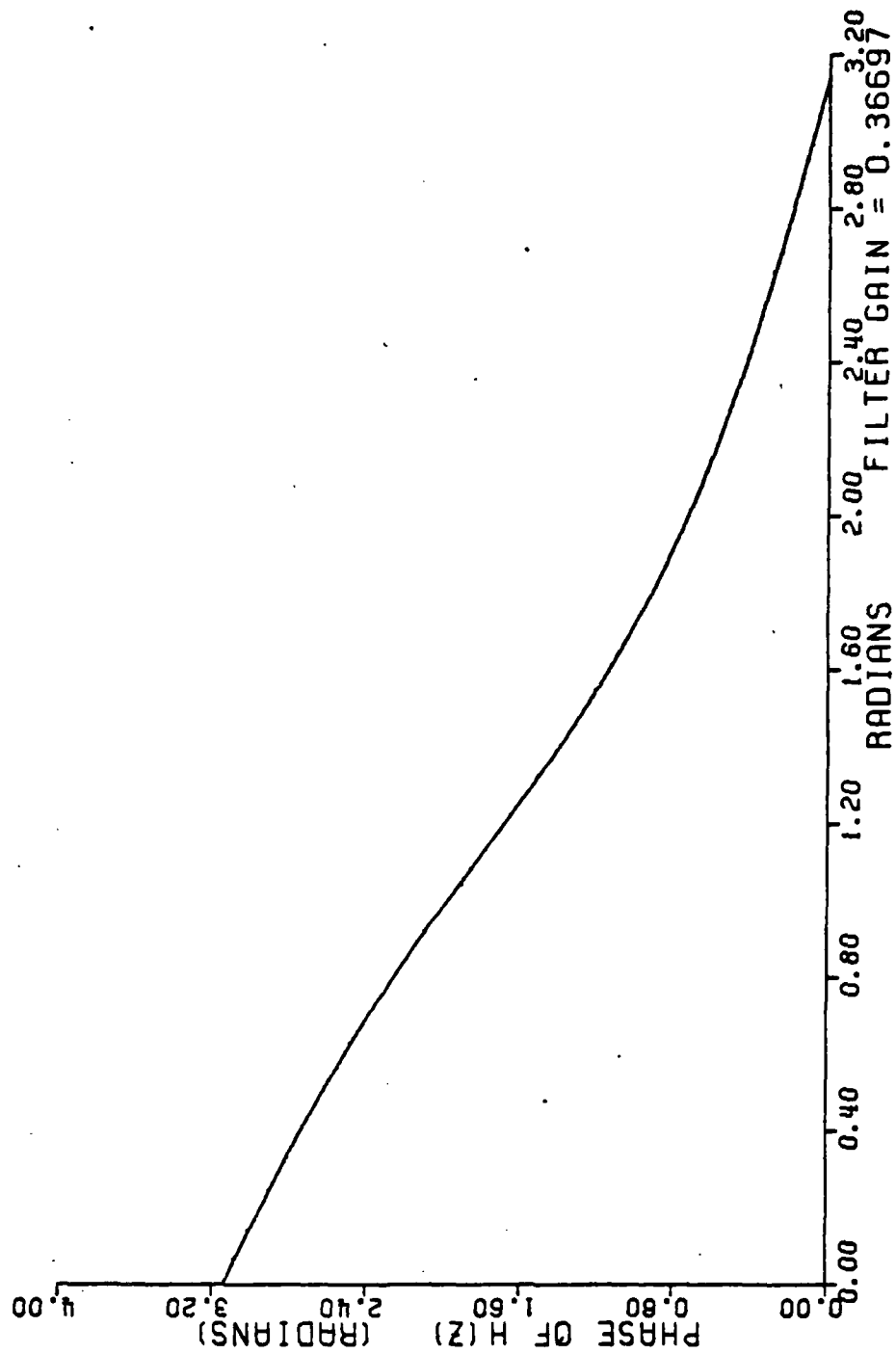


Figure 7-1e Phase Response For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter

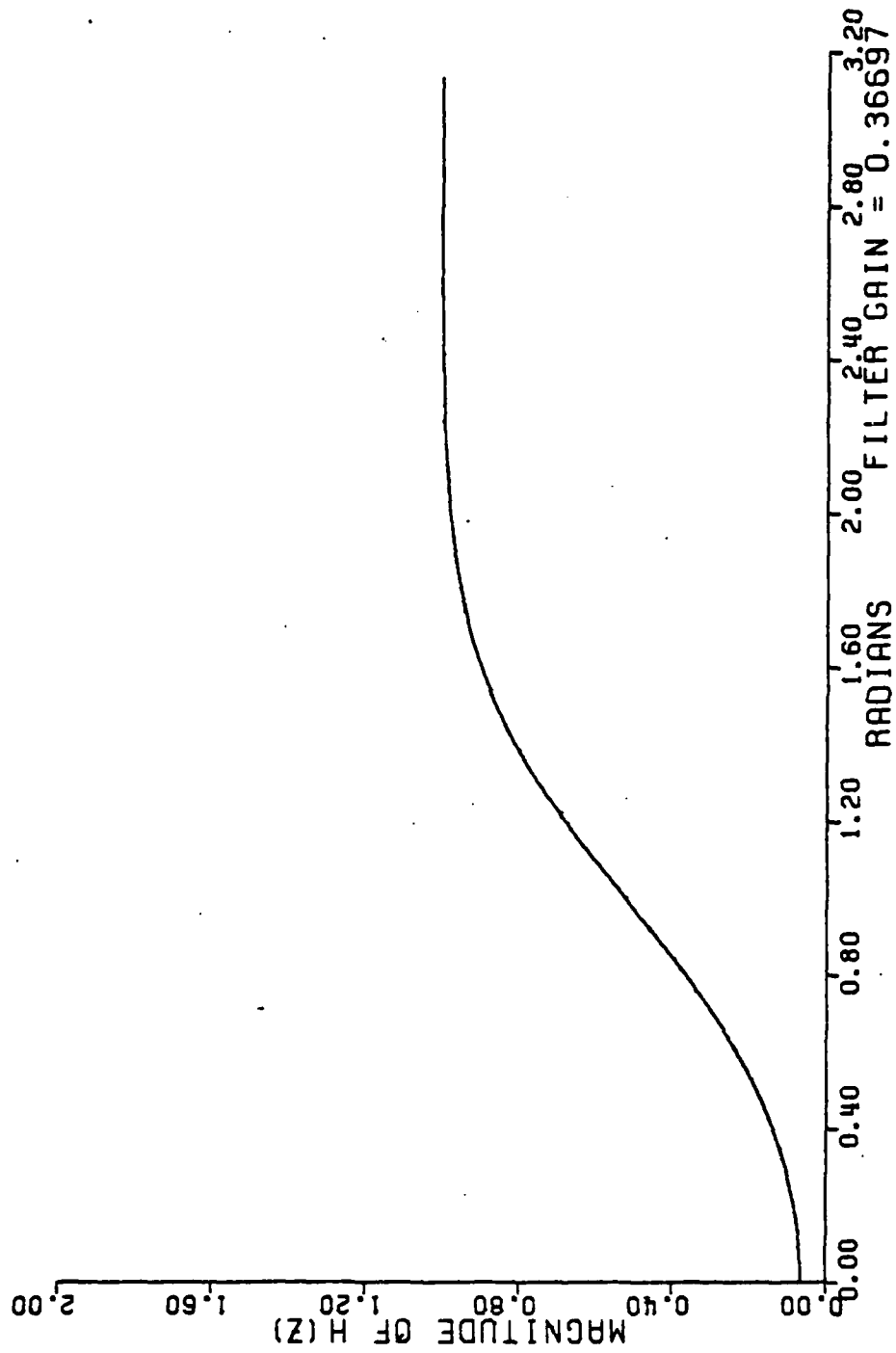


Figure 7-1f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter



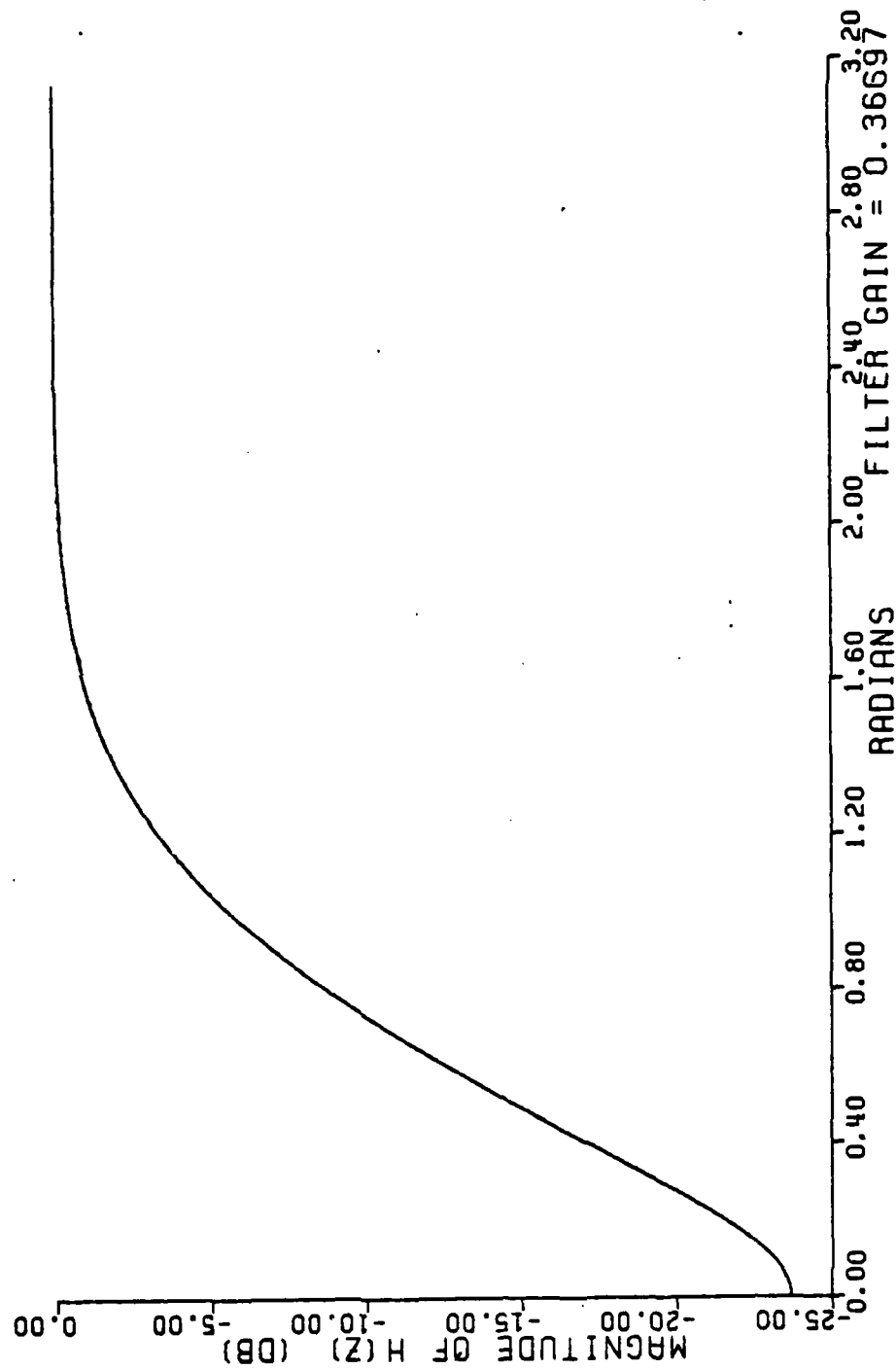


Figure 7-1g Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Second-Order High-Pass Filter

```

NUMBER OF REAL ZEROES: 4
NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS: 0
NUMBER OF REAL POLES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS: 2
FILTER GAIN: 0.02473500

```

Figure 7-2a Pole Zero Locations For A Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter

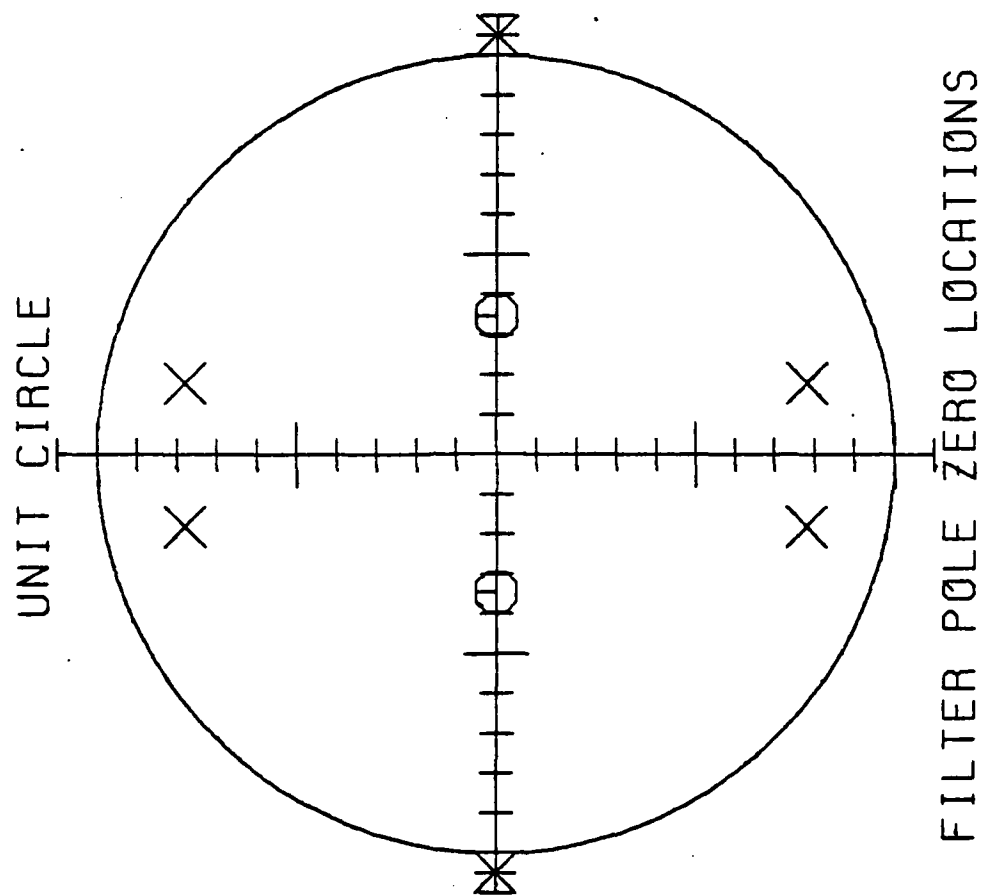


Figure 7-2b Plot Of Pole Zero Locations For A Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter

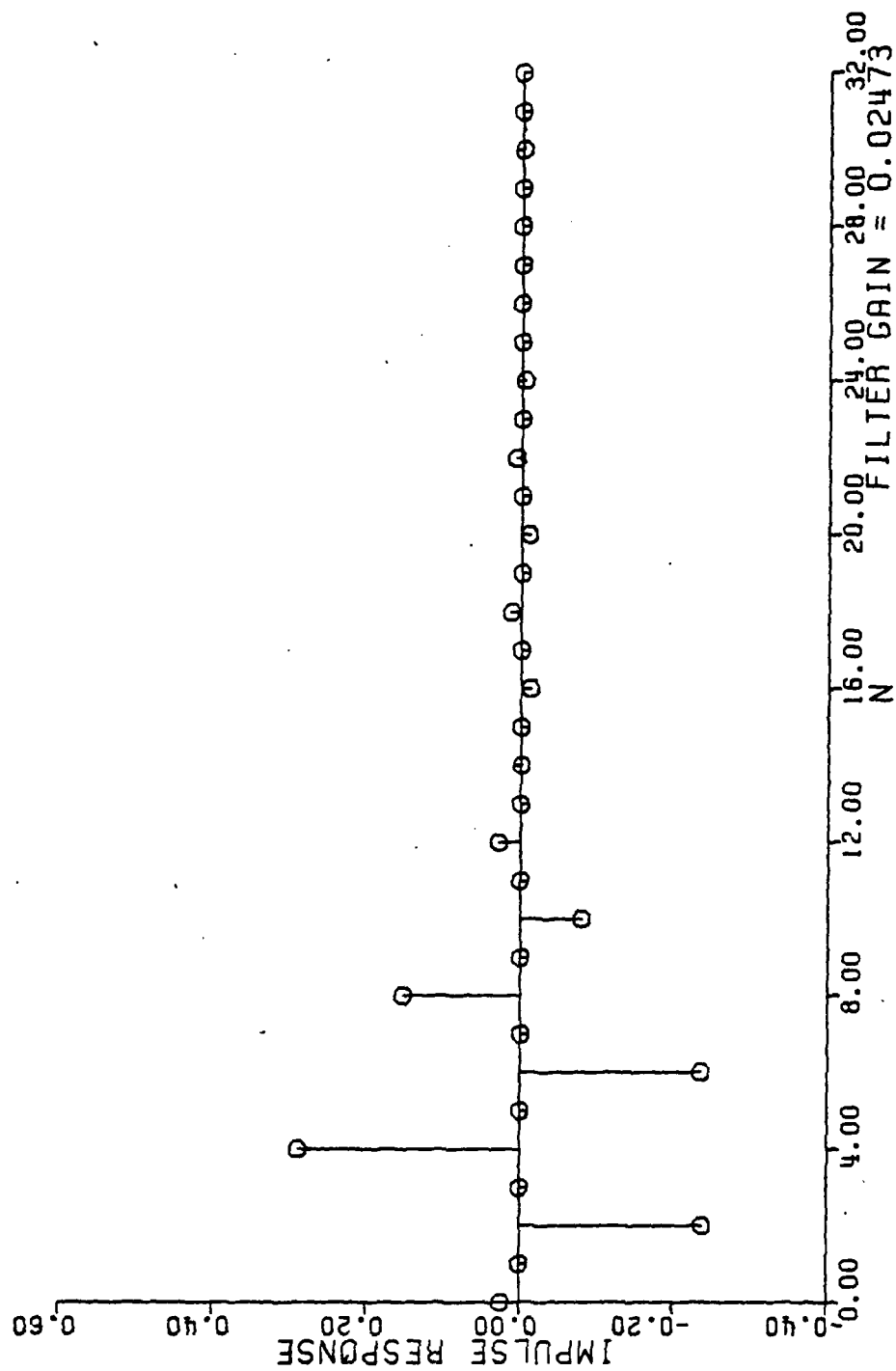


Figure 7-2c Unit Sample Response For A Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter

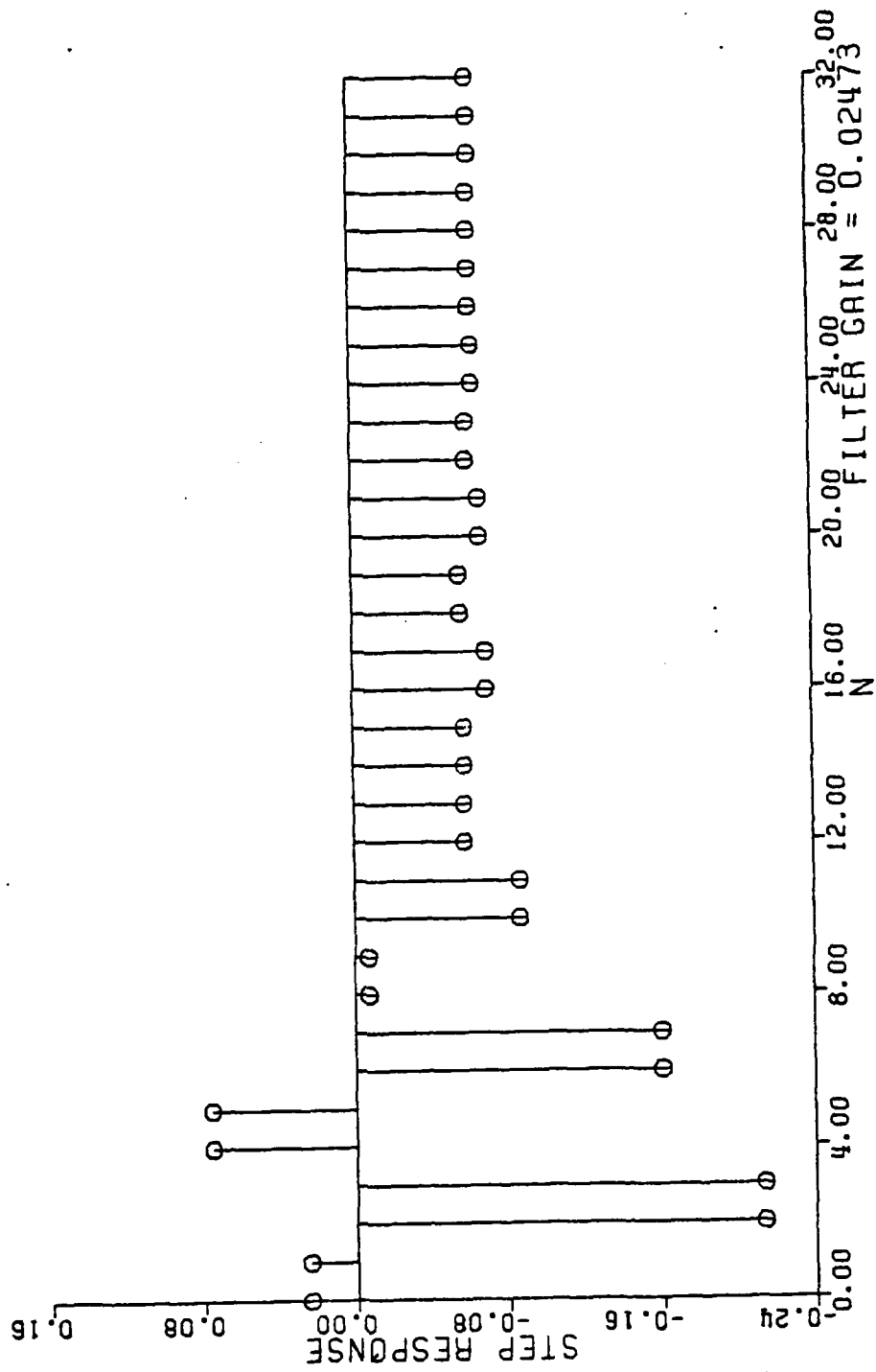


Figure 7-2d Unit Step Response For A Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter

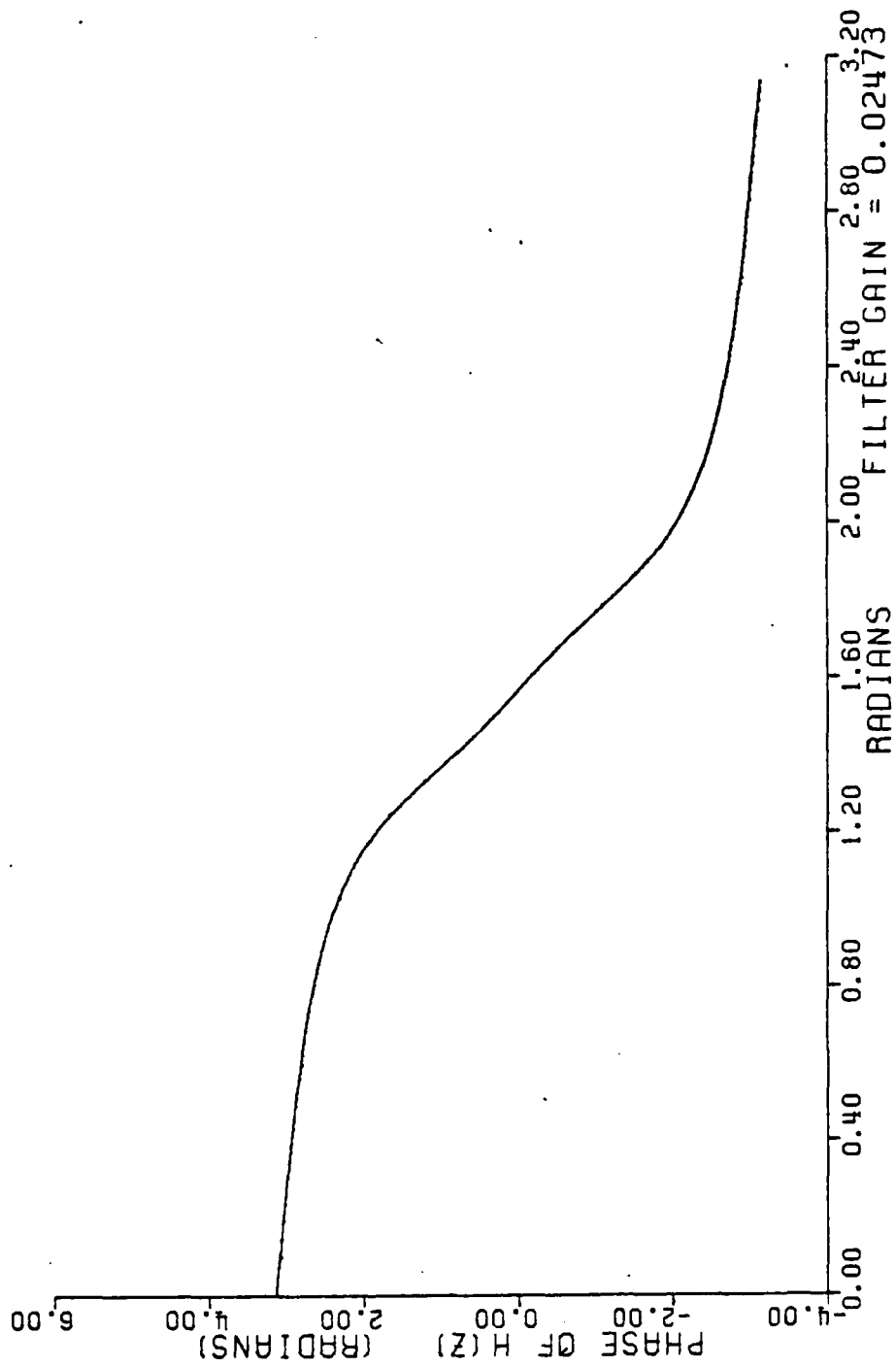


Figure 7-2e Phase Response For A Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter

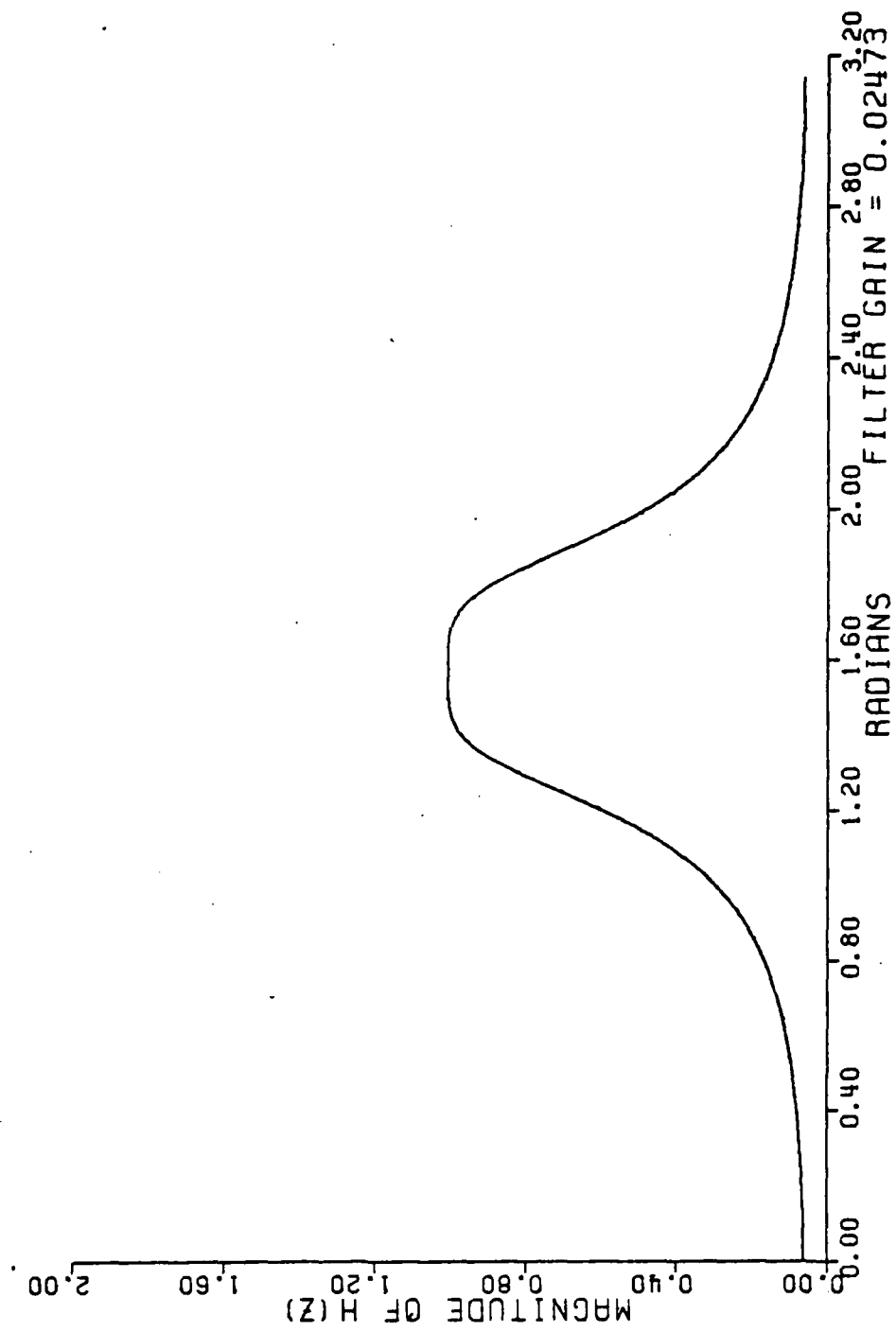


Figure 7-2f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For a Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter

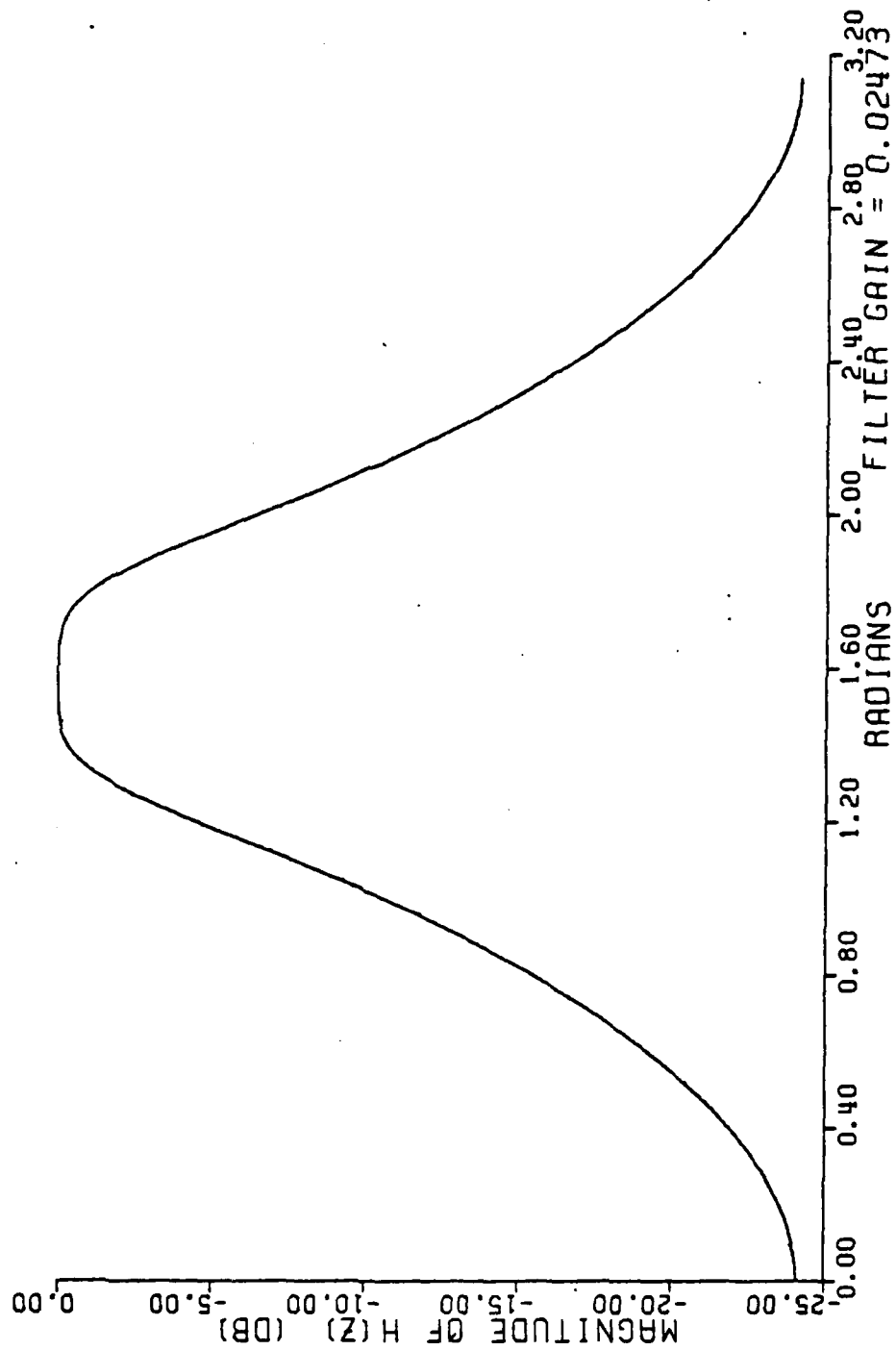


Figure 7-2g Magnitude of  $H(z)$  For A Fourth-Order Band-Pass Filter



```

NUMBER OF REAL ZEROES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS: 2
NUMBER OF REAL POLES: 0
NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS: 2
FILTER GAIN: 0.62447256

```

Figure 7-3a Pole Zero Locations For A Fourth-Order Notch Filter

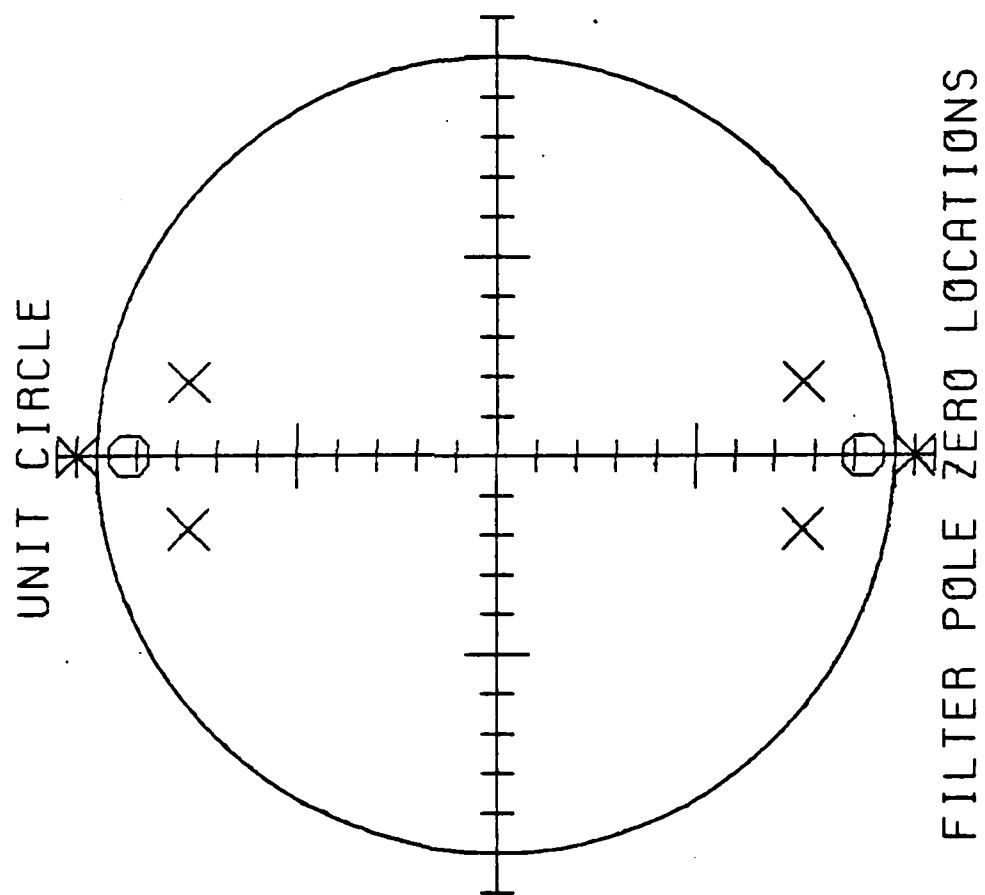


Figure 7-3b Plot Of Pole Zero Locations For A Fourth-Order Notch Filter

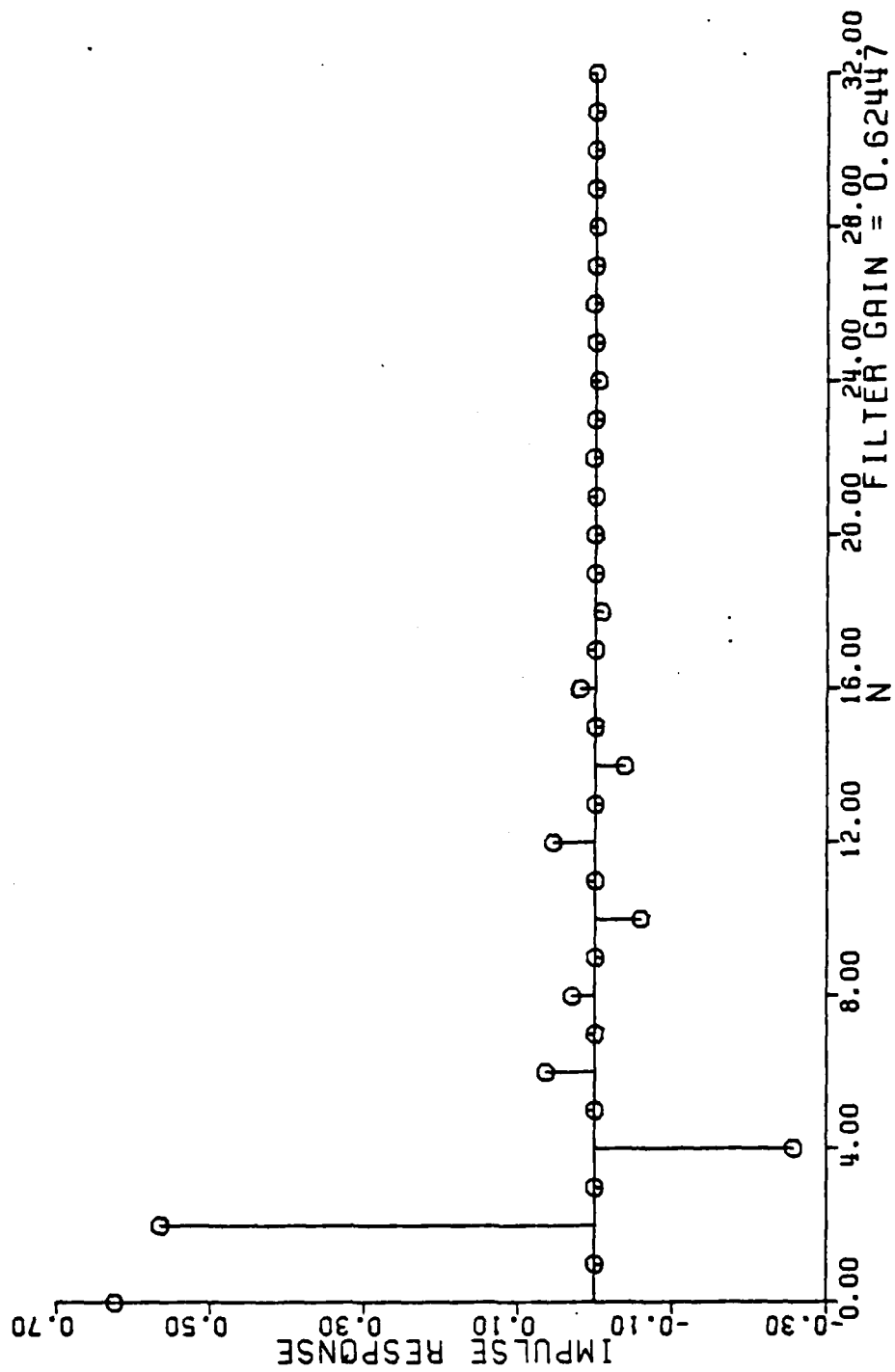


Figure 7-3c Unit Sample Response For A Fourth-Order Notch Filter

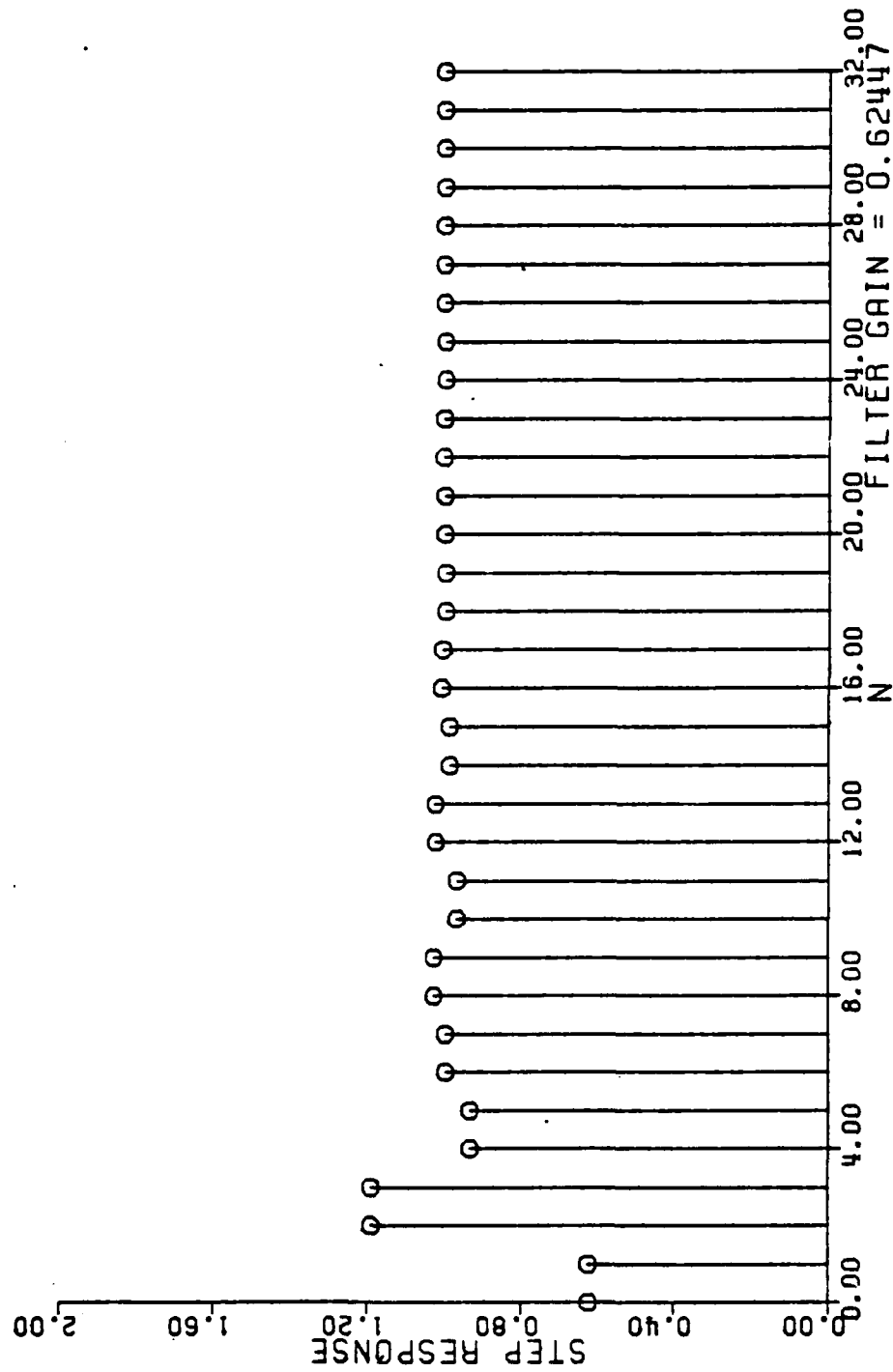


Figure 7-3d Unit Step Response For A Fourth-Order Notch Filter

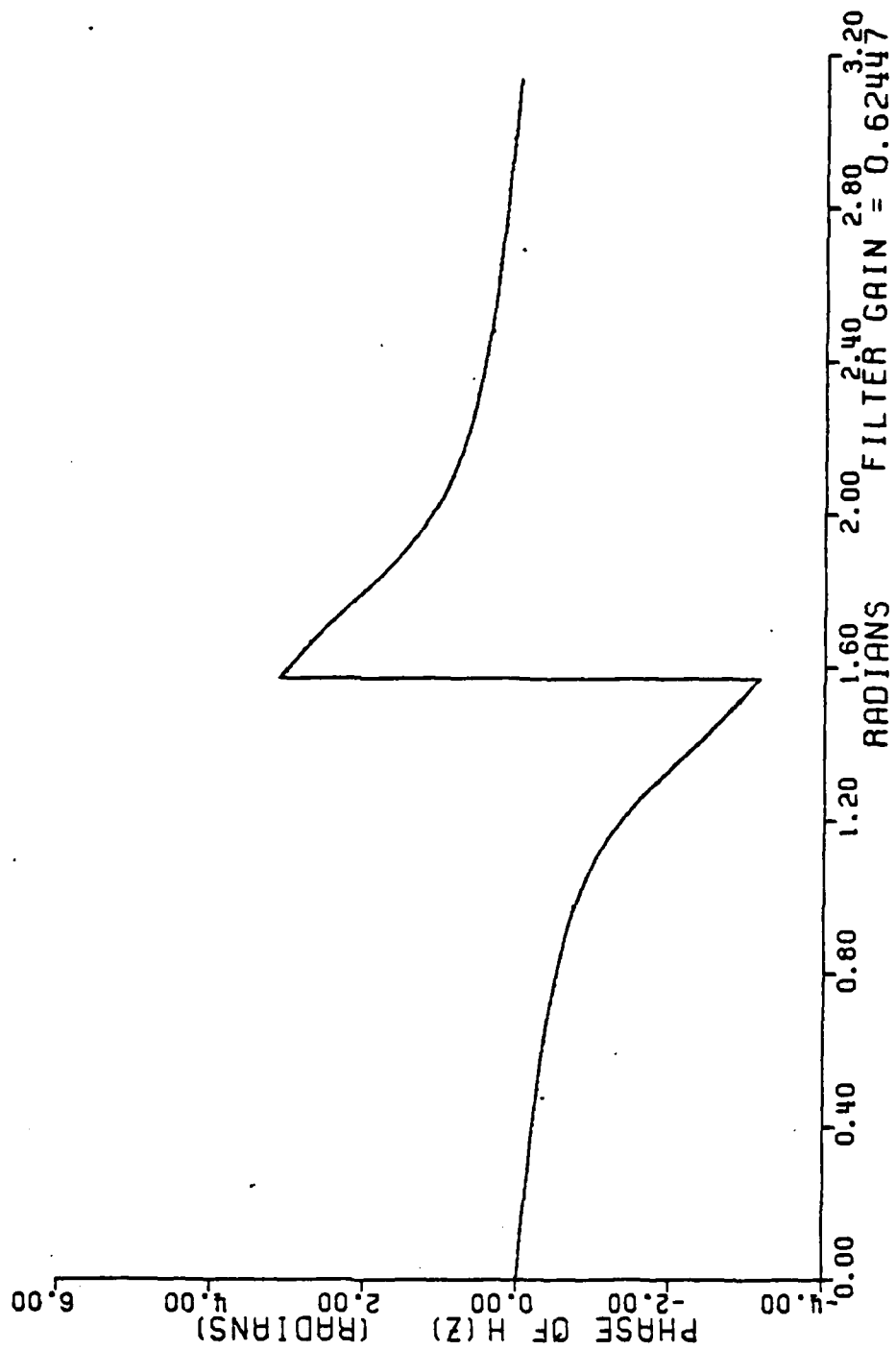


Figure 7-3e Phase Response For a Fourth-Order Notch Filter

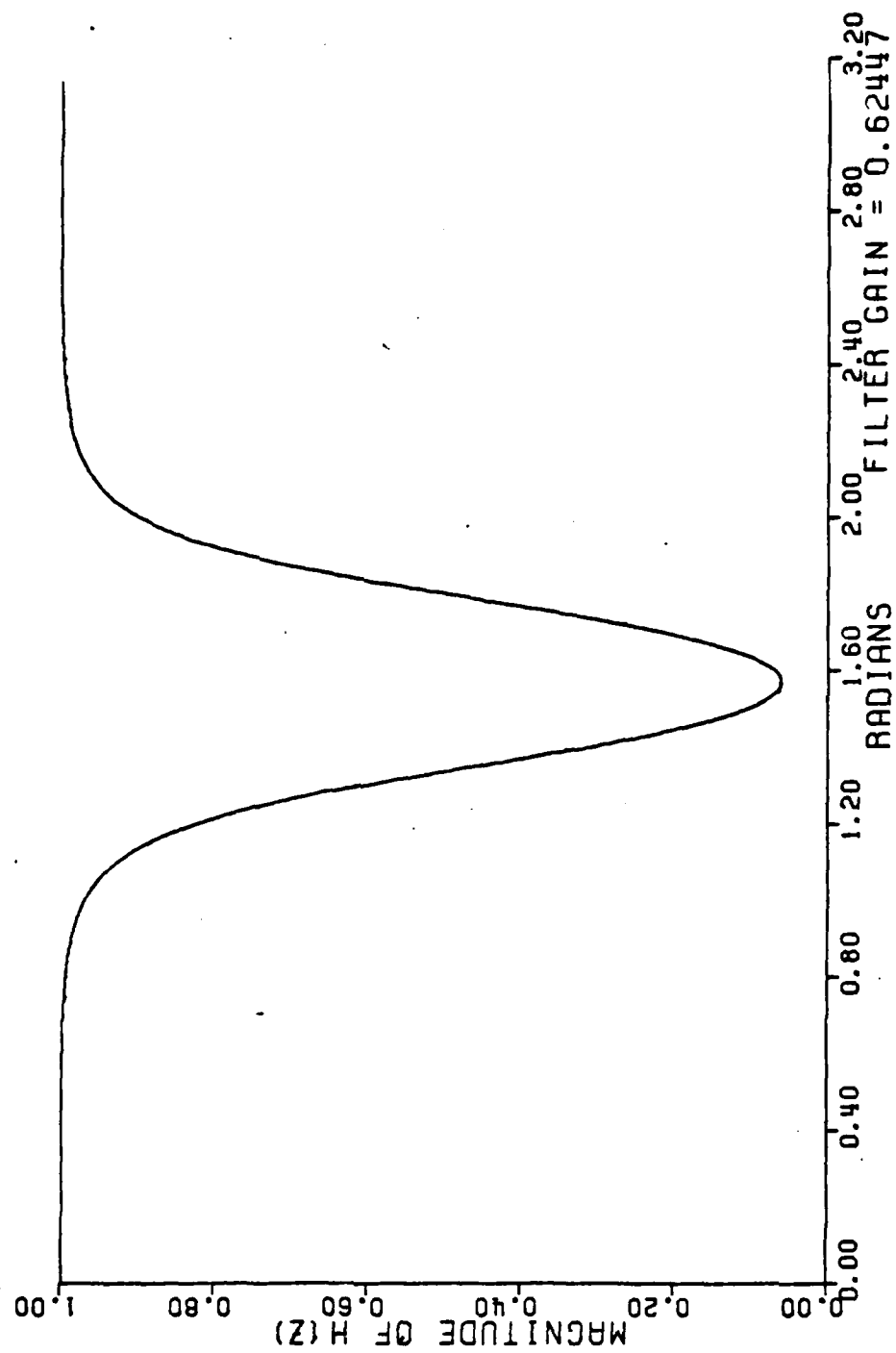


Figure 7-3f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Fourth-Order Notch Filter

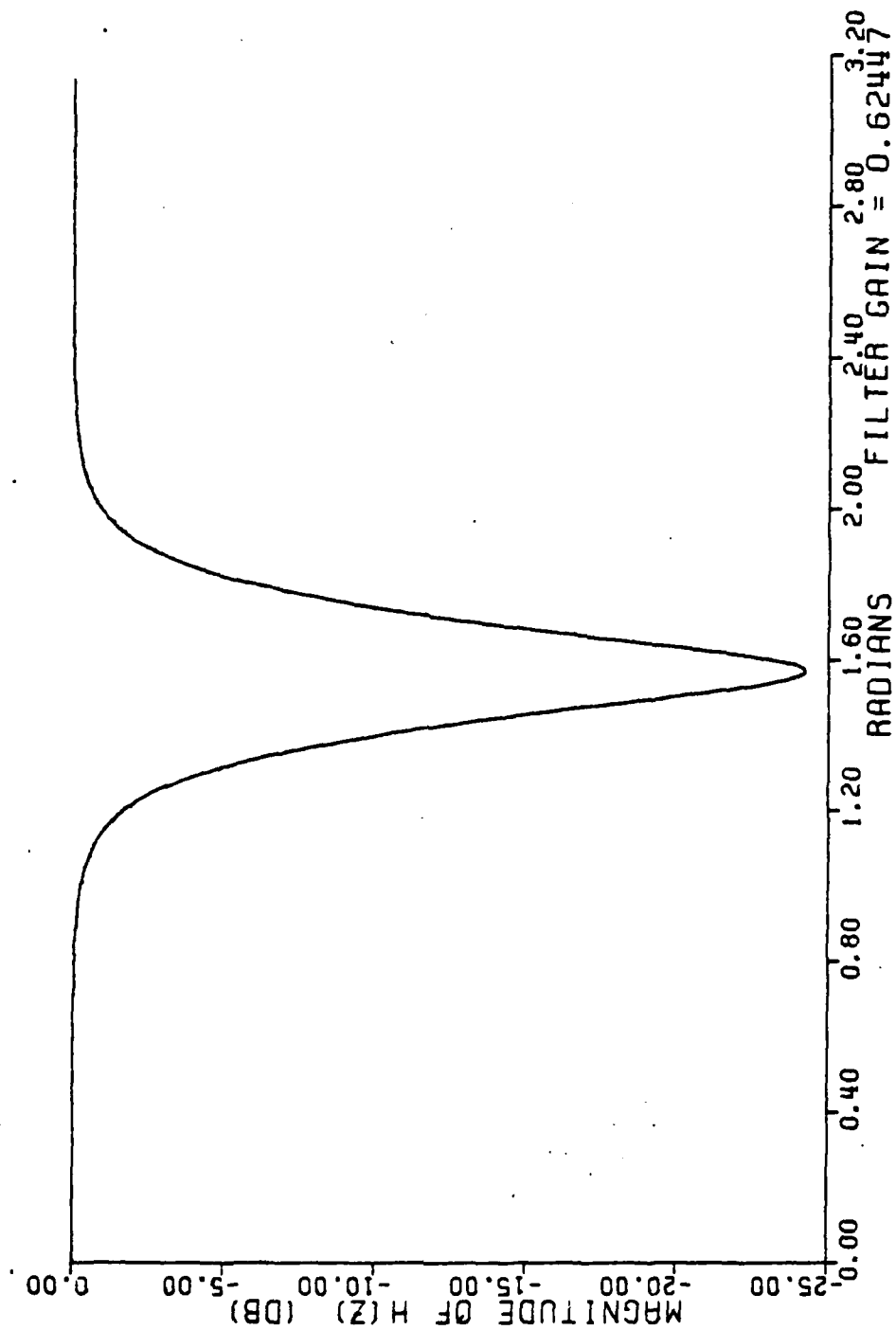


Figure 7-3g Magnitude In Decibels For A Fourth-Order Notch Filter

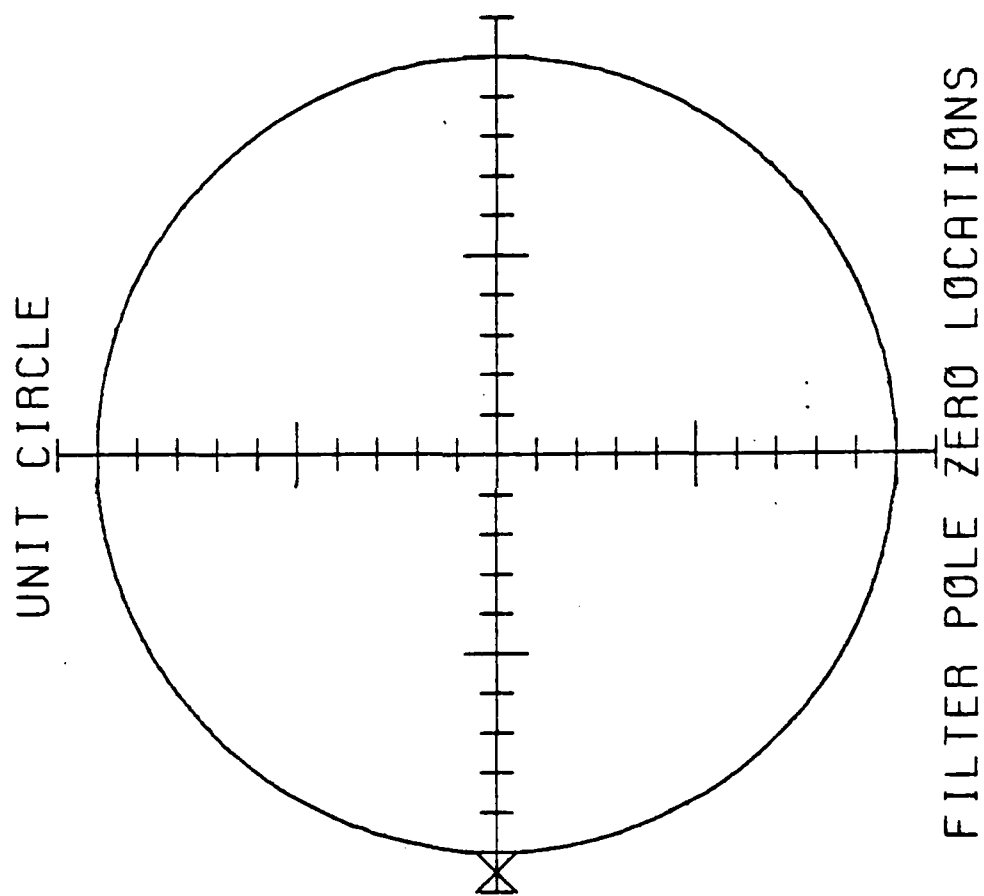


Figure 7-4a Example Of A Single Real Pole Outside The Unit Circle At  $(-1.05)$



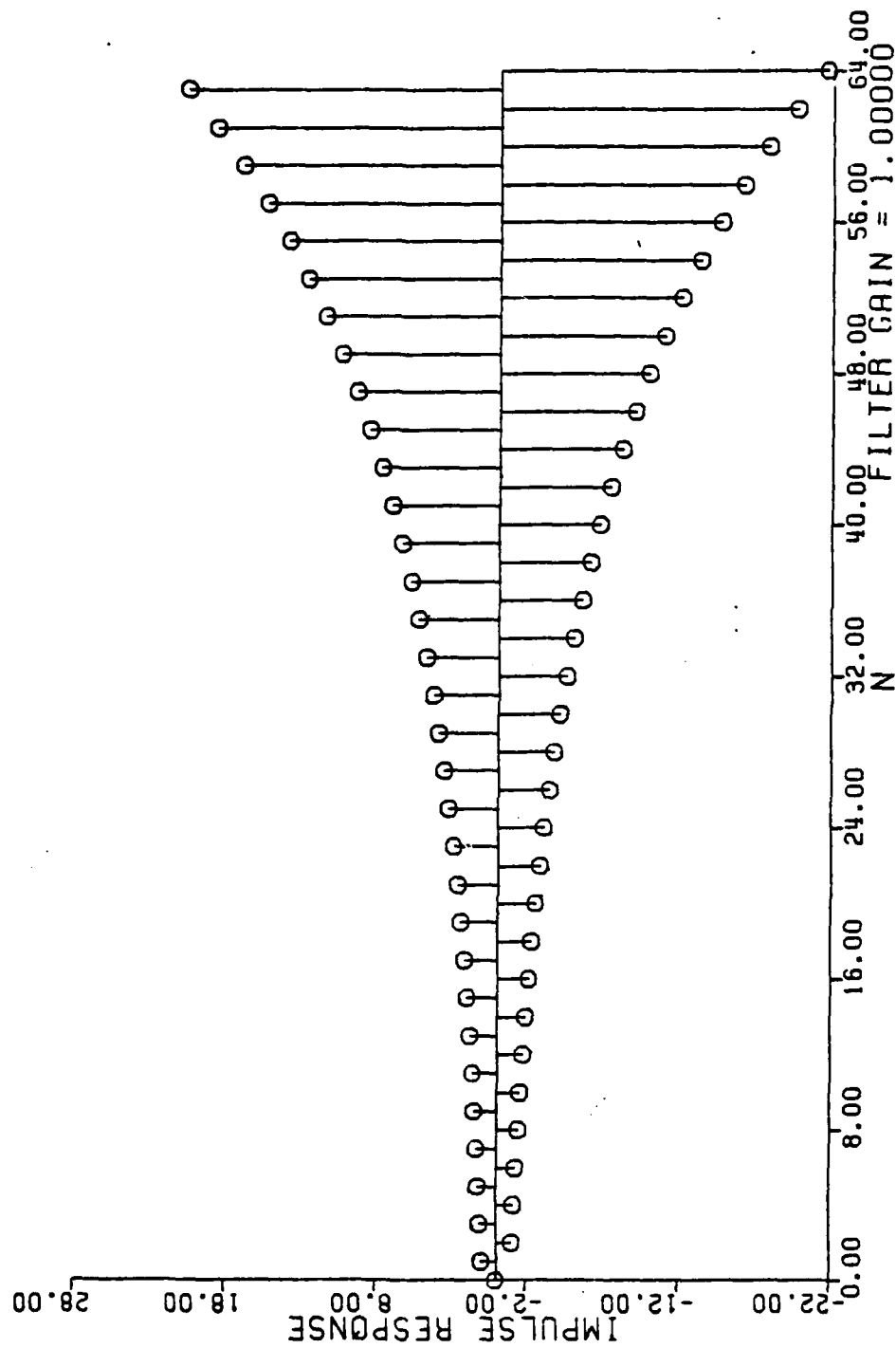


Figure 7-4b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (-1.05)

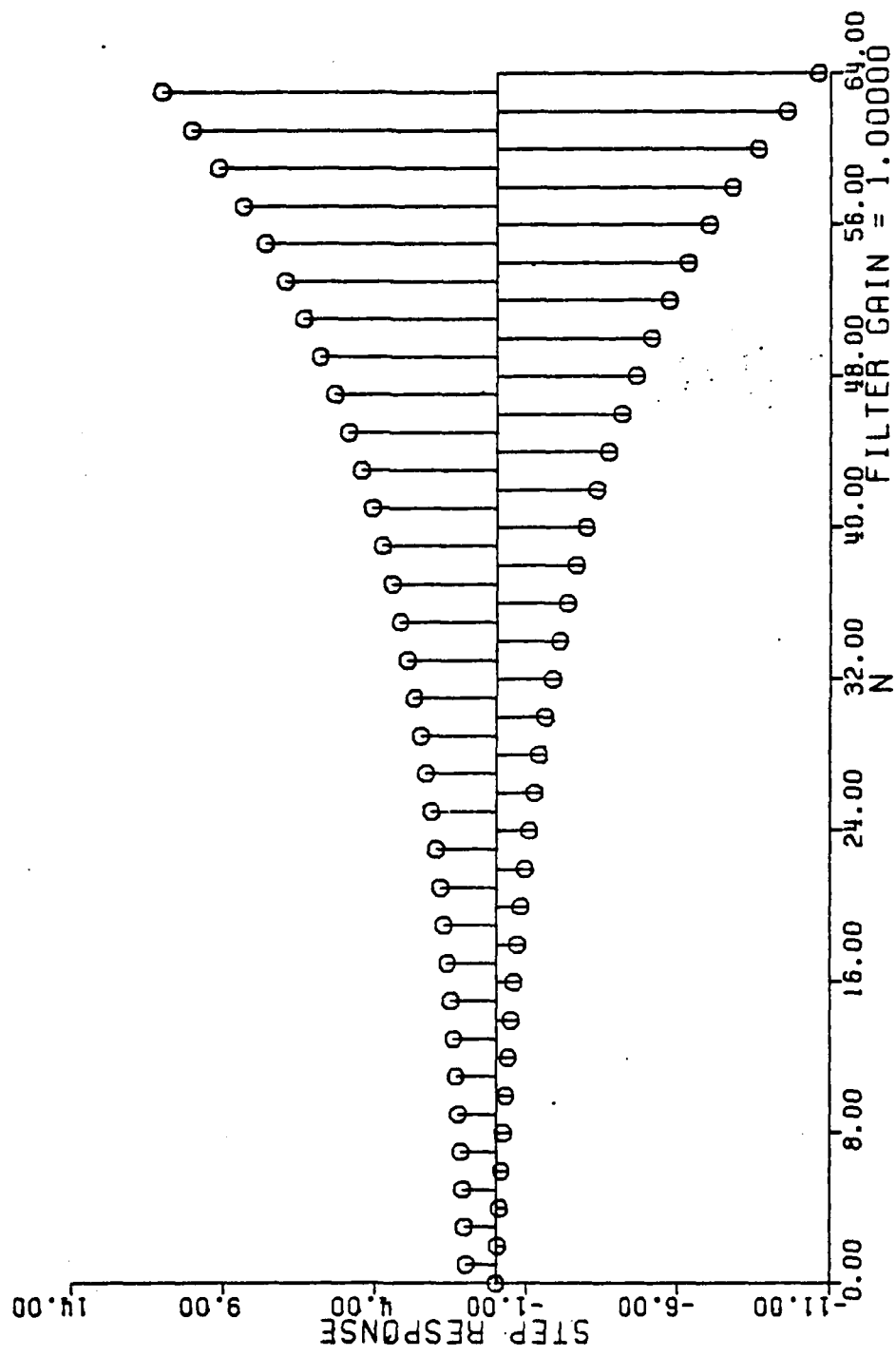


Figure 7-4c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At  $(-1.05)$

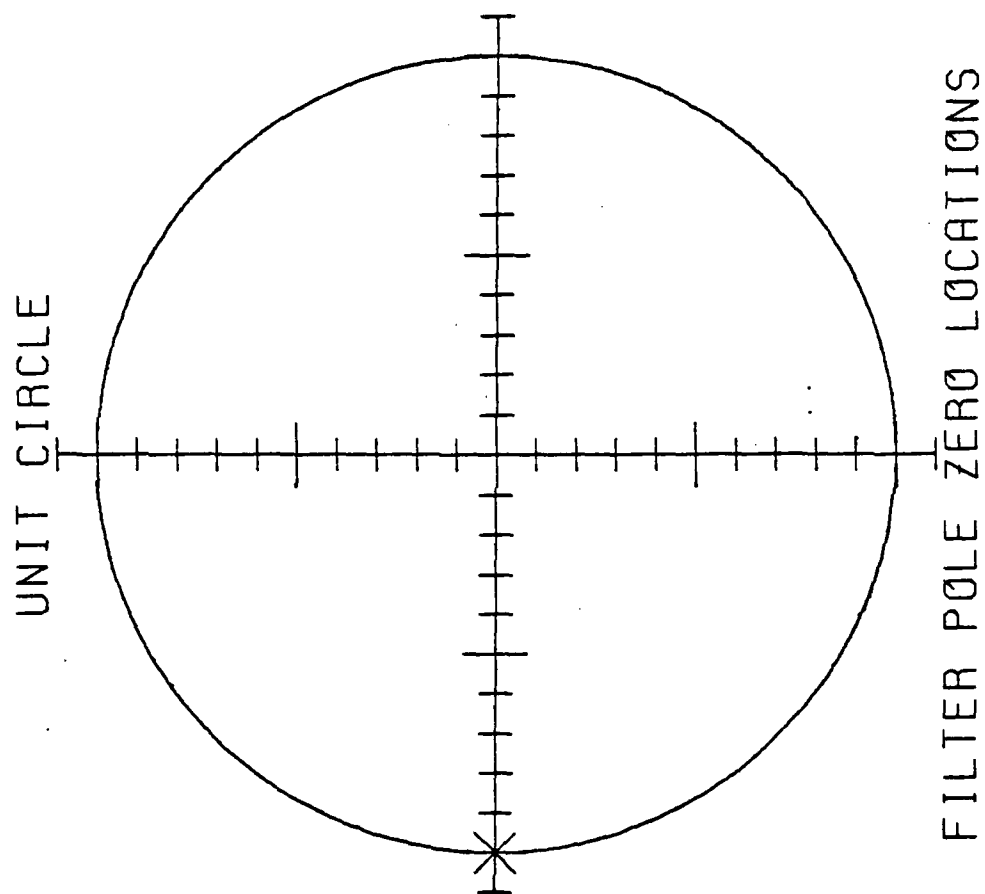


Figure 7-5a Example Of A Single Real Pole On The Unit Circle At (-1.0)

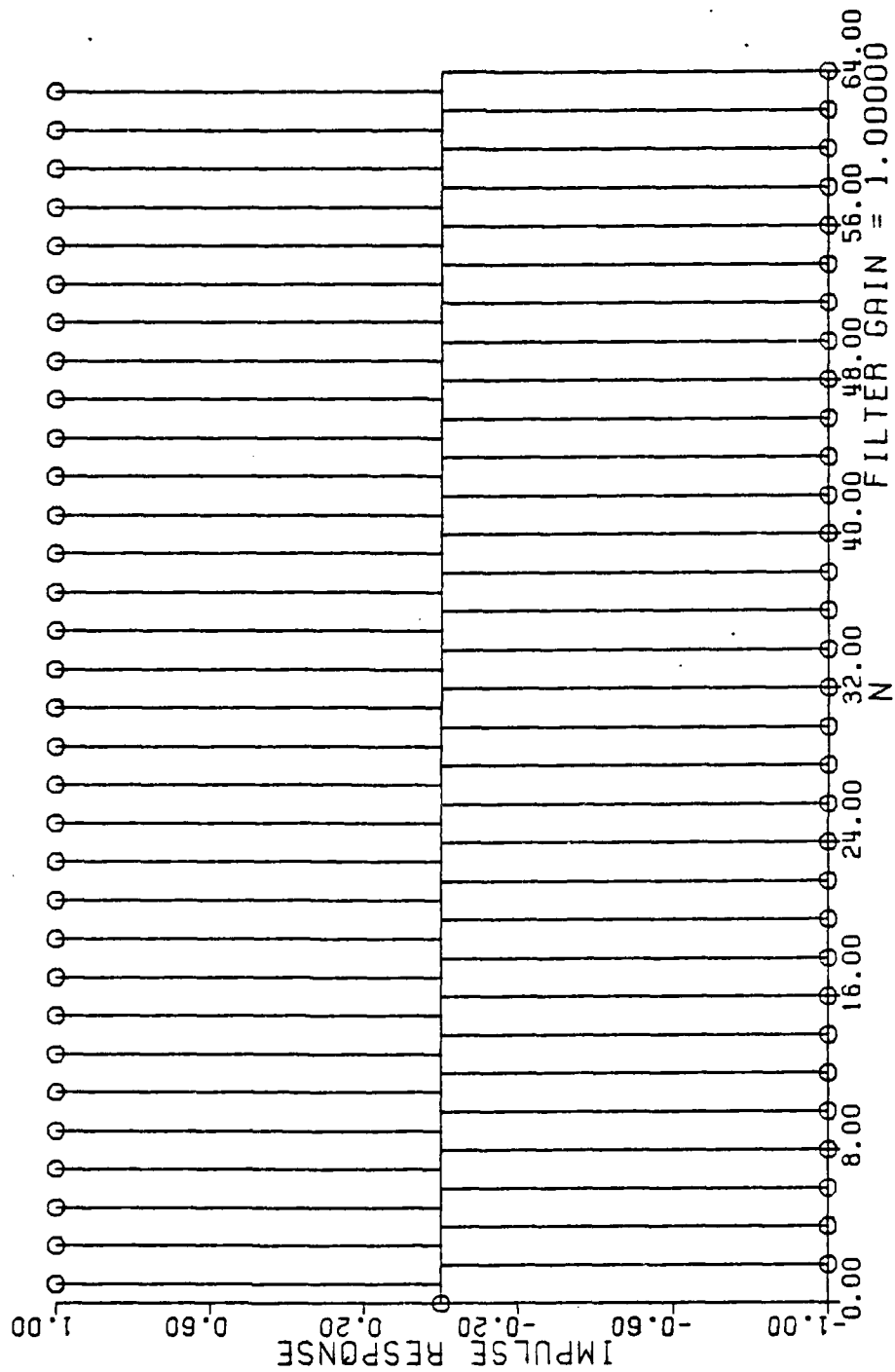


Figure 7-5b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (-1.0)

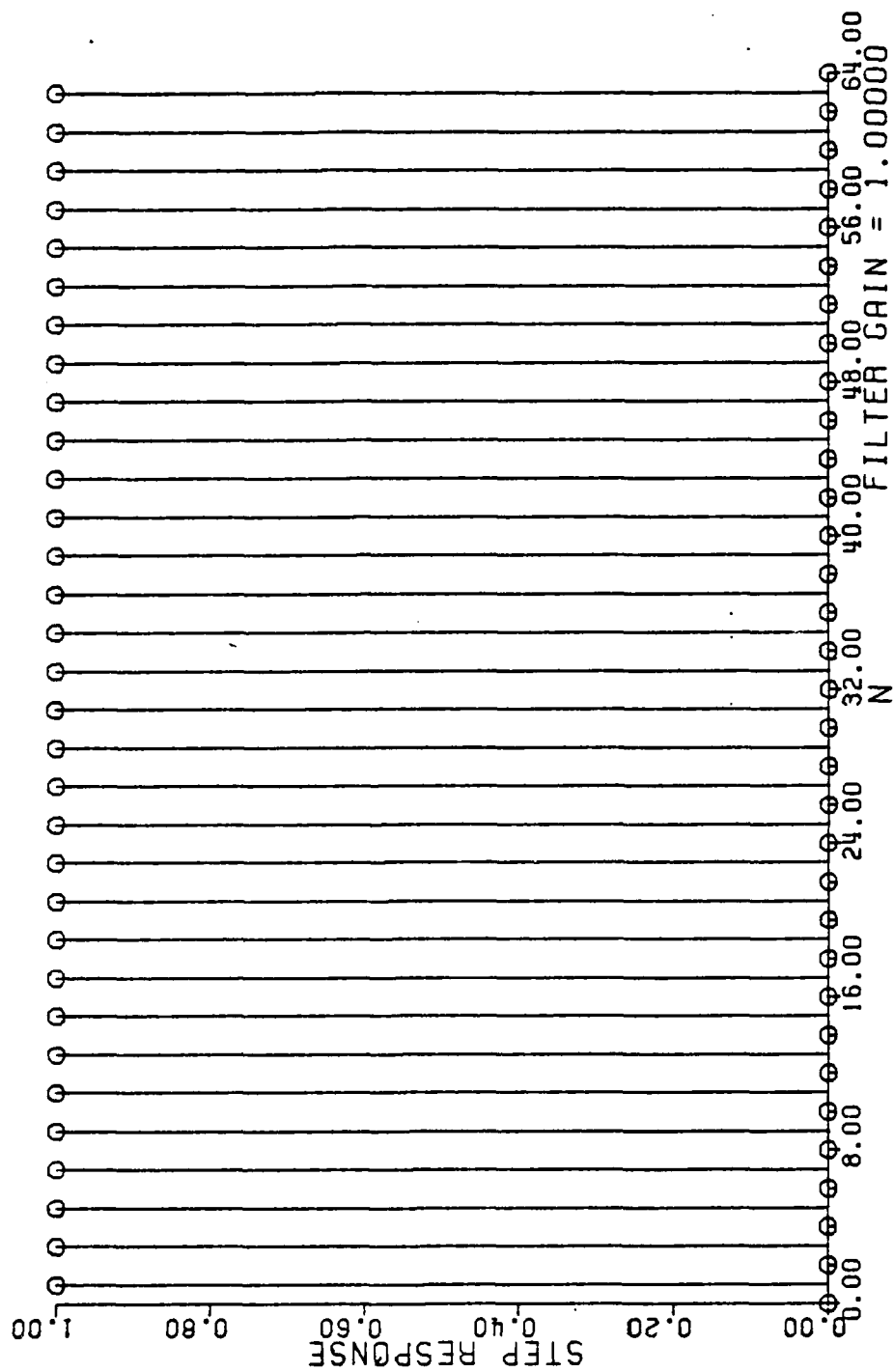


Figure 7-5c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At (-1.0)

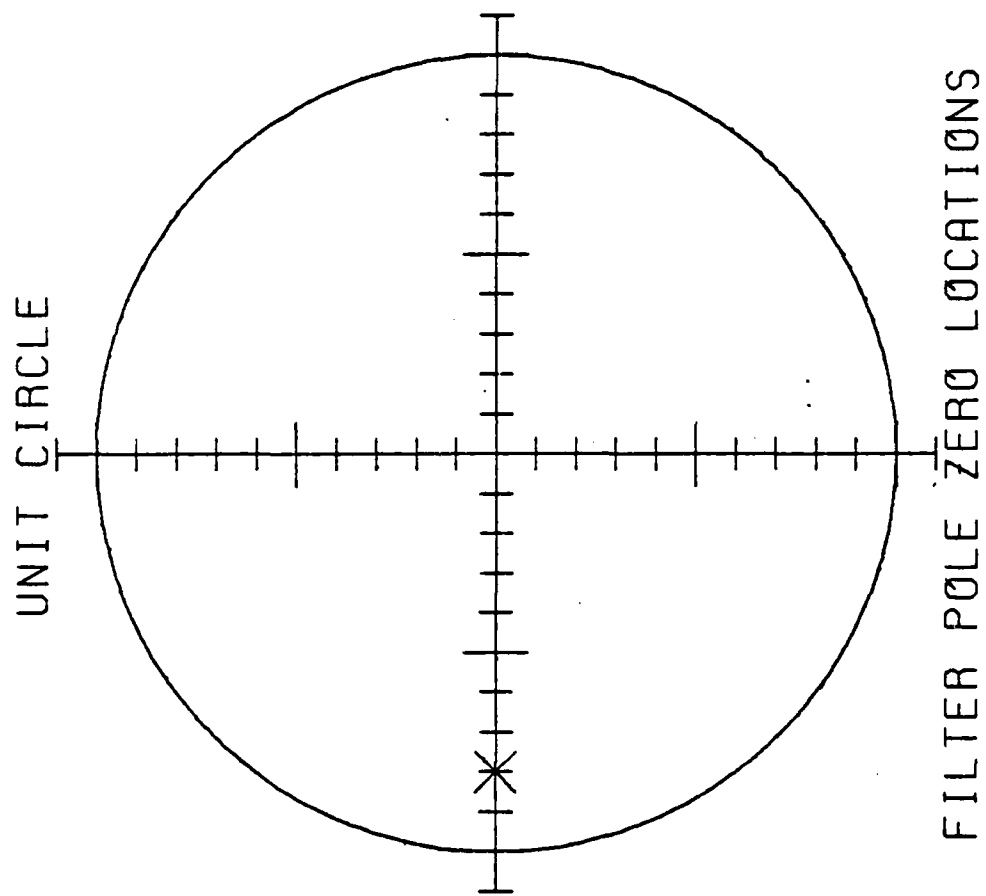


Figure 7-6a Example Of A Single Real Pole At (-0.8)

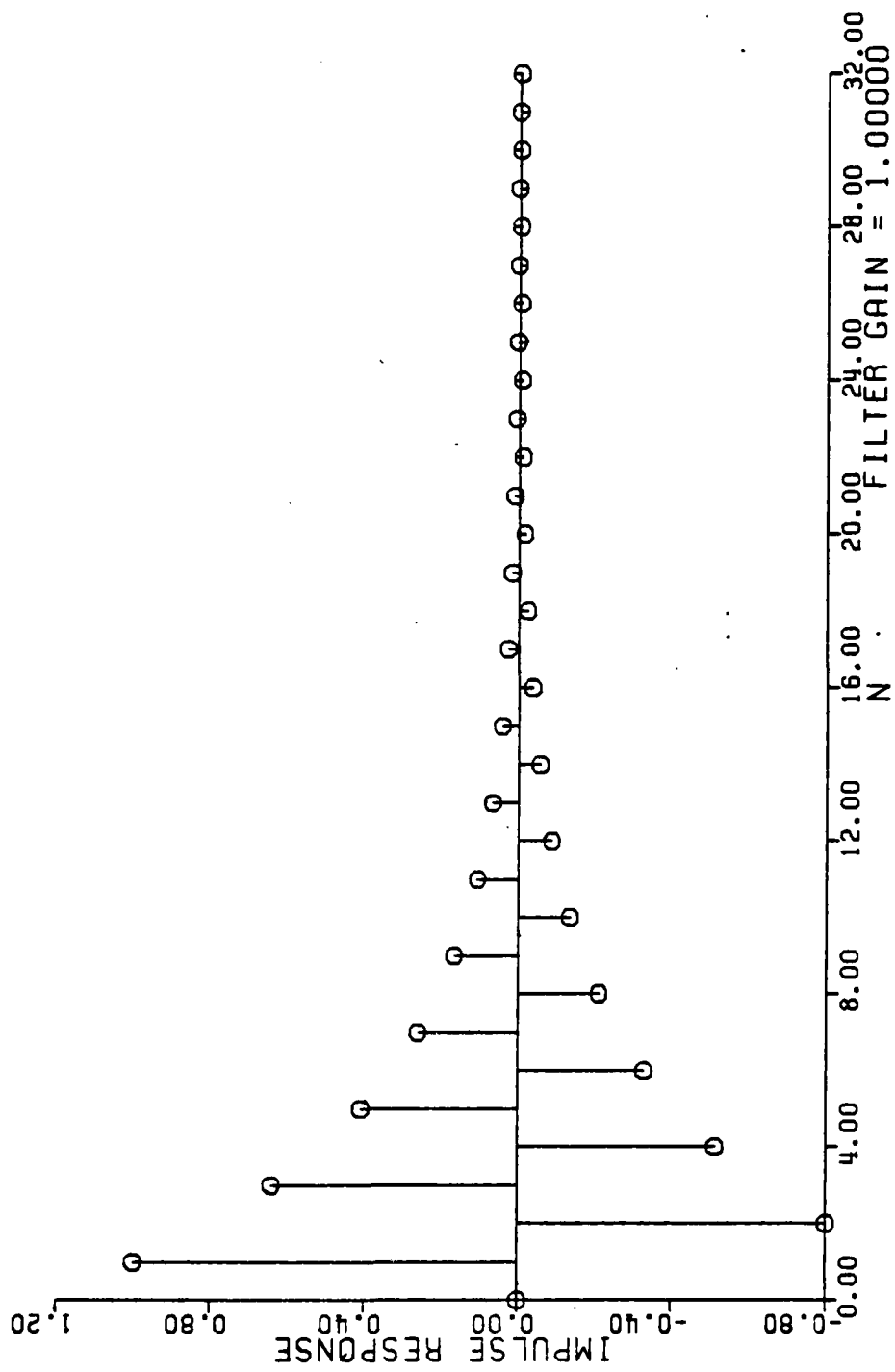


Figure 7-6b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole at (-1.0)

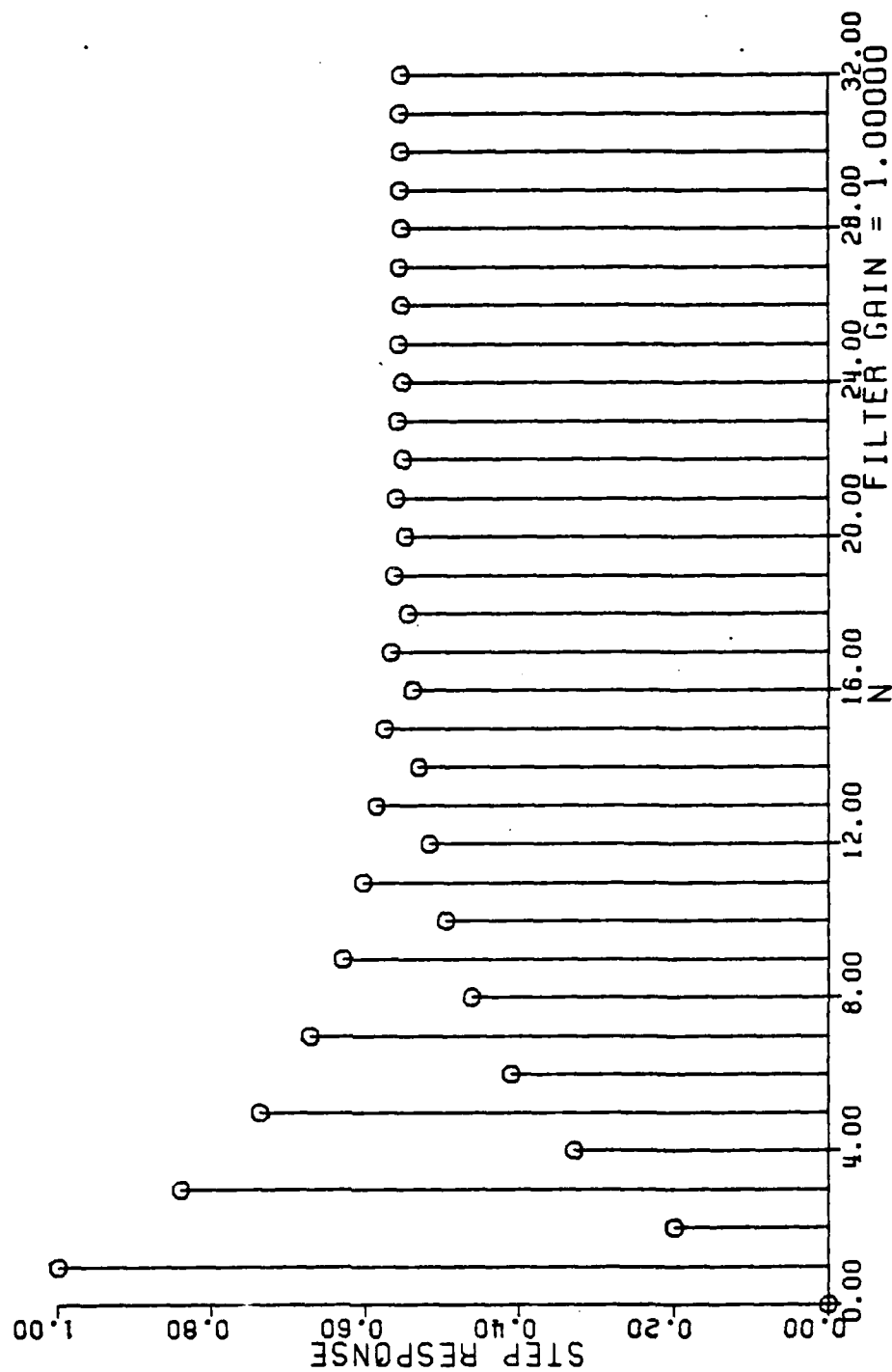


Figure 7-6c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.8)$



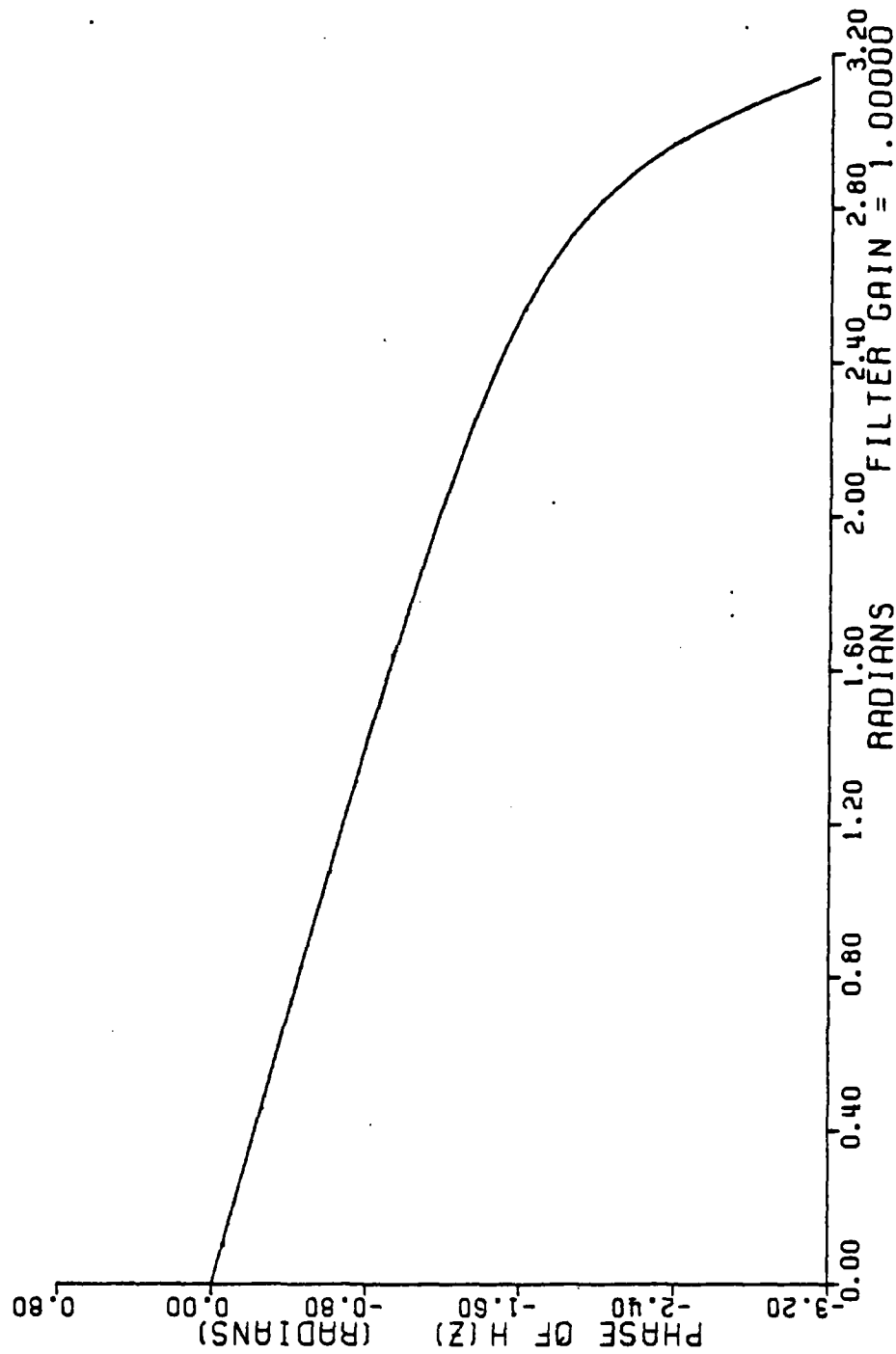


Figure 7-7d Phase Response For A Single Real Pole At (-0.8)

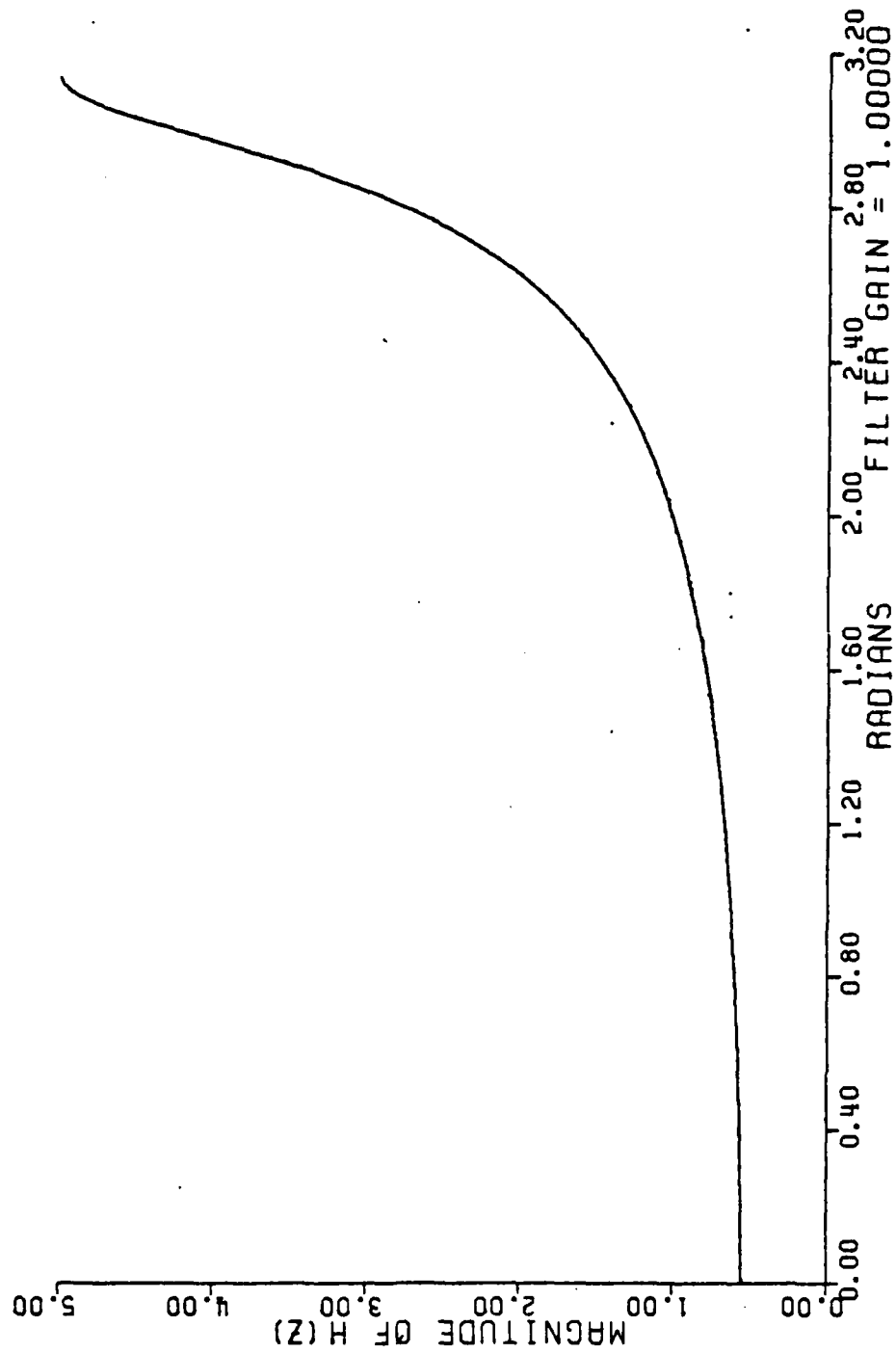


Figure 7-6e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.8)$

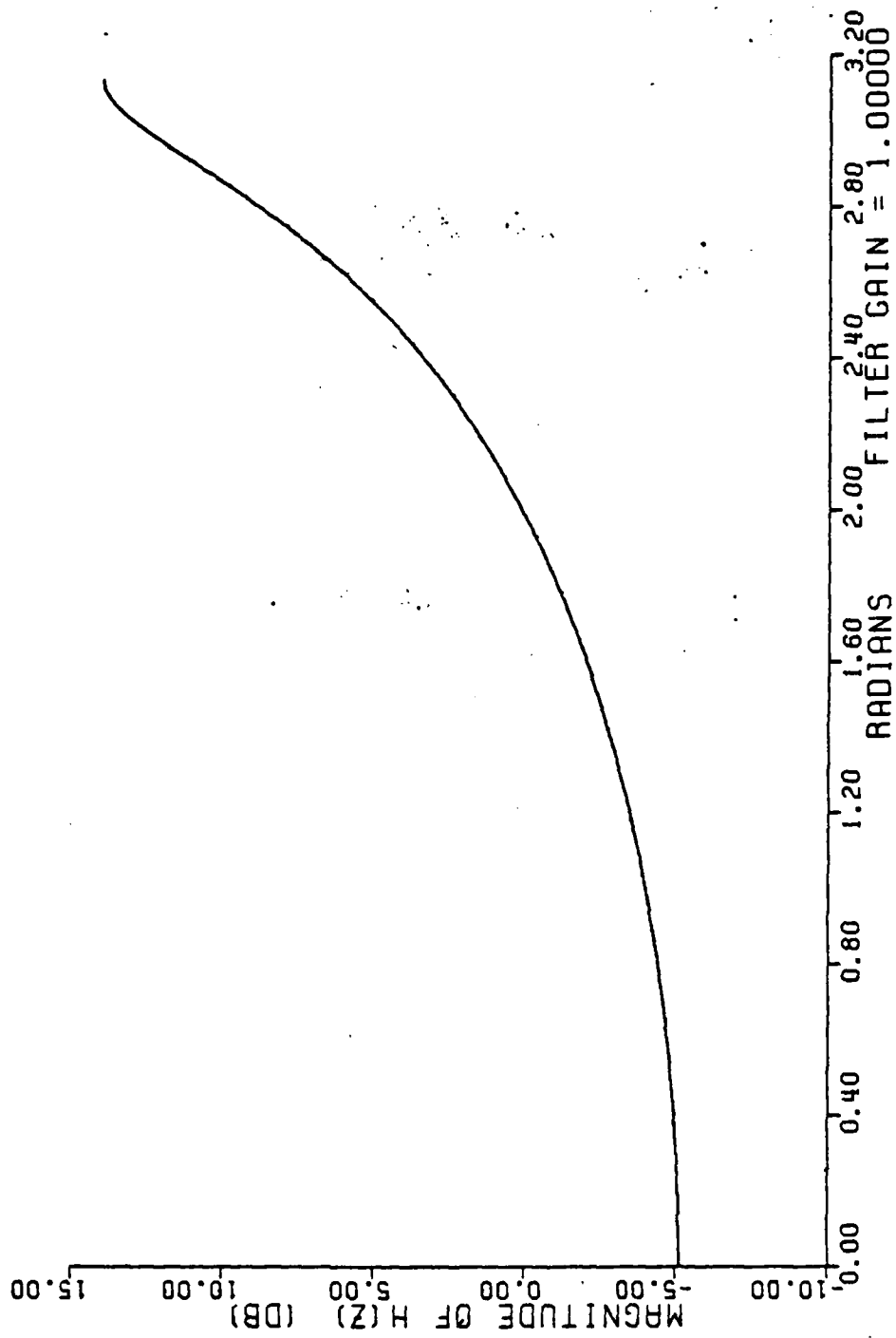


Figure 7-6f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For a Single Real Pole at  $(-0.8)$

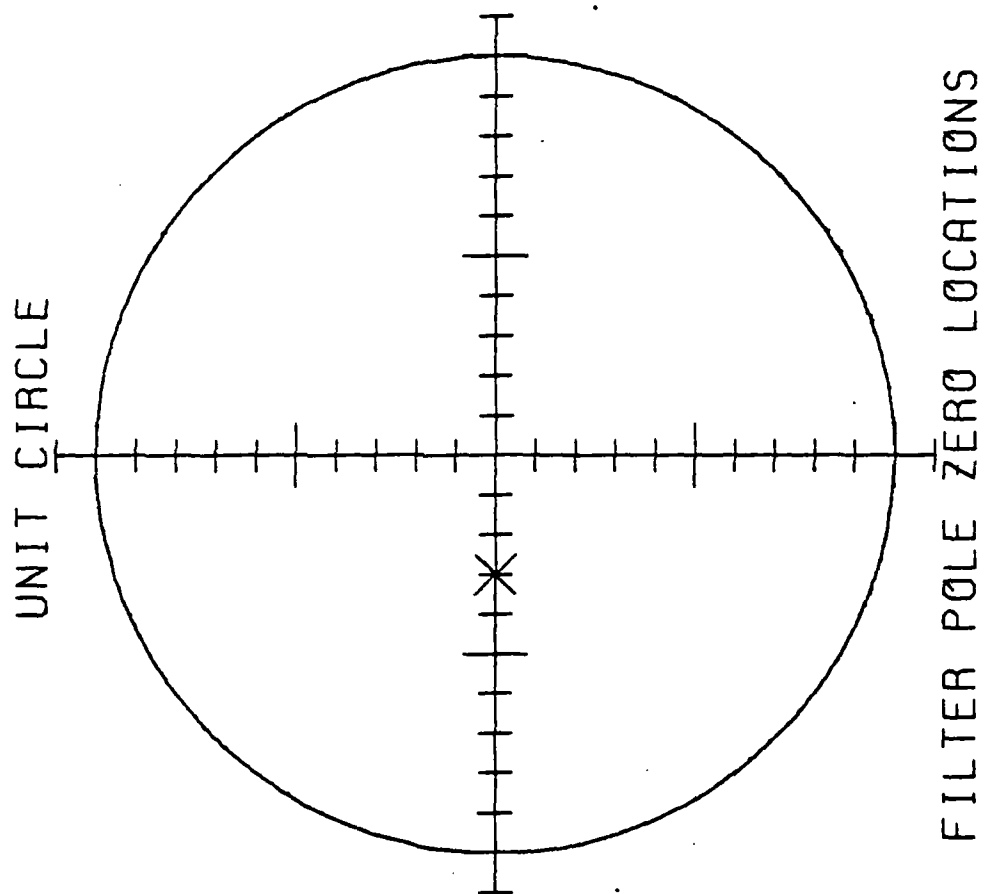


Figure 7-7a Example Of A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.3)$

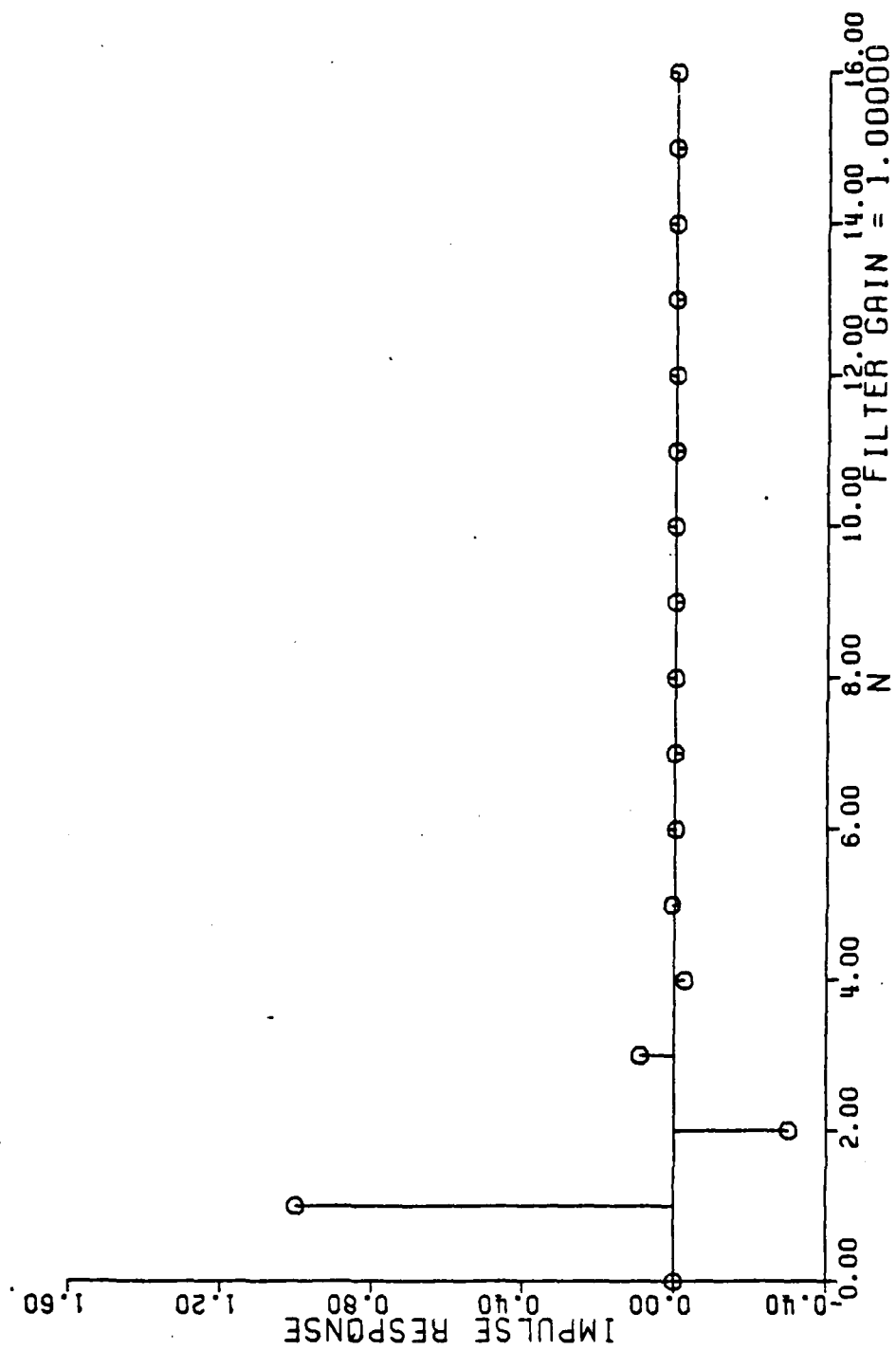


Figure 7-7b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (-0.3)

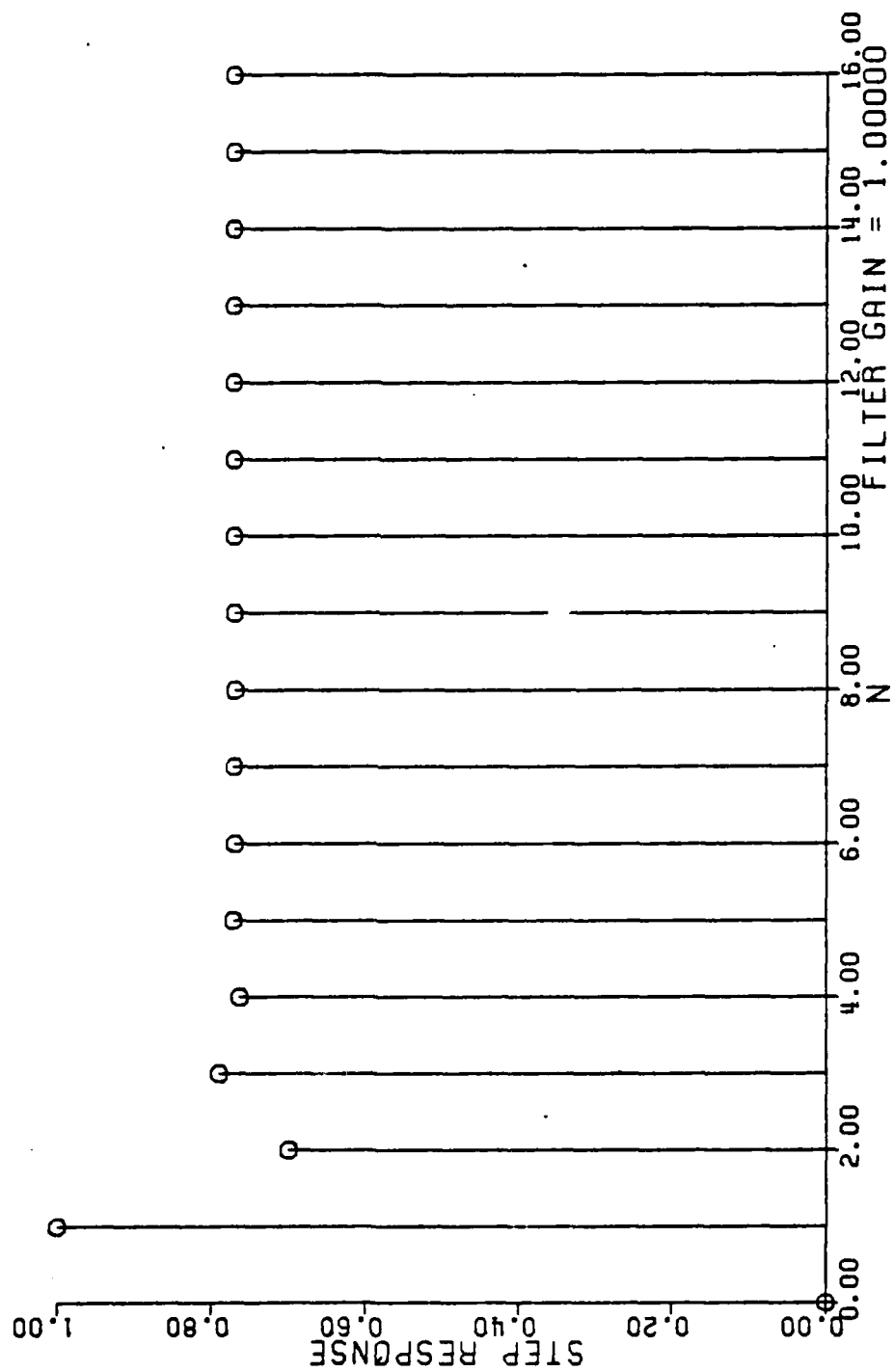


Figure 7-7c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.3)$

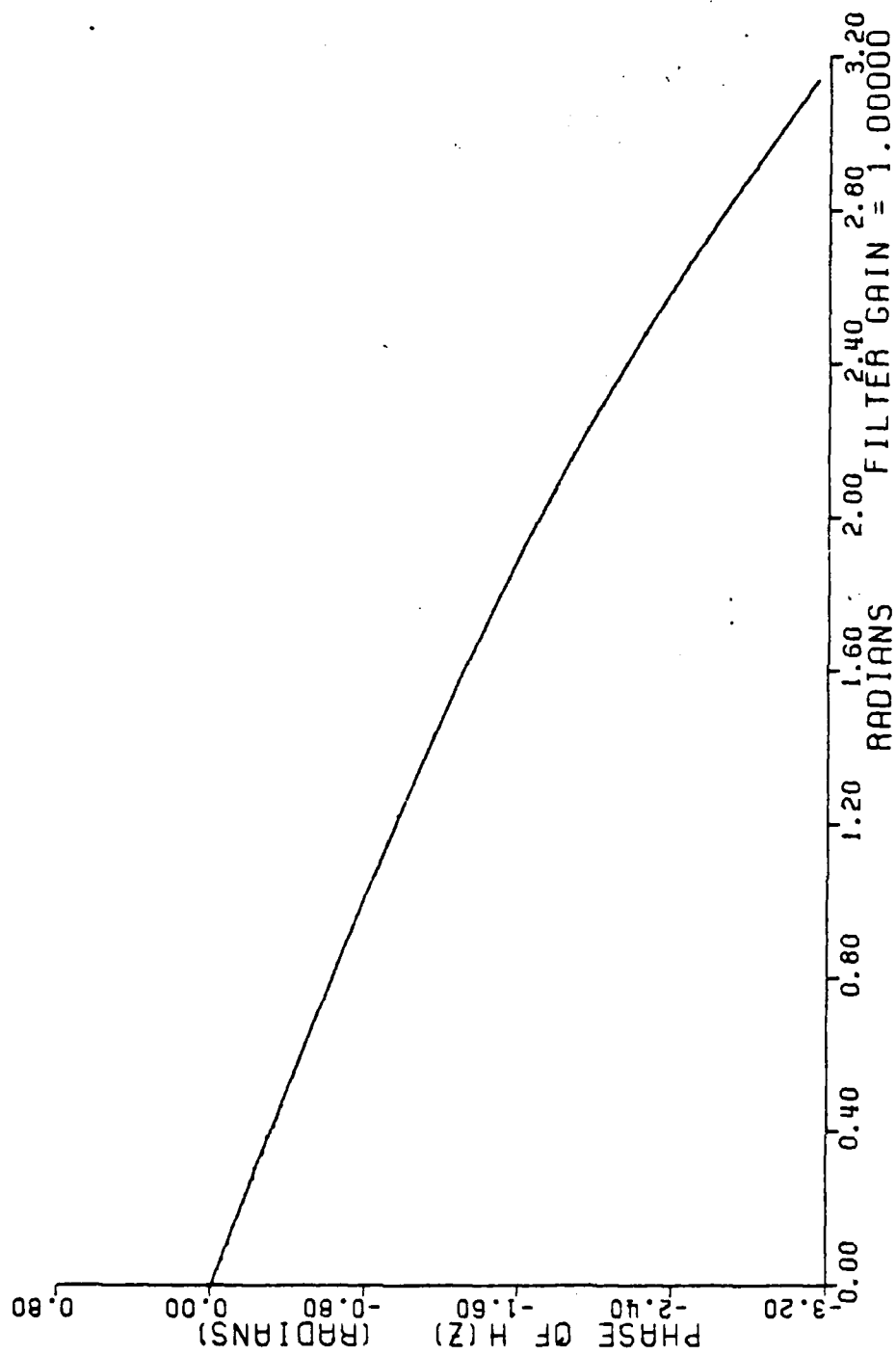


Figure 7-7d Phase Response For A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.3)$

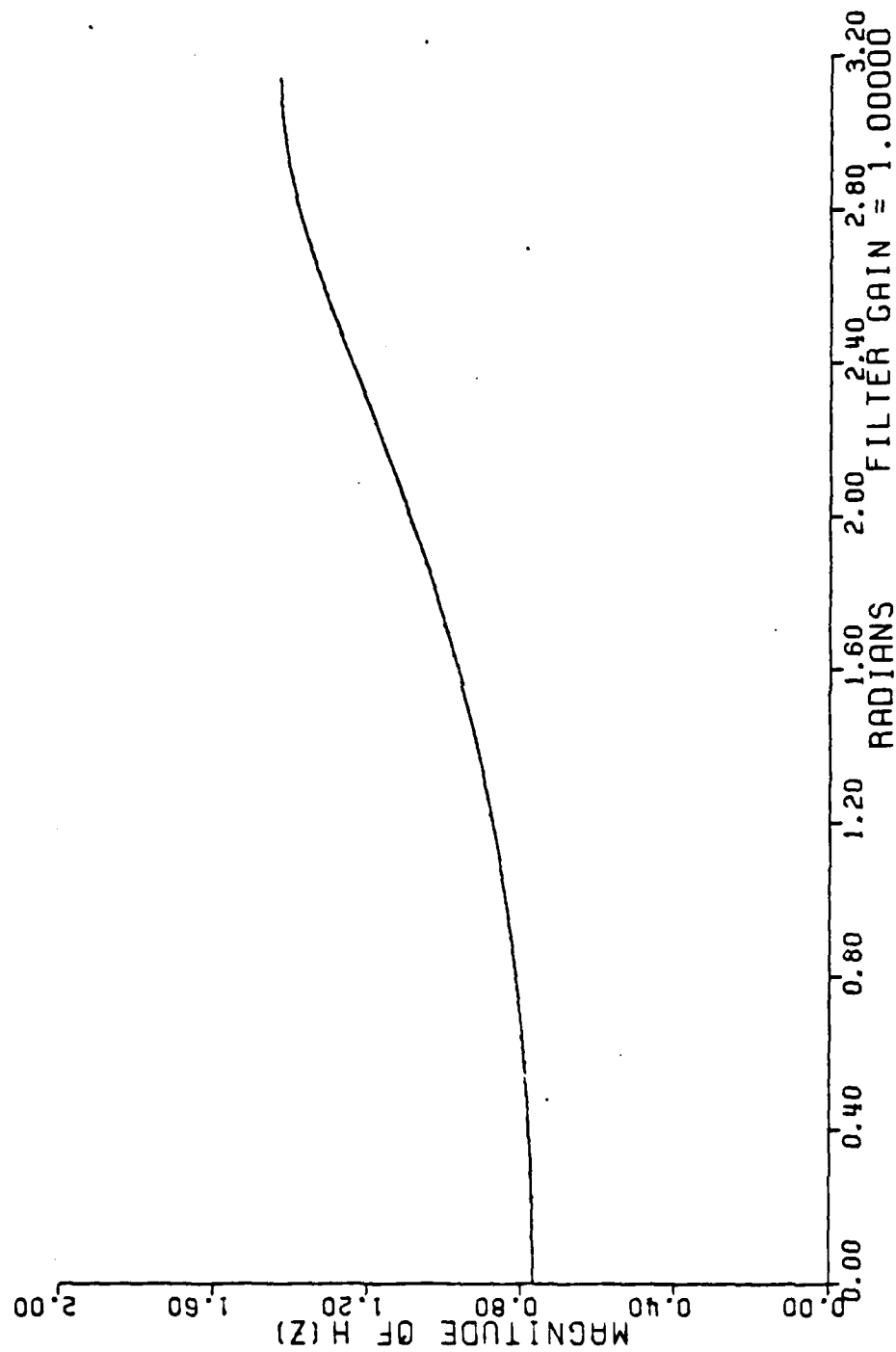


Figure 7-7e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.3)$



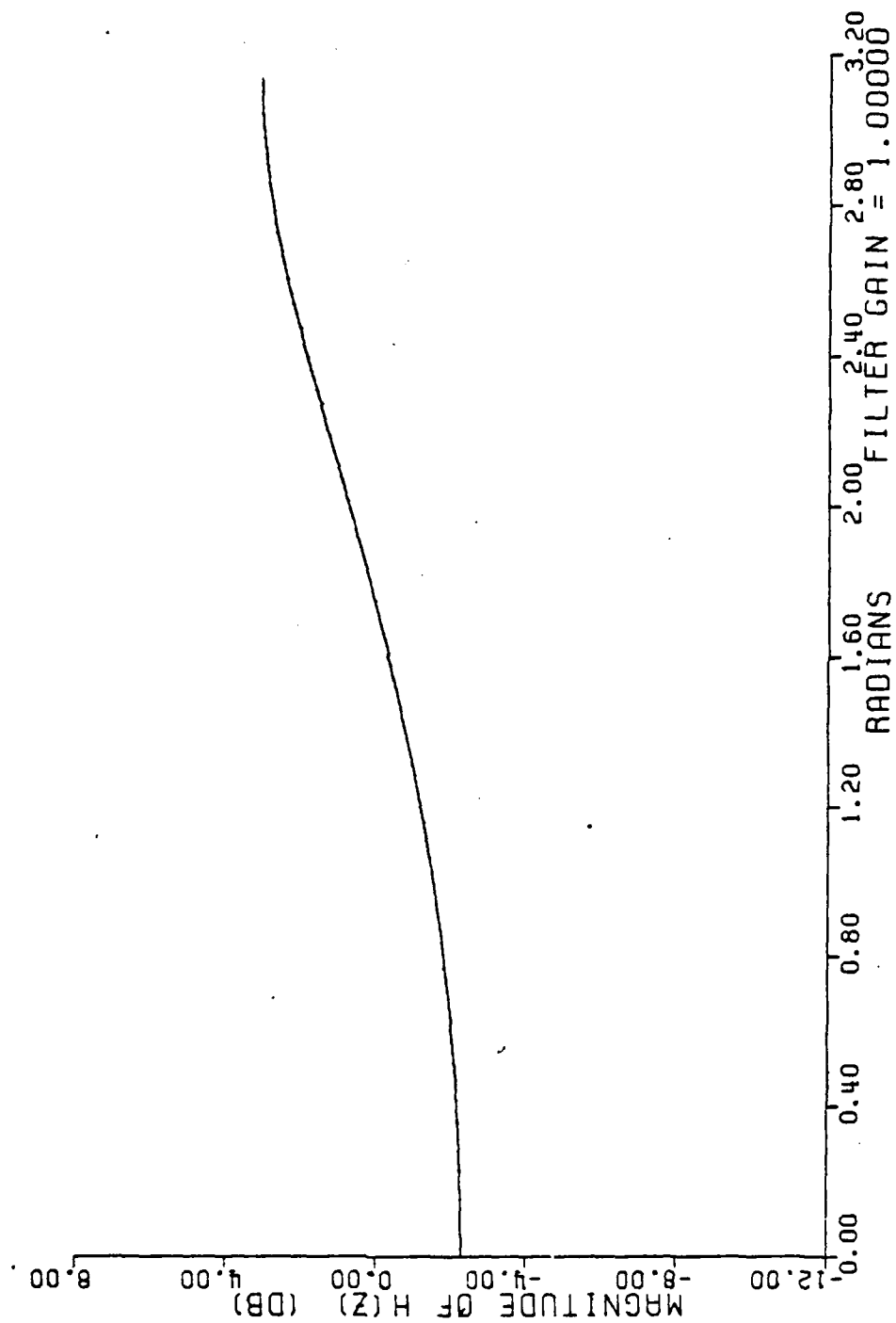


Figure 7-7f Magnitude of  $H(z)$  For A Single Real Pole At  $(-0.3)$

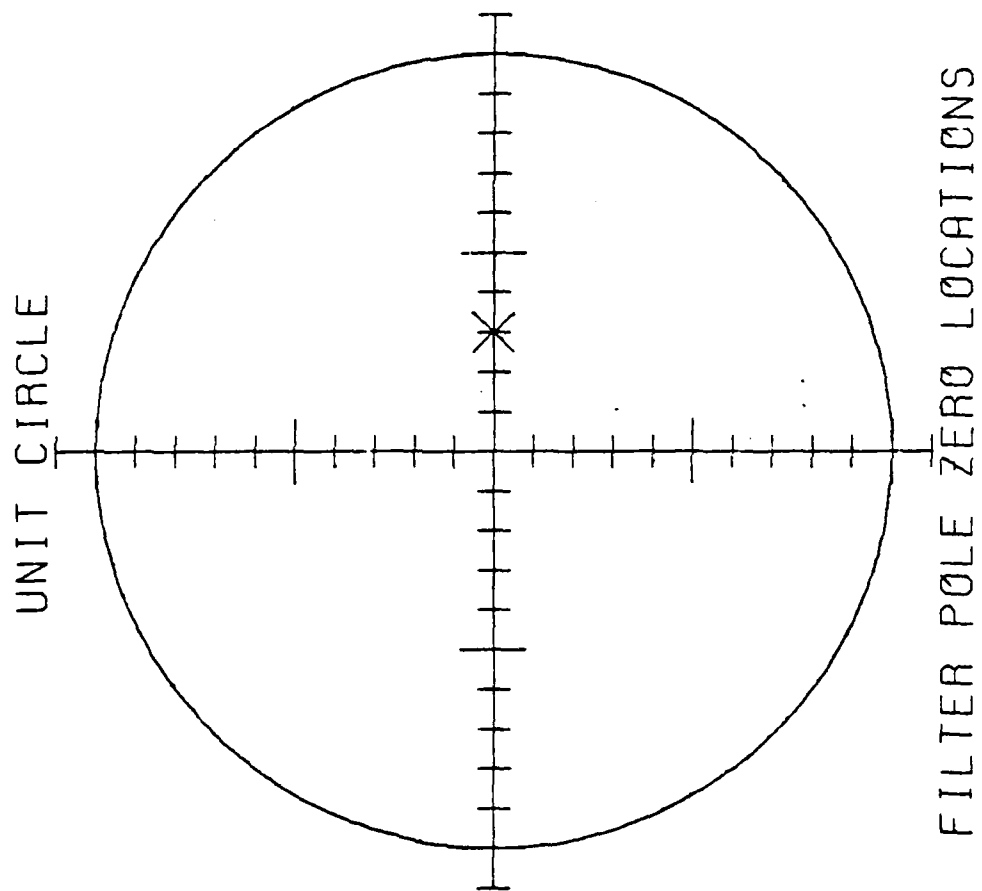


Figure 7-8a Example Of A Single Real Pole At (0.3)

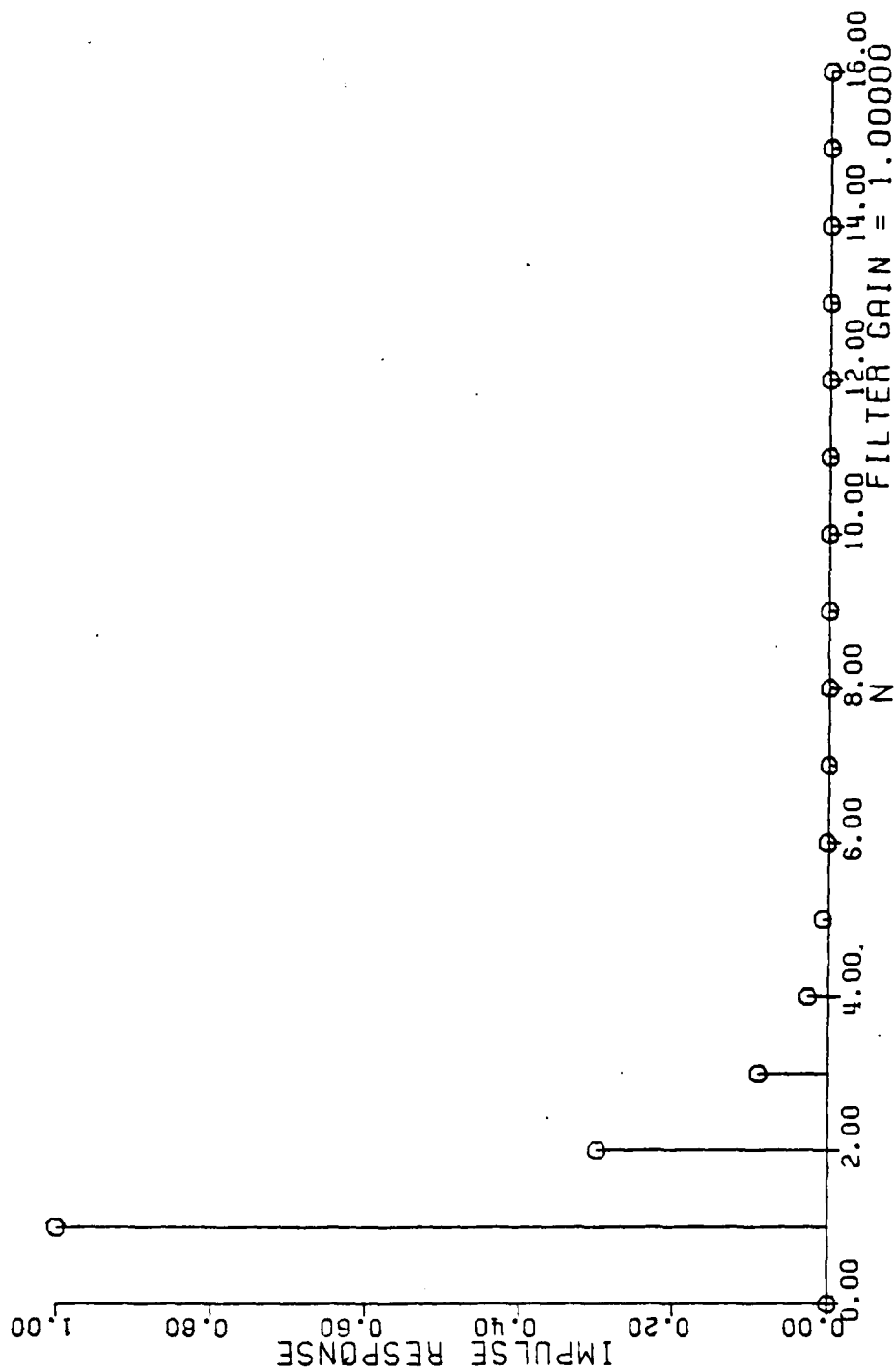


Figure 7-8b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (0.3)

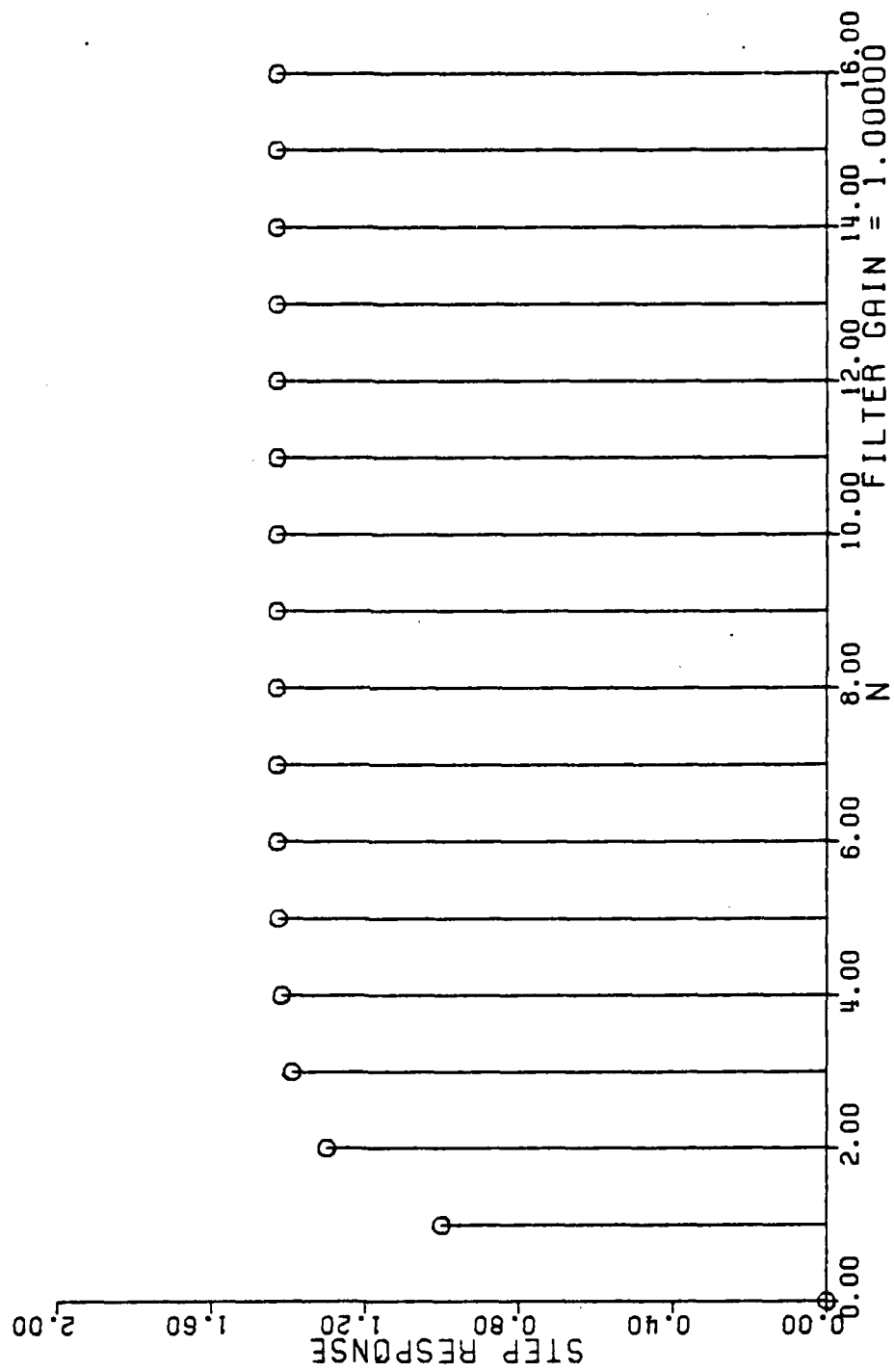


Figure 7-8c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At (0.3)

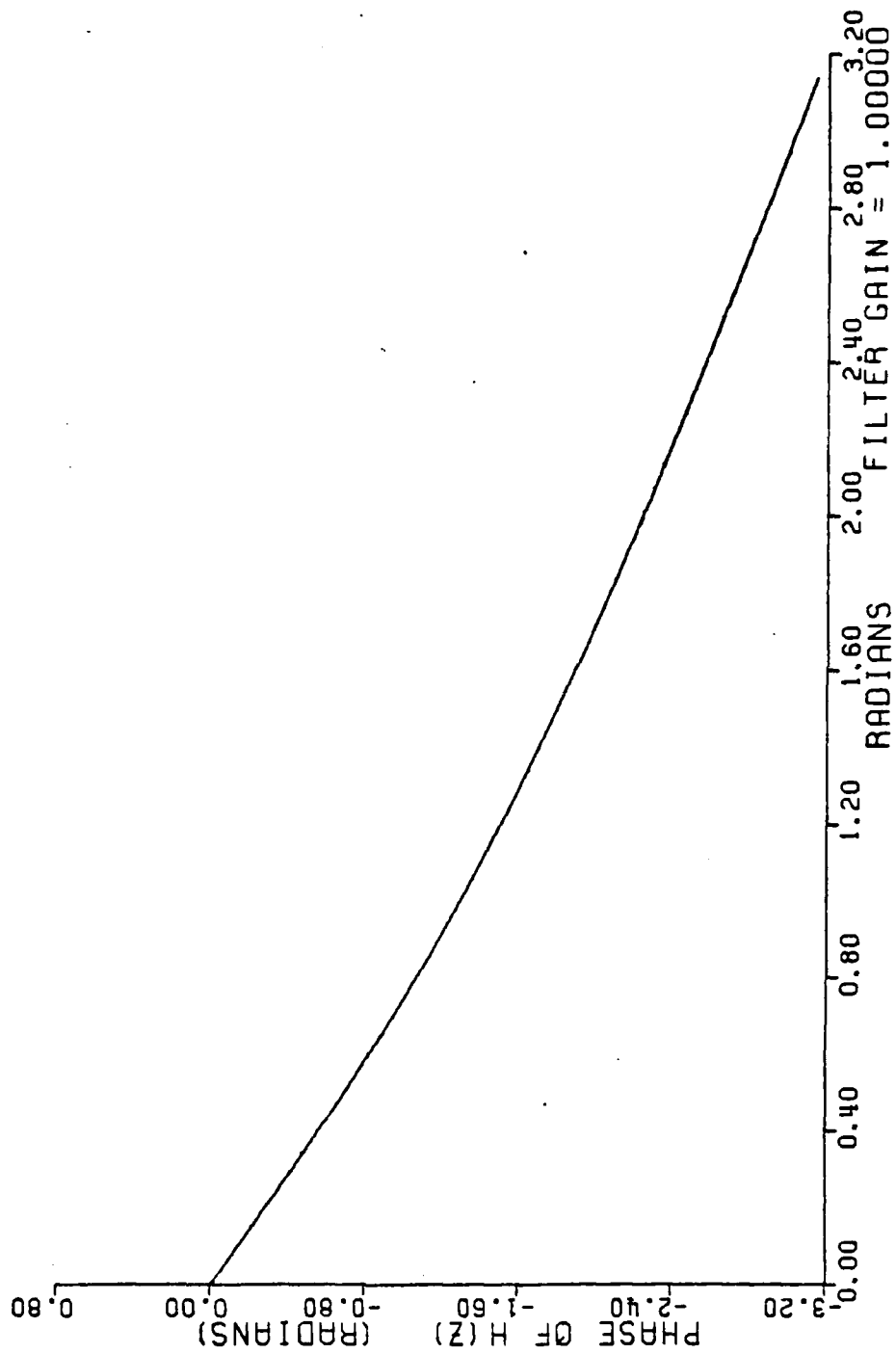


Figure 7-8d Phase Response For A Single Real Pole At (0.3)

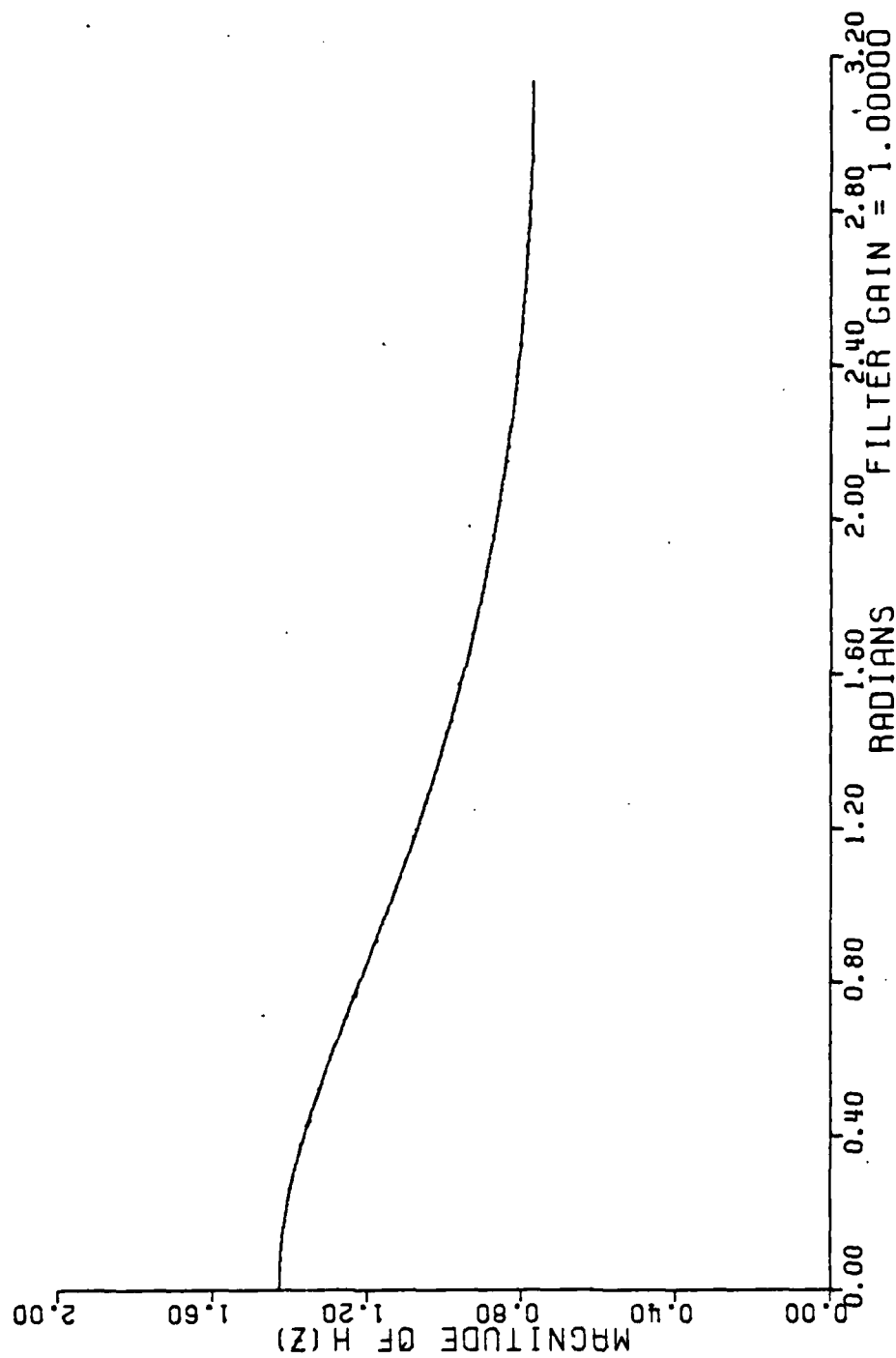


Figure 7-8e Magnitude of  $H(z)$  For A Single Real Pole At (0.3)

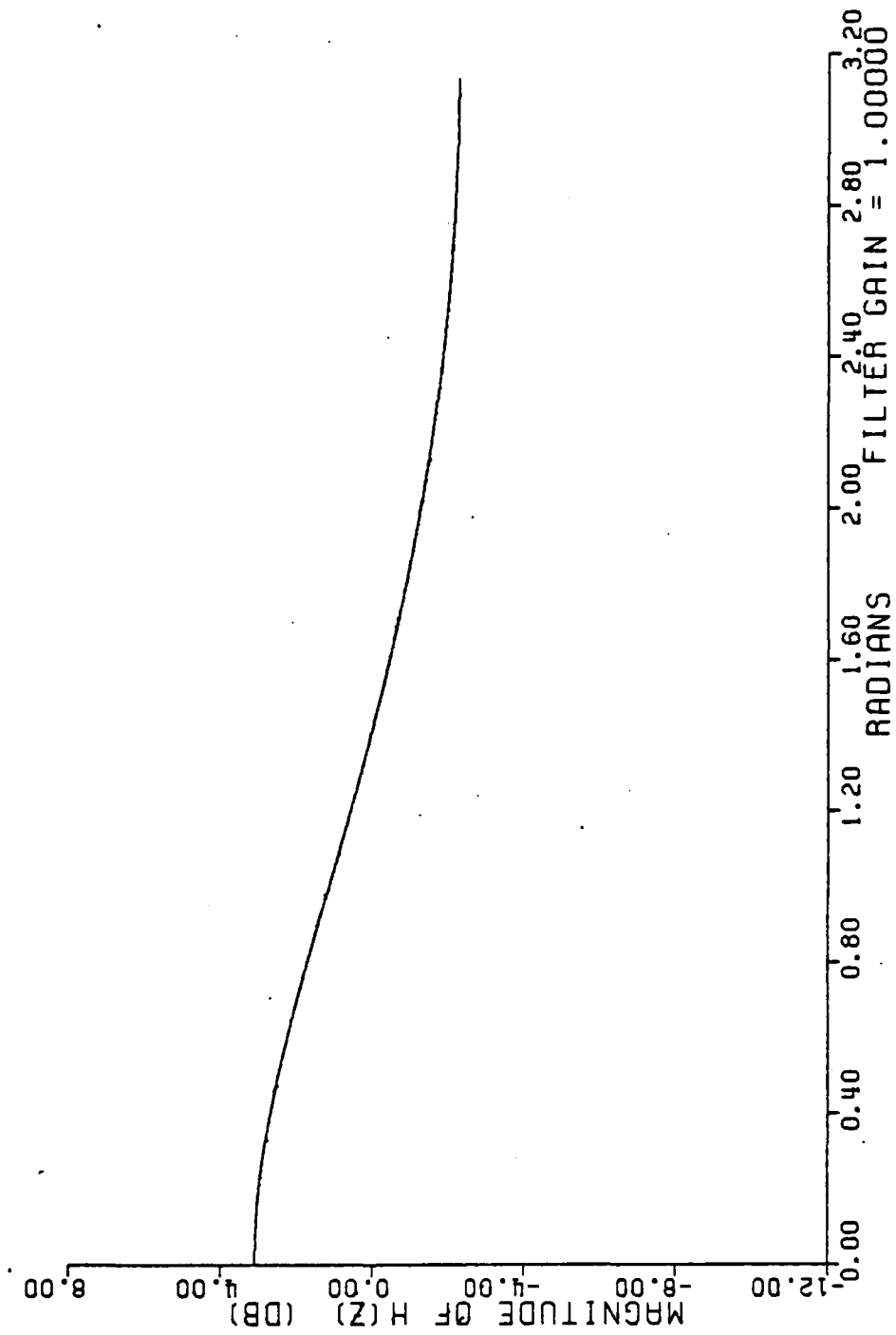


Figure 7-8f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Single Real Pole At (0.3)

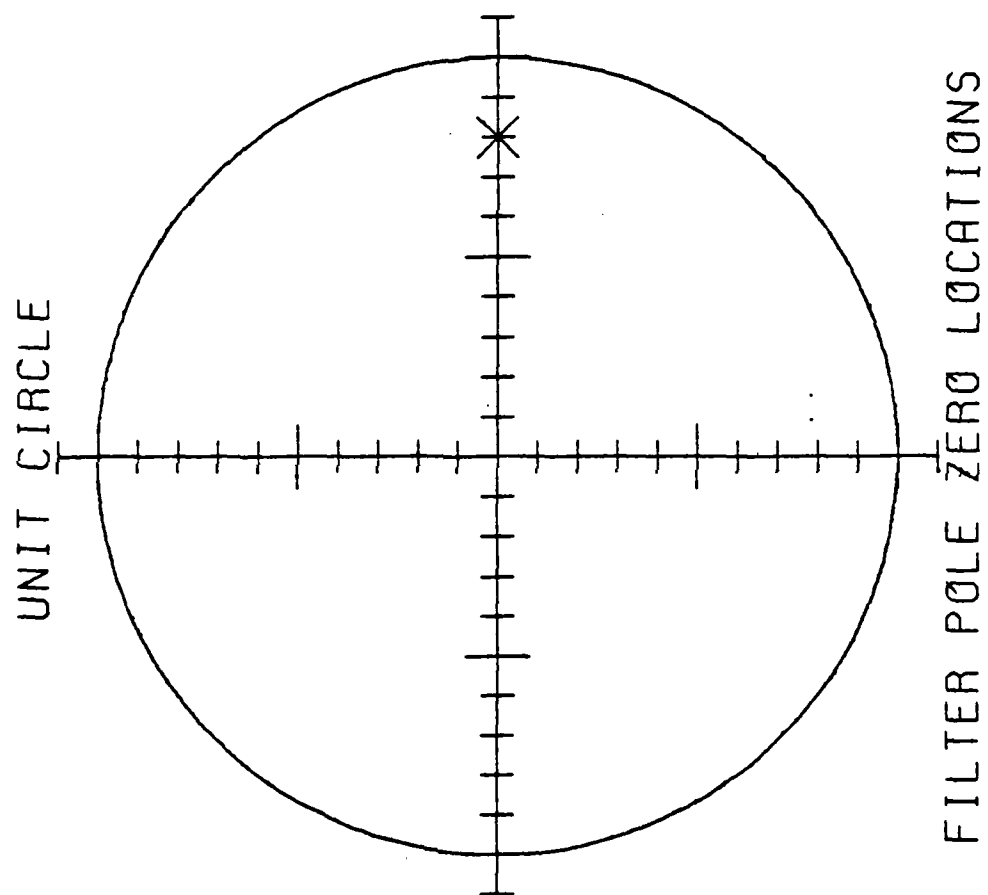


Figure 7-9a Example Of A Single Real Pole At (0.8)



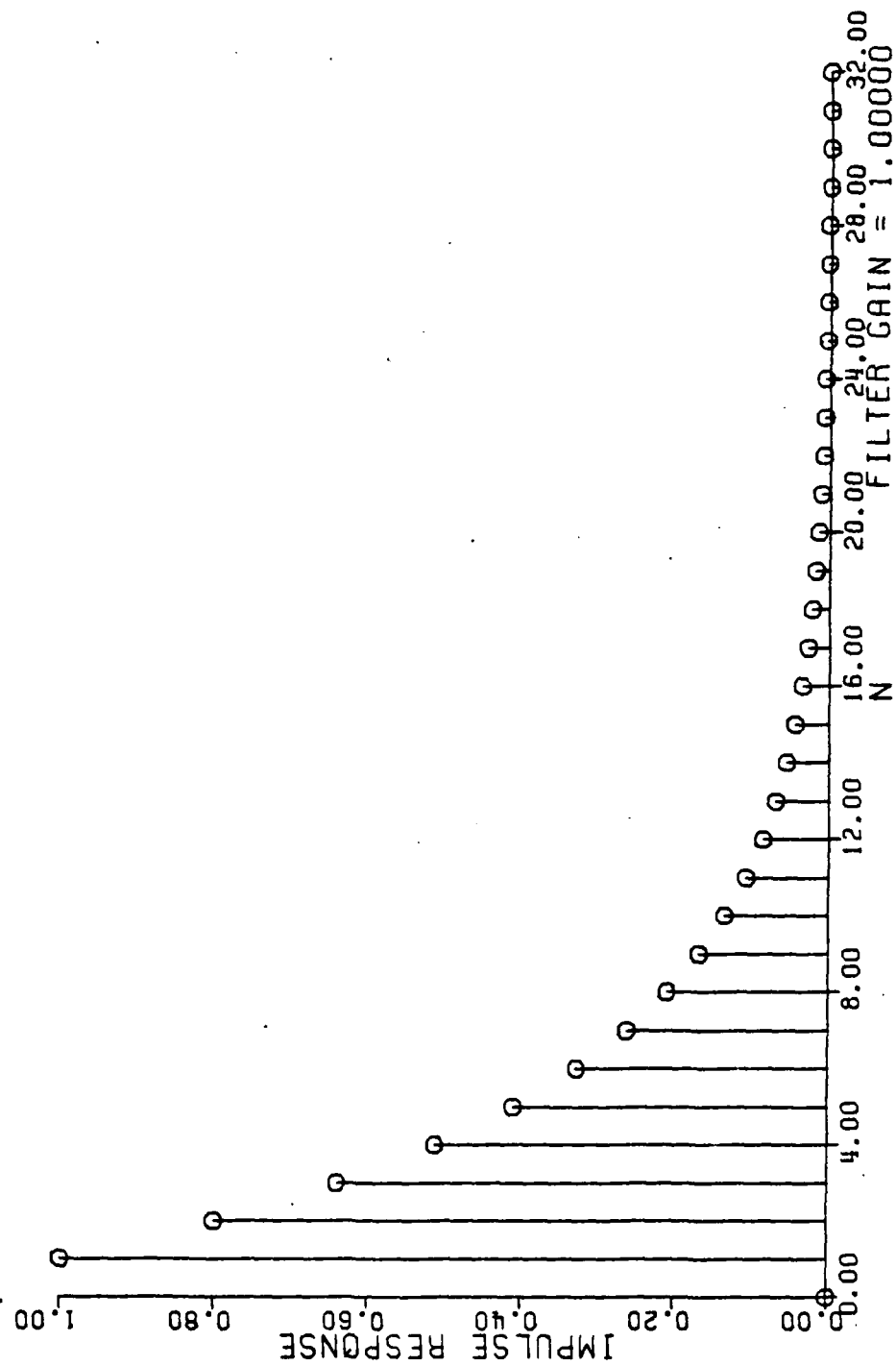


Figure 7-9b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (0.8)

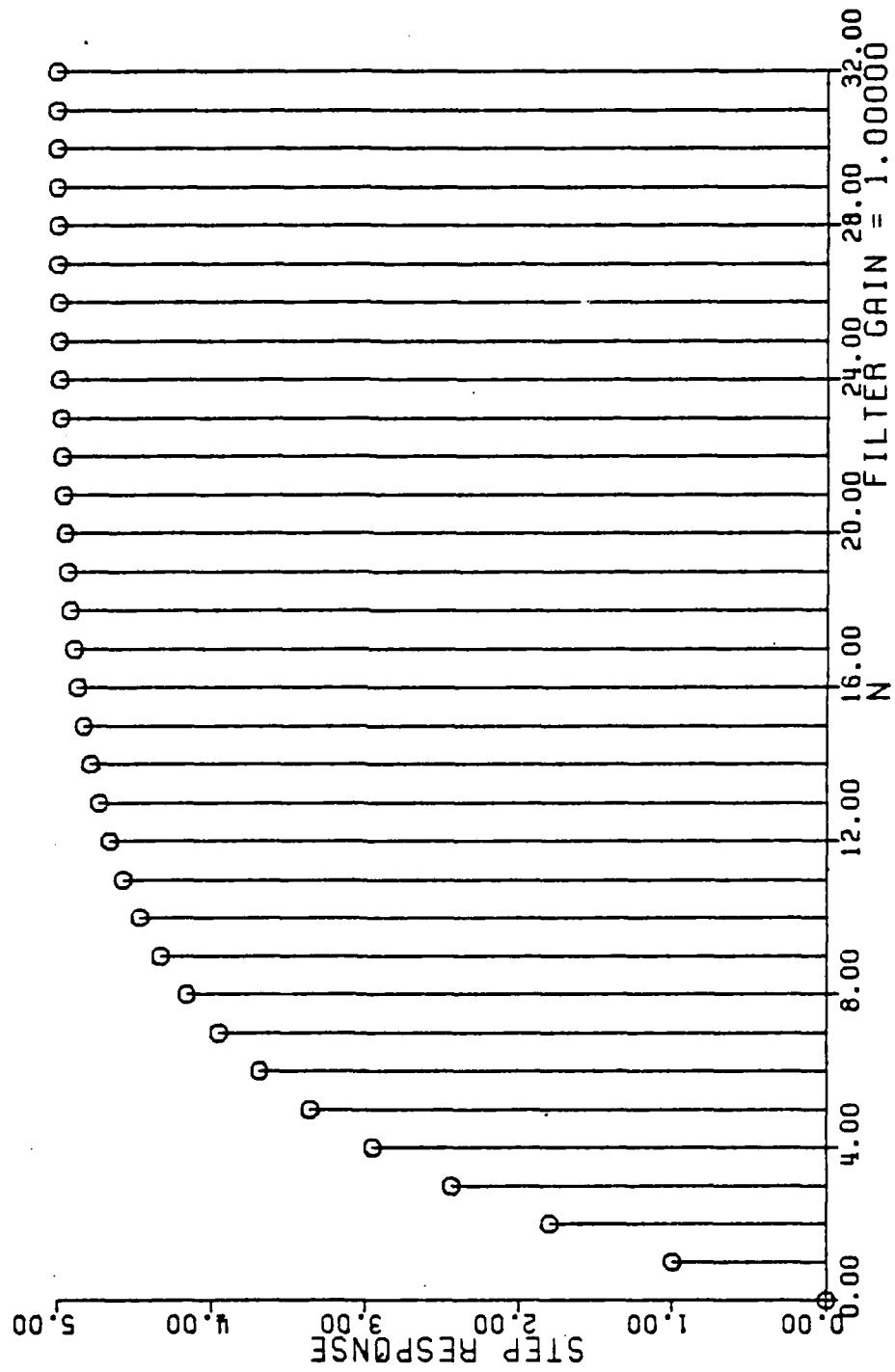


Figure 7-9c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At (0.8)

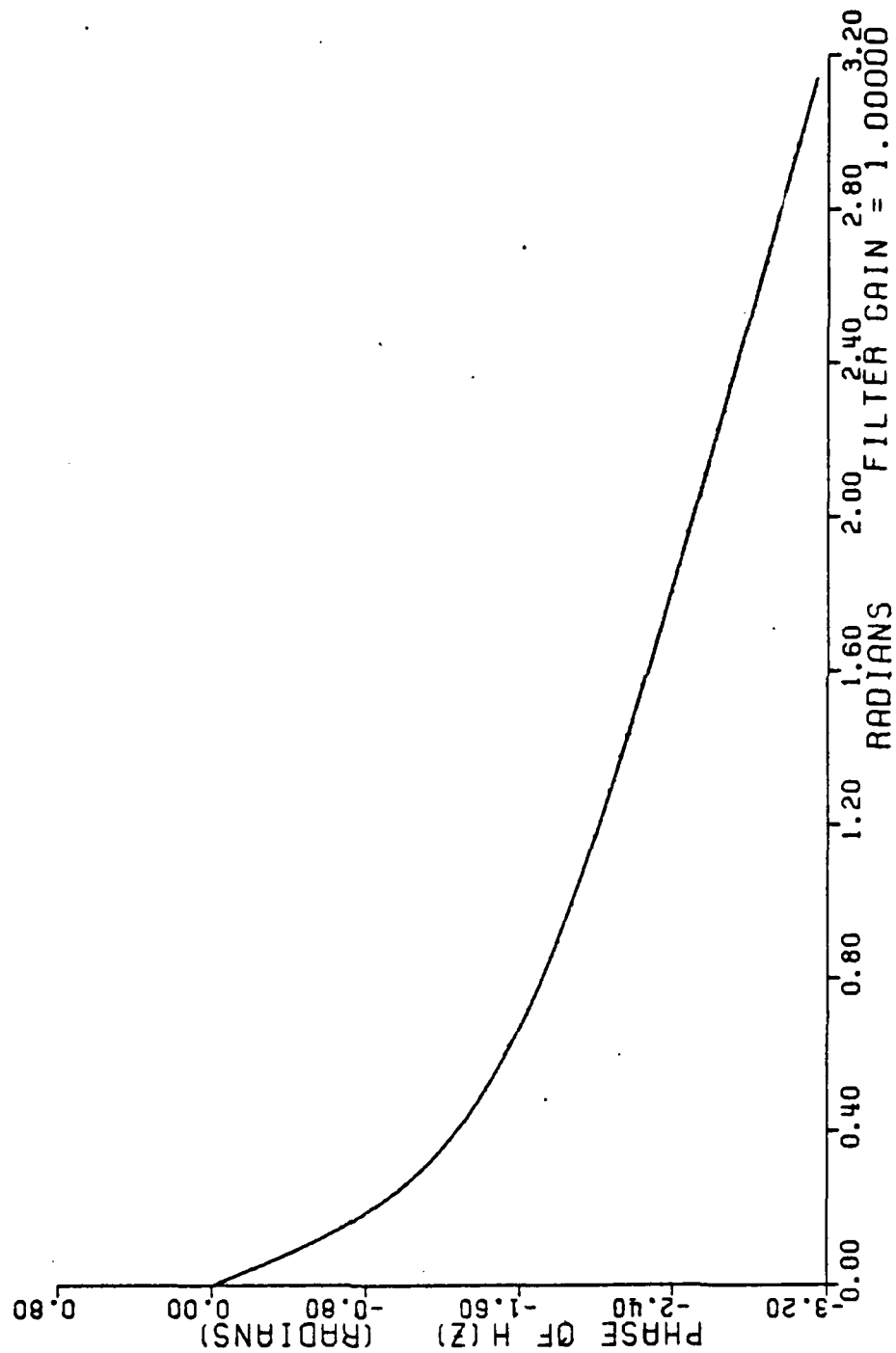


Figure 7-9d Phase Response for A Single Real Pole At (0.8)

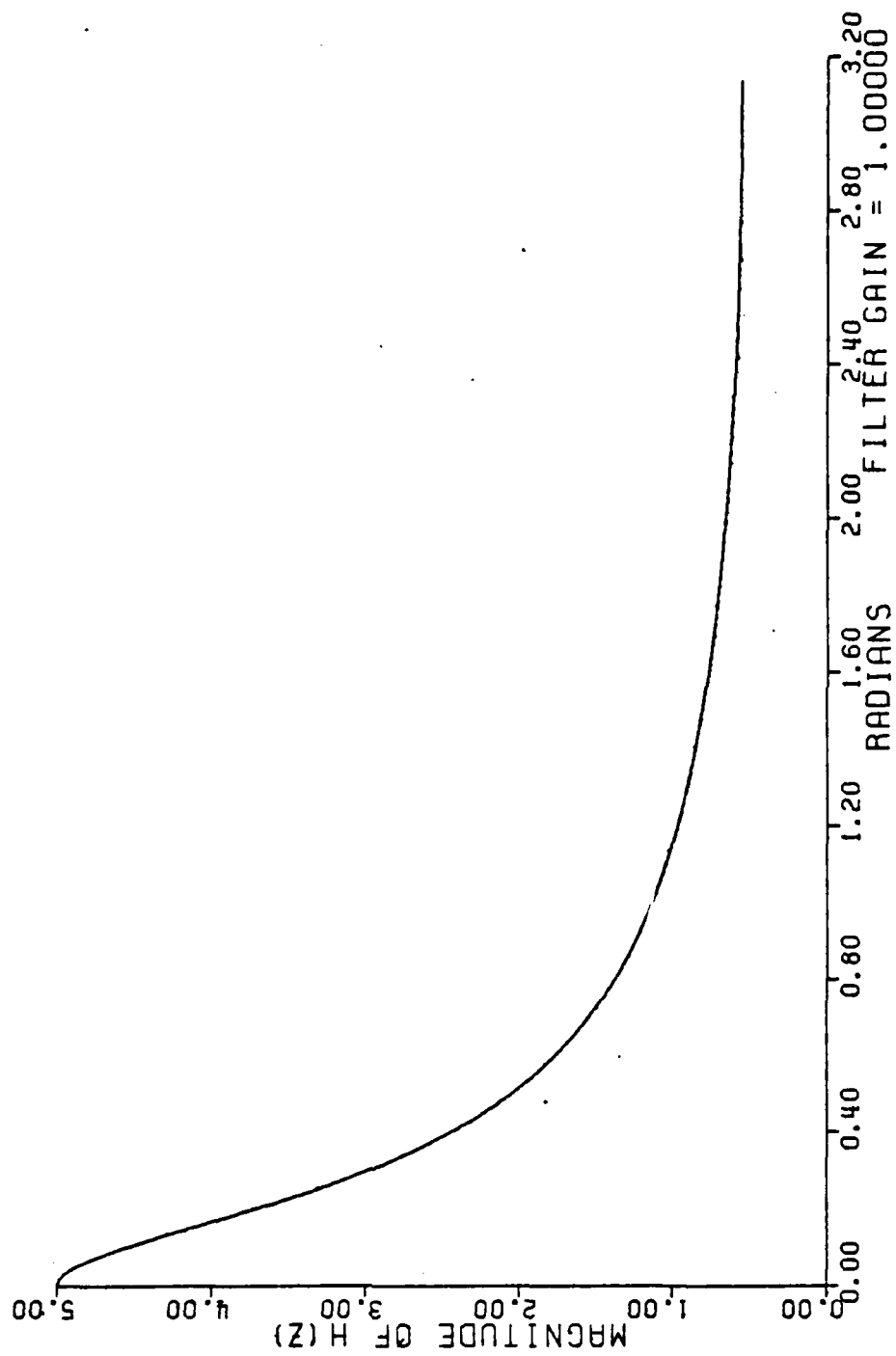


Figure 7-9e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Single Real Pole At (0.8)

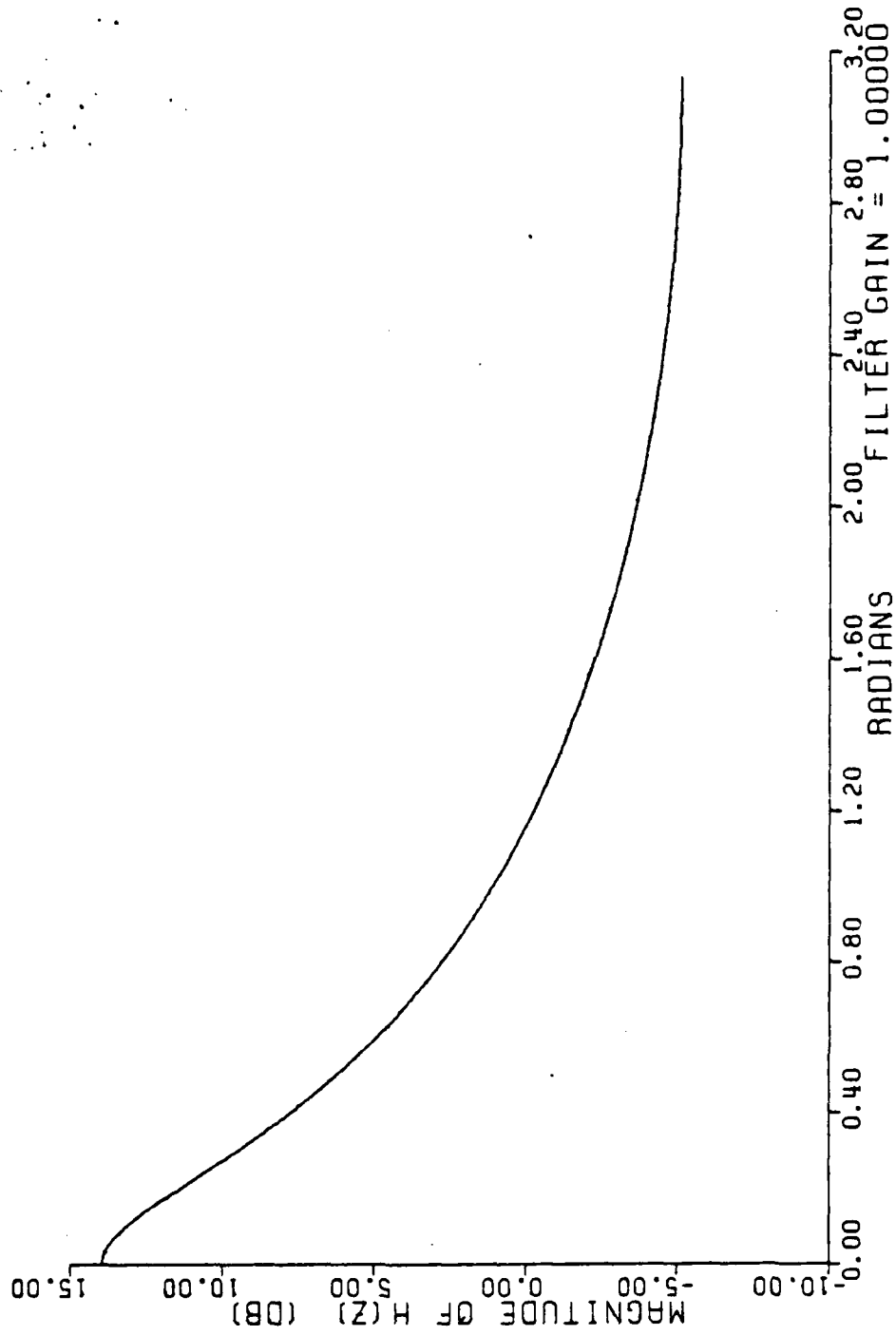


Figure 7-9f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Single Real Pole At (0.8)

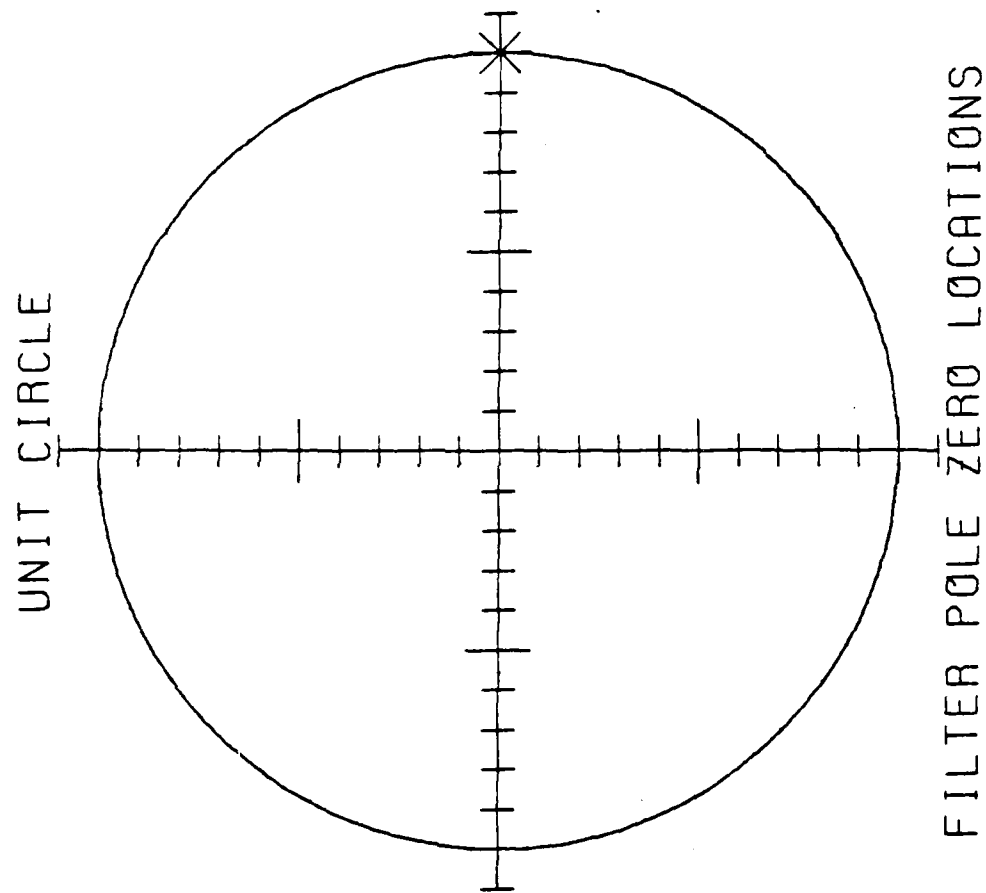


Figure 7-10a Example Of A Single Real Pole On the Unit Circle at (1.0)

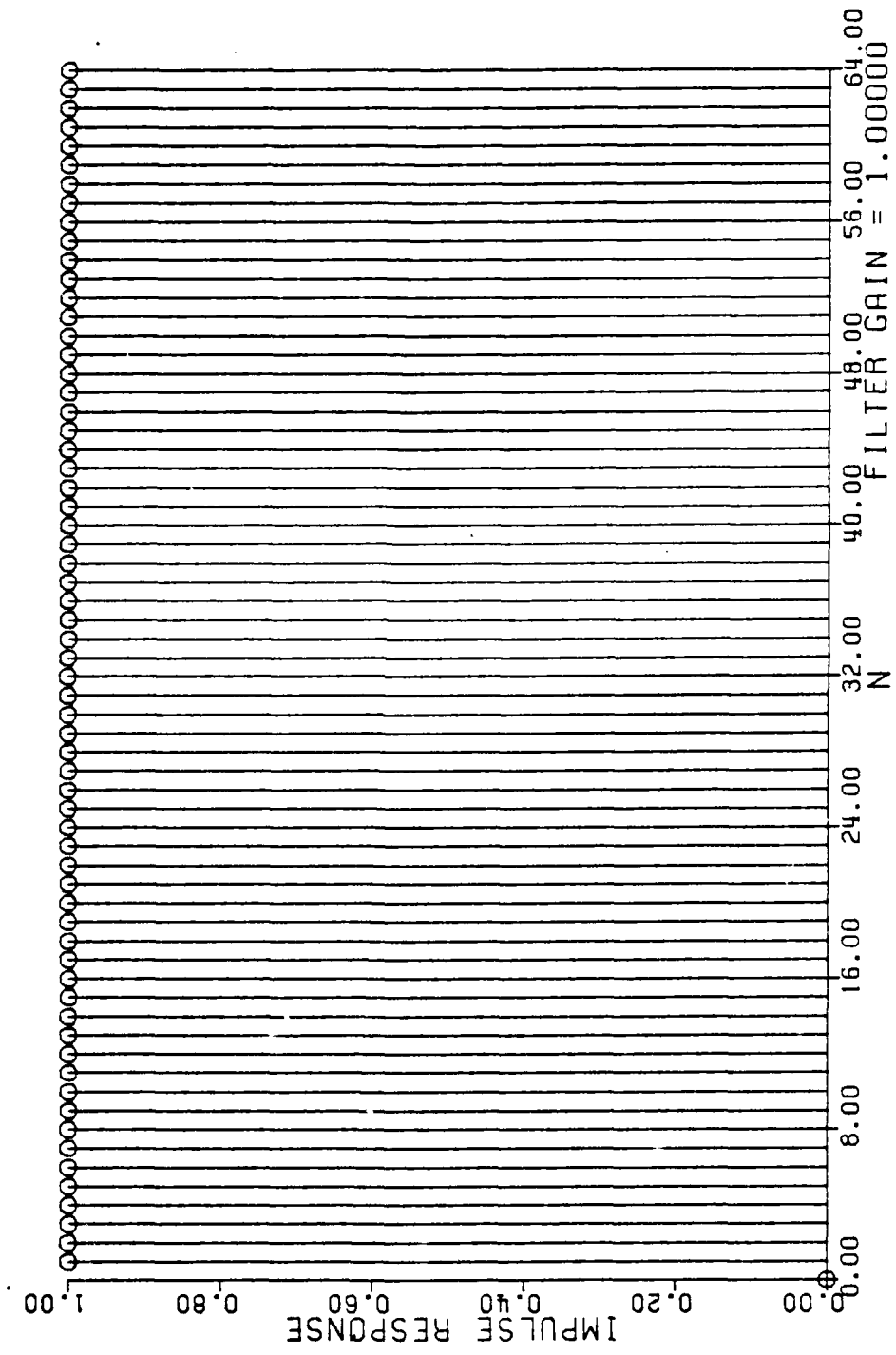


Figure 7-10b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (1.0)

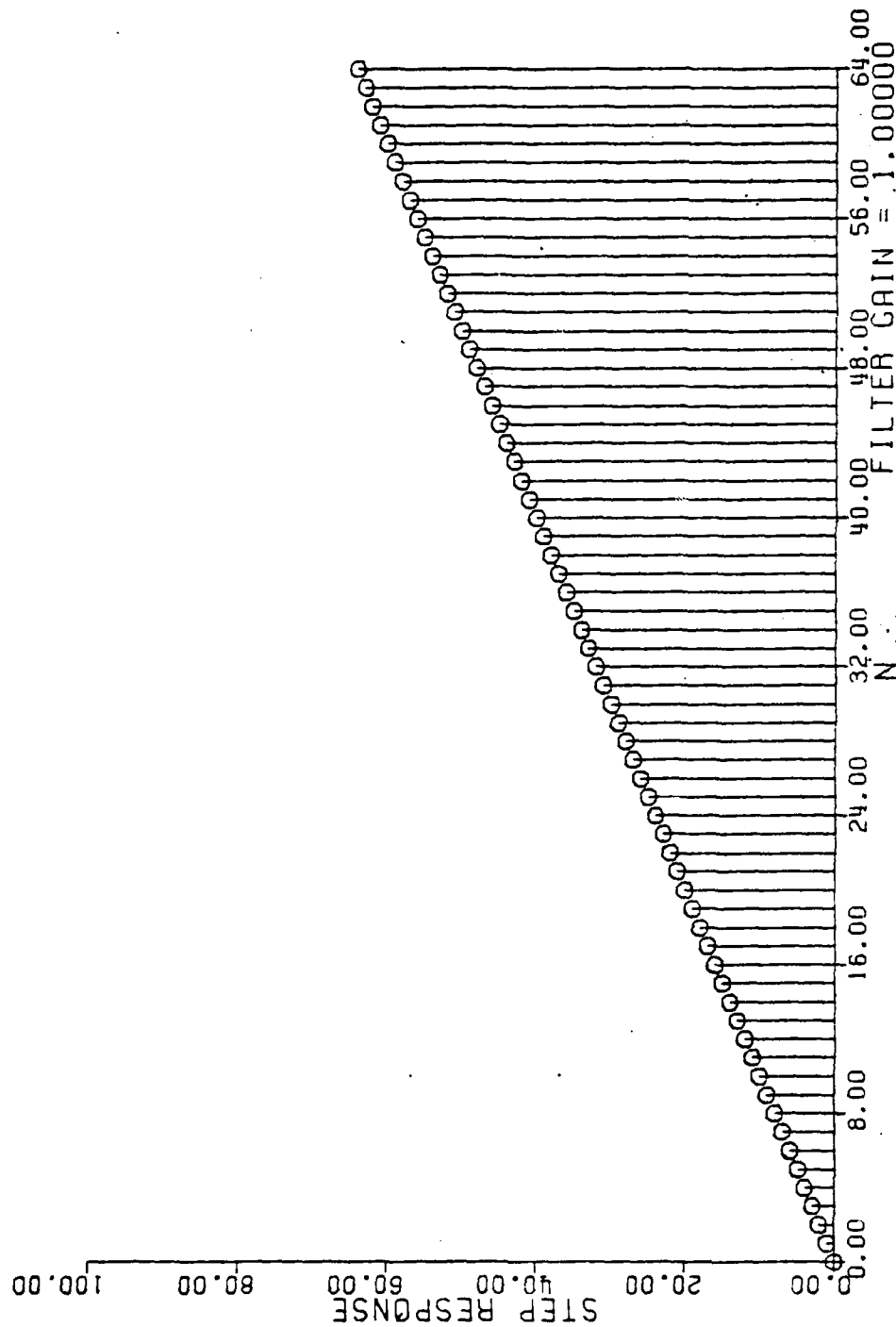


Figure 7-10c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At (-1.0)



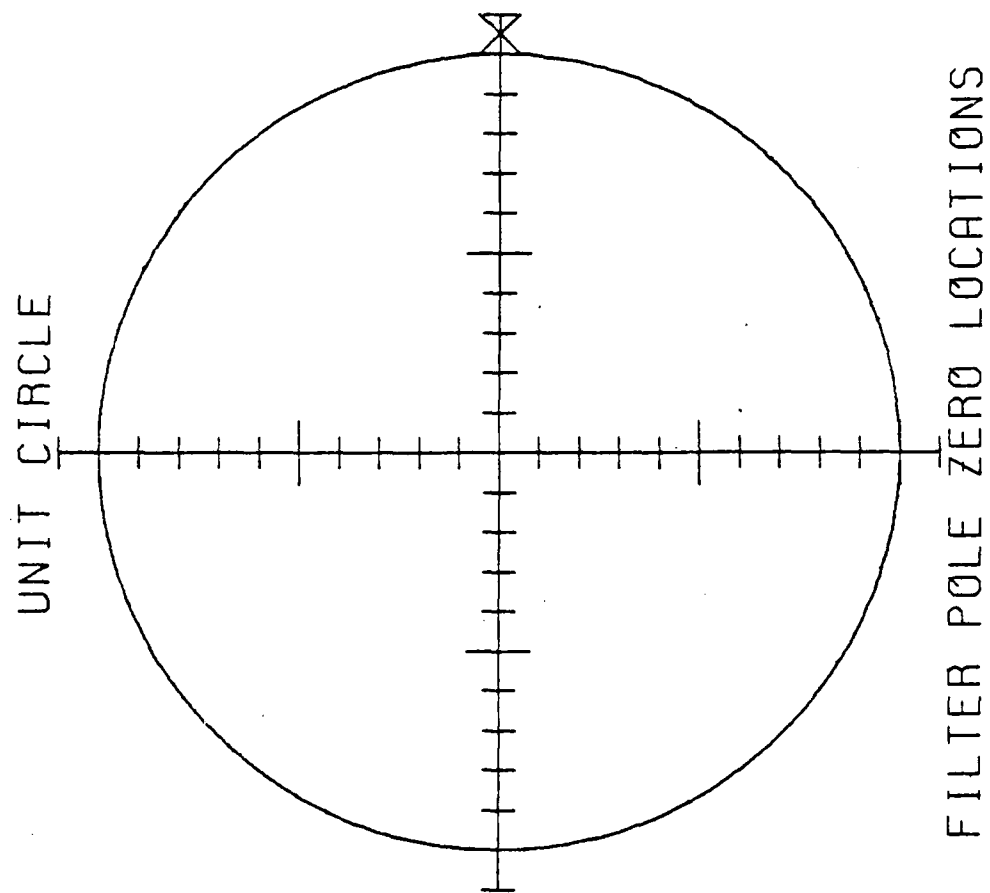


Figure 7-11a Example Of A Single Real Pole Outside The Unit Circle At (1.05)

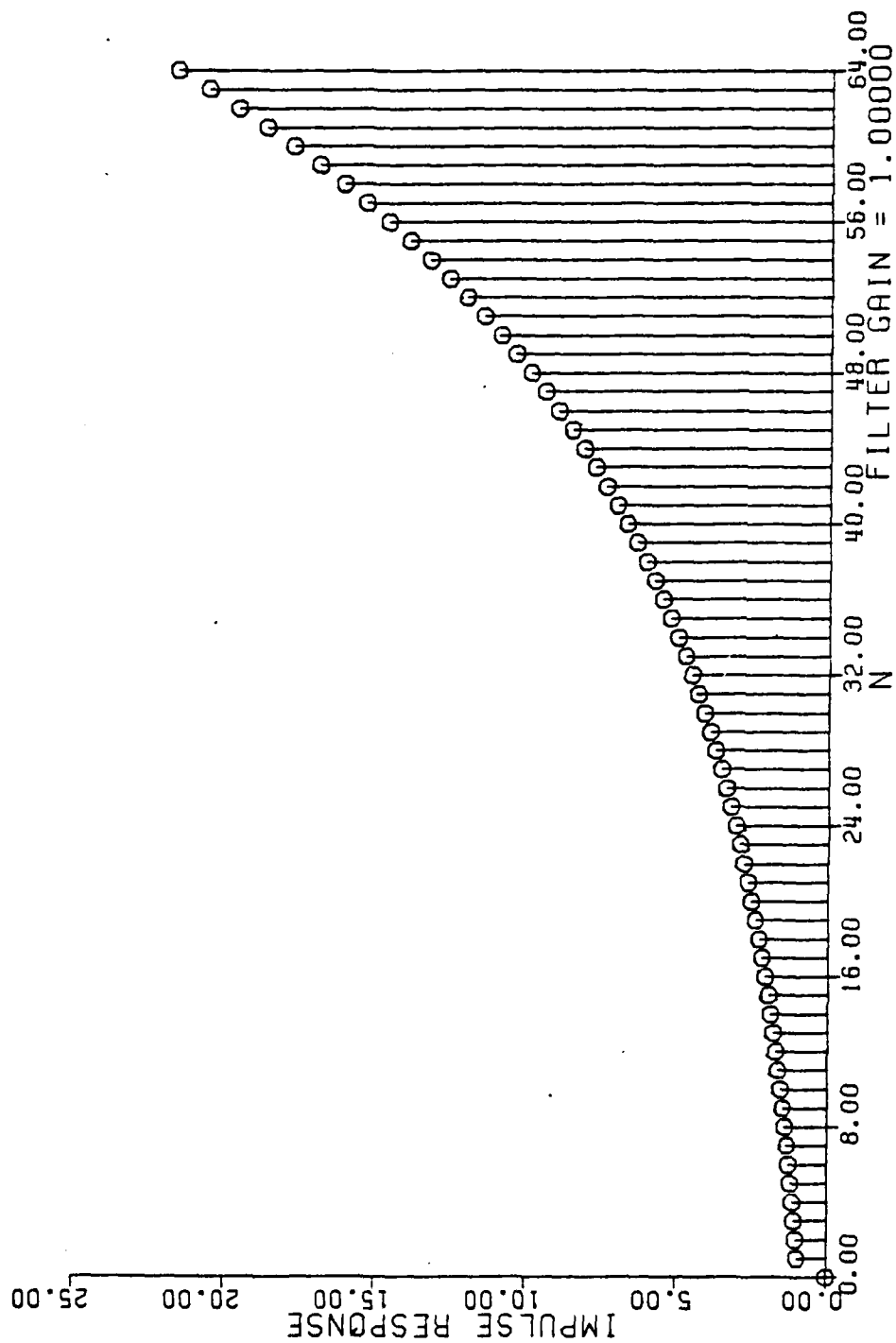


Figure 7-11b Unit Sample Response For A Single Real Pole At (1.05)

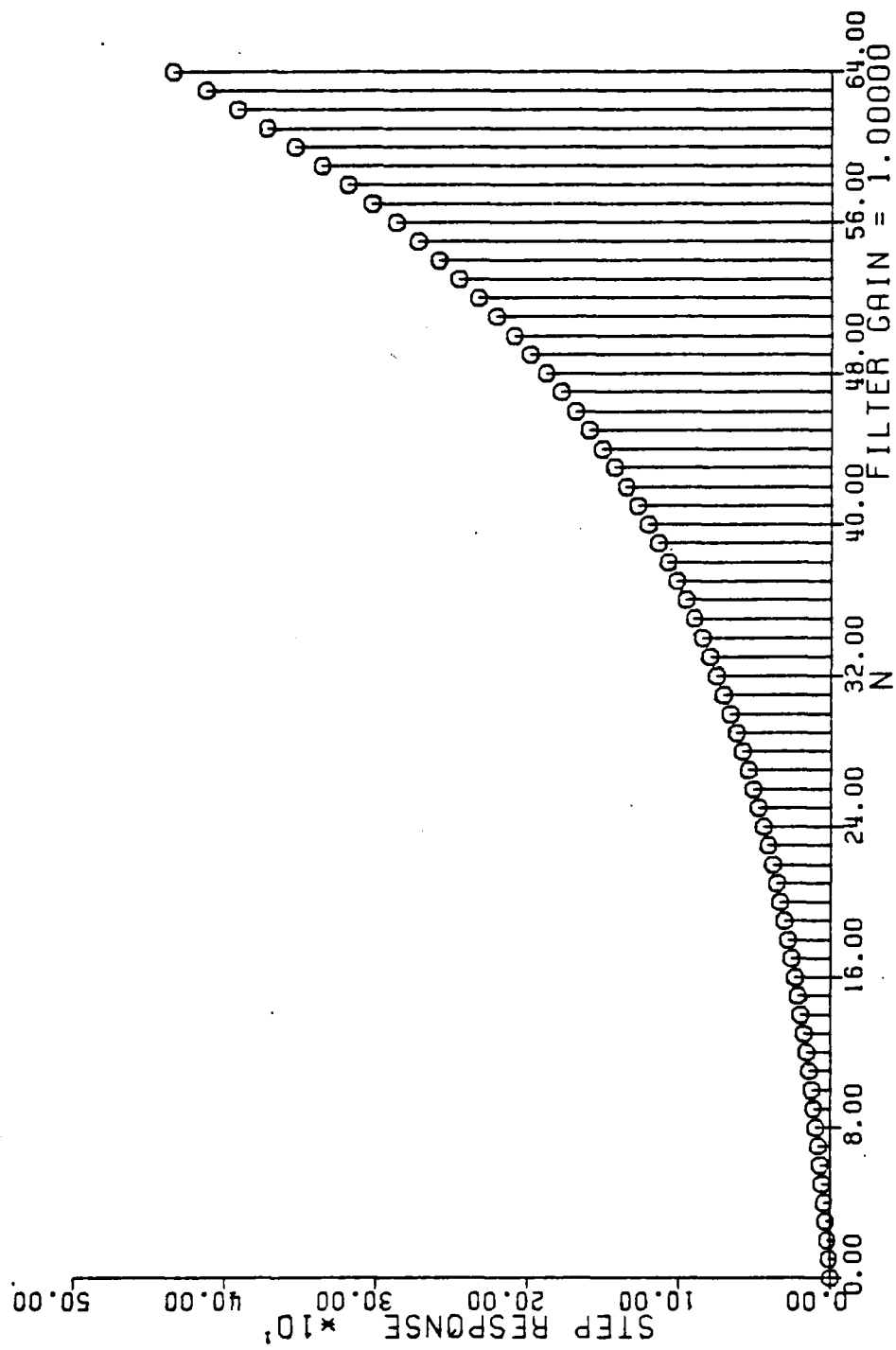


Figure 7-11c Unit Step Response For A Single Real Pole At (1.05)

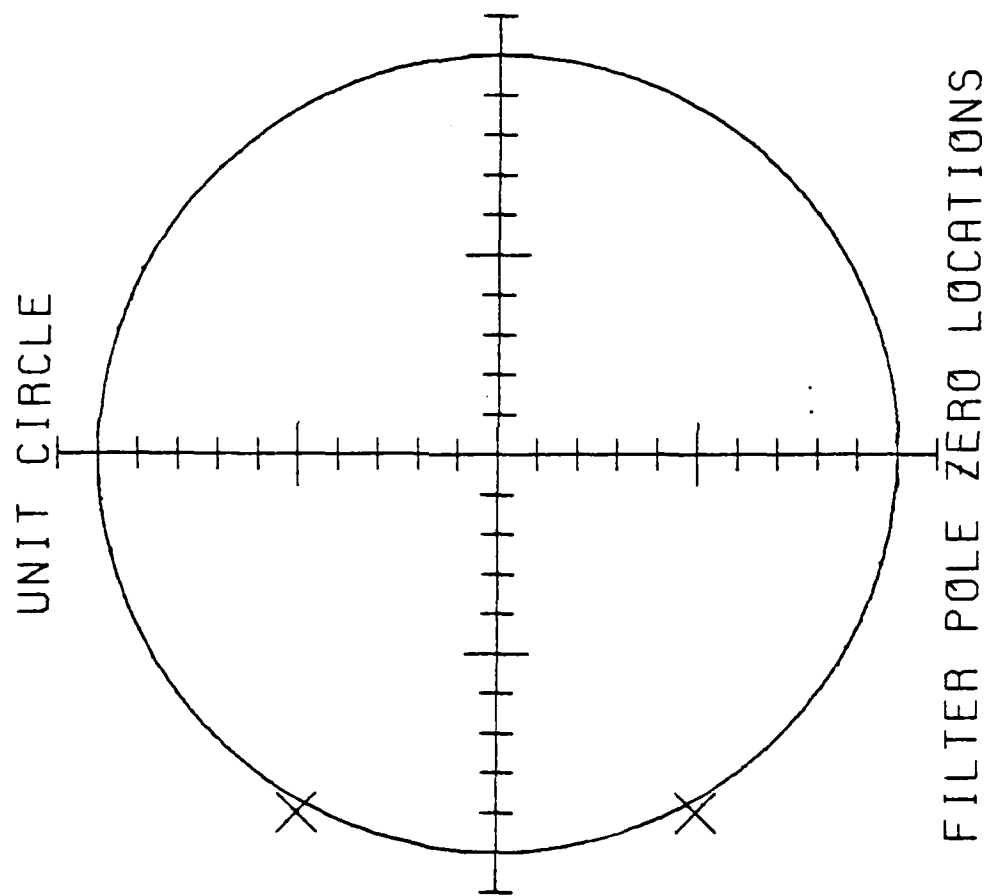


Figure 7-12a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 + j0.5)$

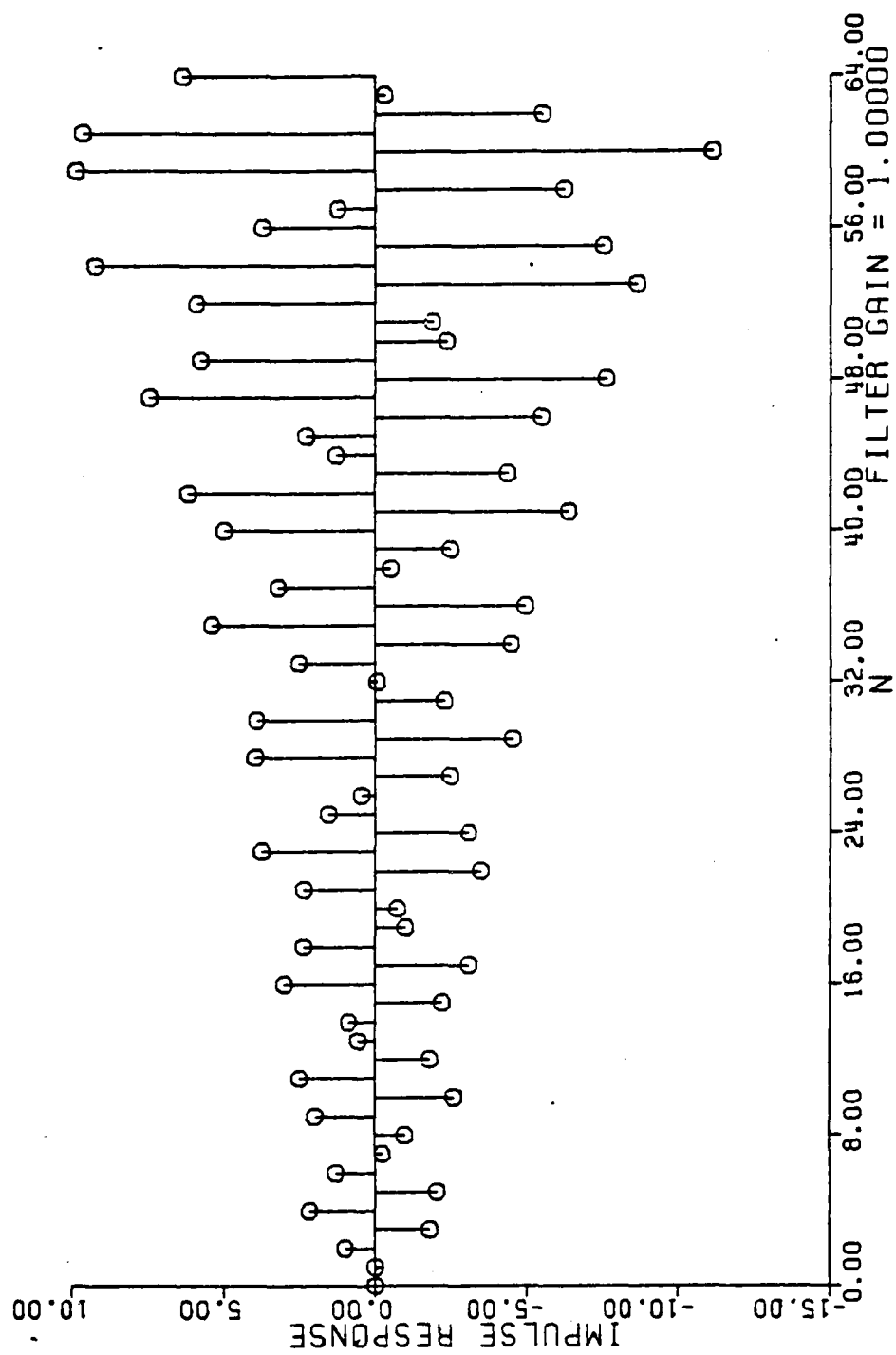


Figure 7-12b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 \pm j0.5)$

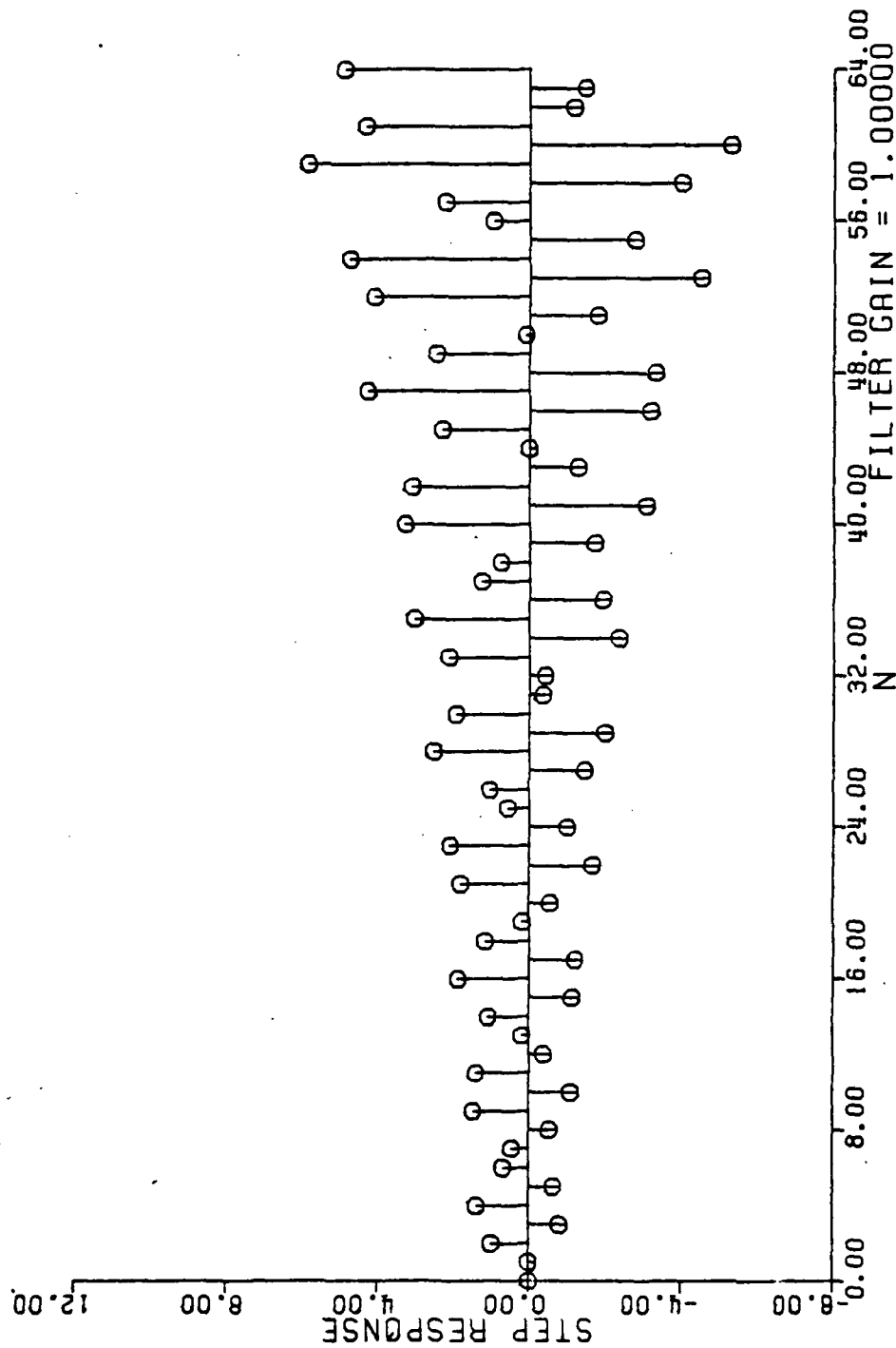


Figure 7-12c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.5)$

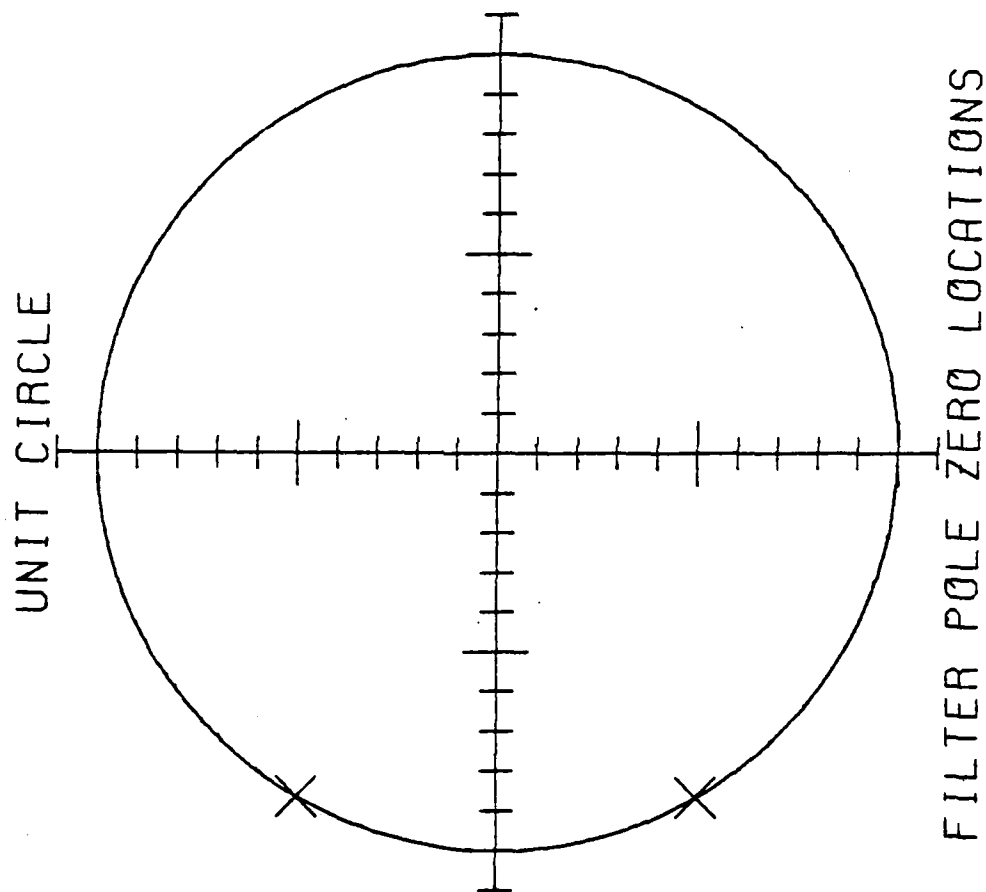


Figure 7-13a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair On The Unit Circle At  $(-.866025 + j0.5)$

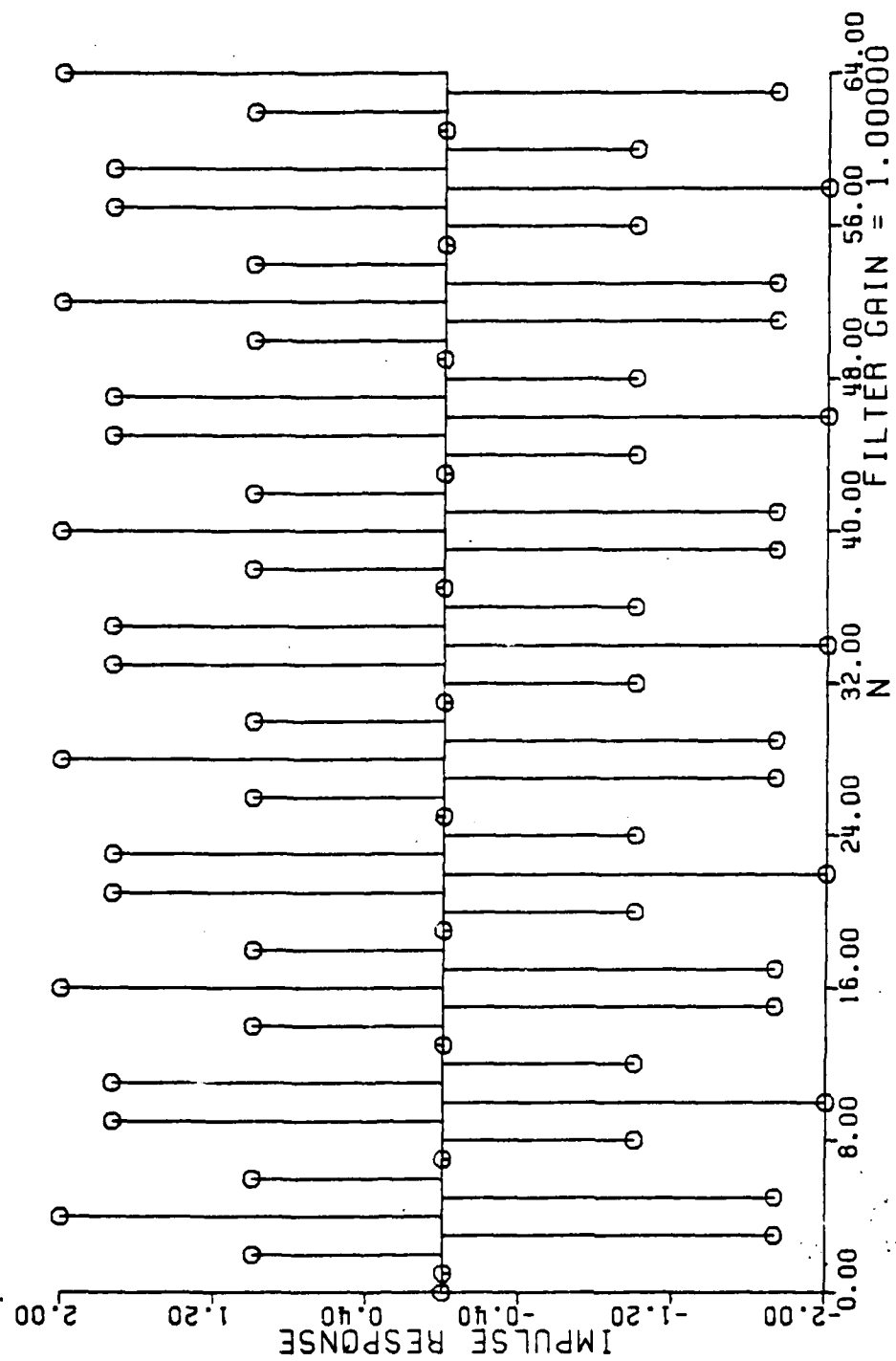


Figure 7-13b Unit Sample Response Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-.866025 + j0.5)$



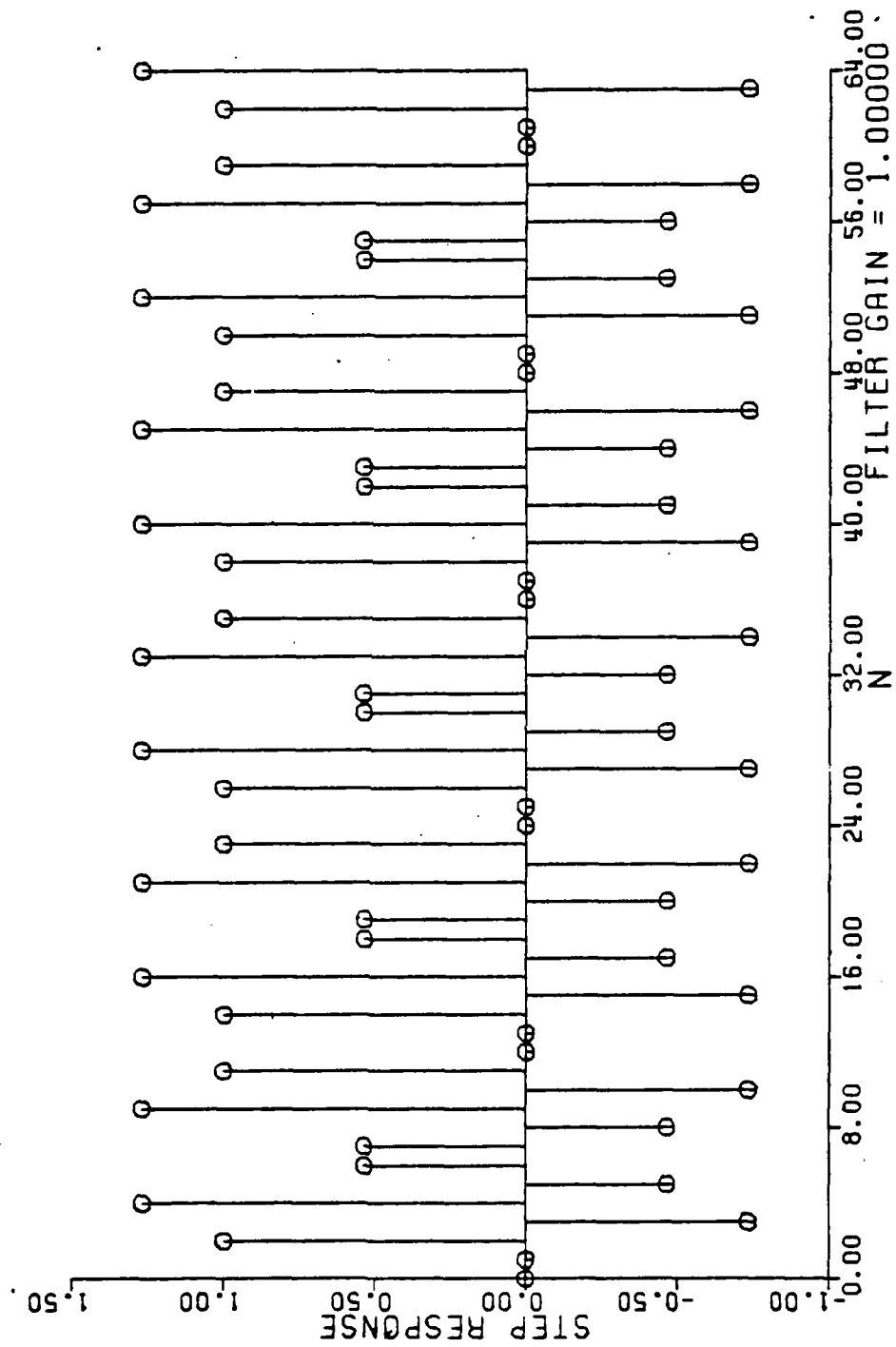


Figure 7-13c Unit Step Response Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.866025 + j0.5)$

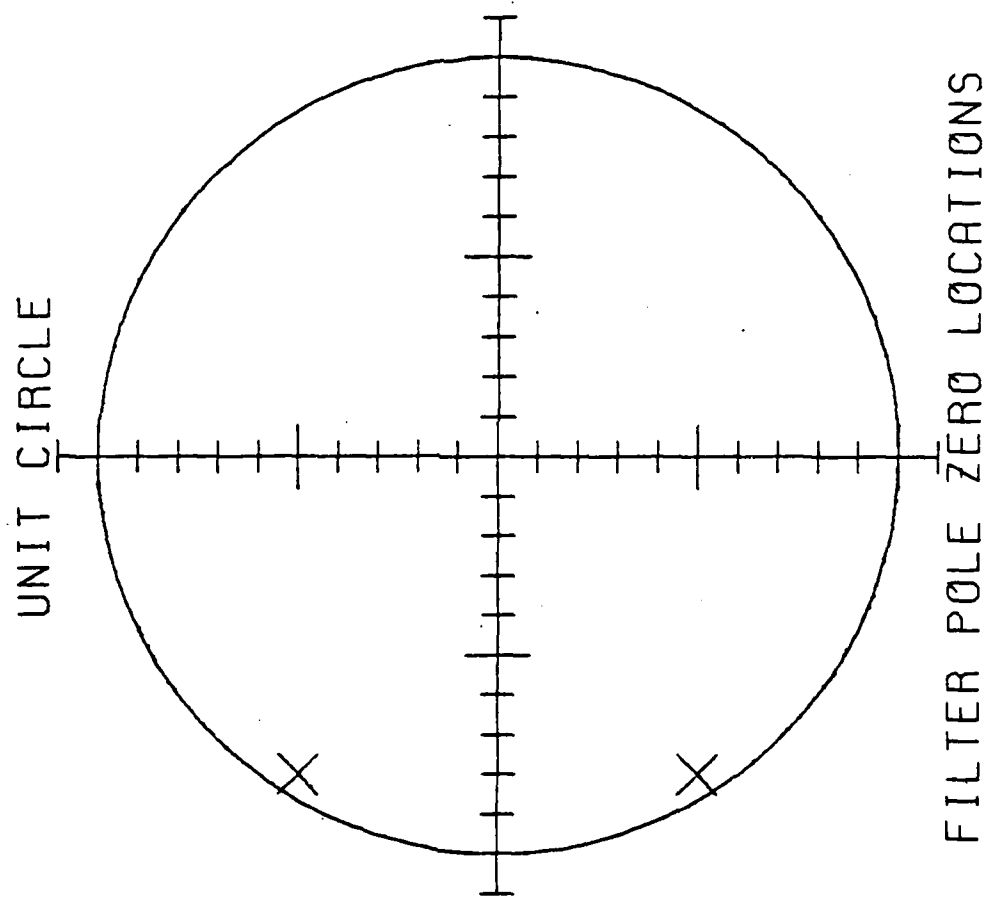


Figure 7-14a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 + j0.5)$

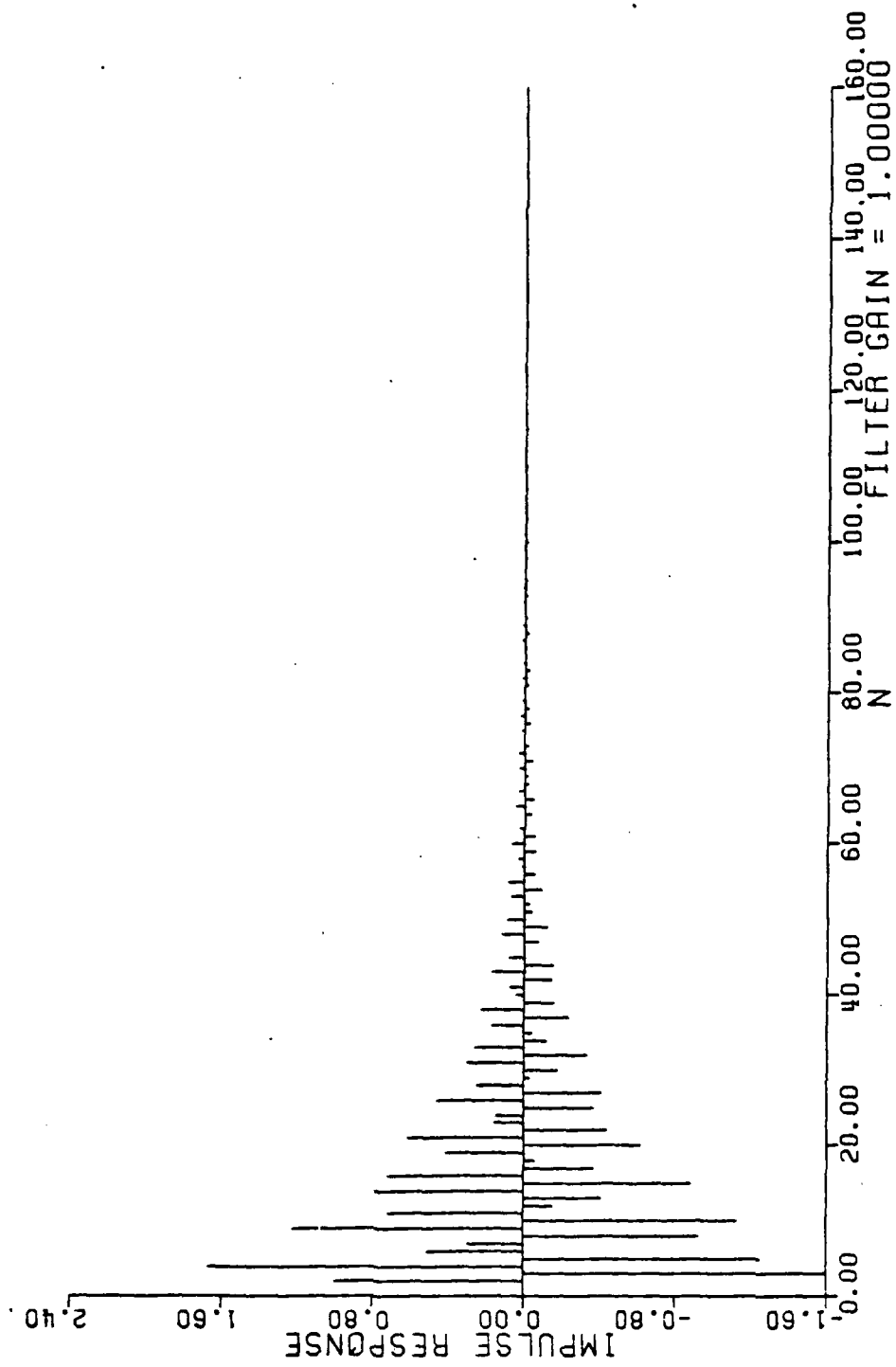


Figure 7-14b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 + j0.5)$

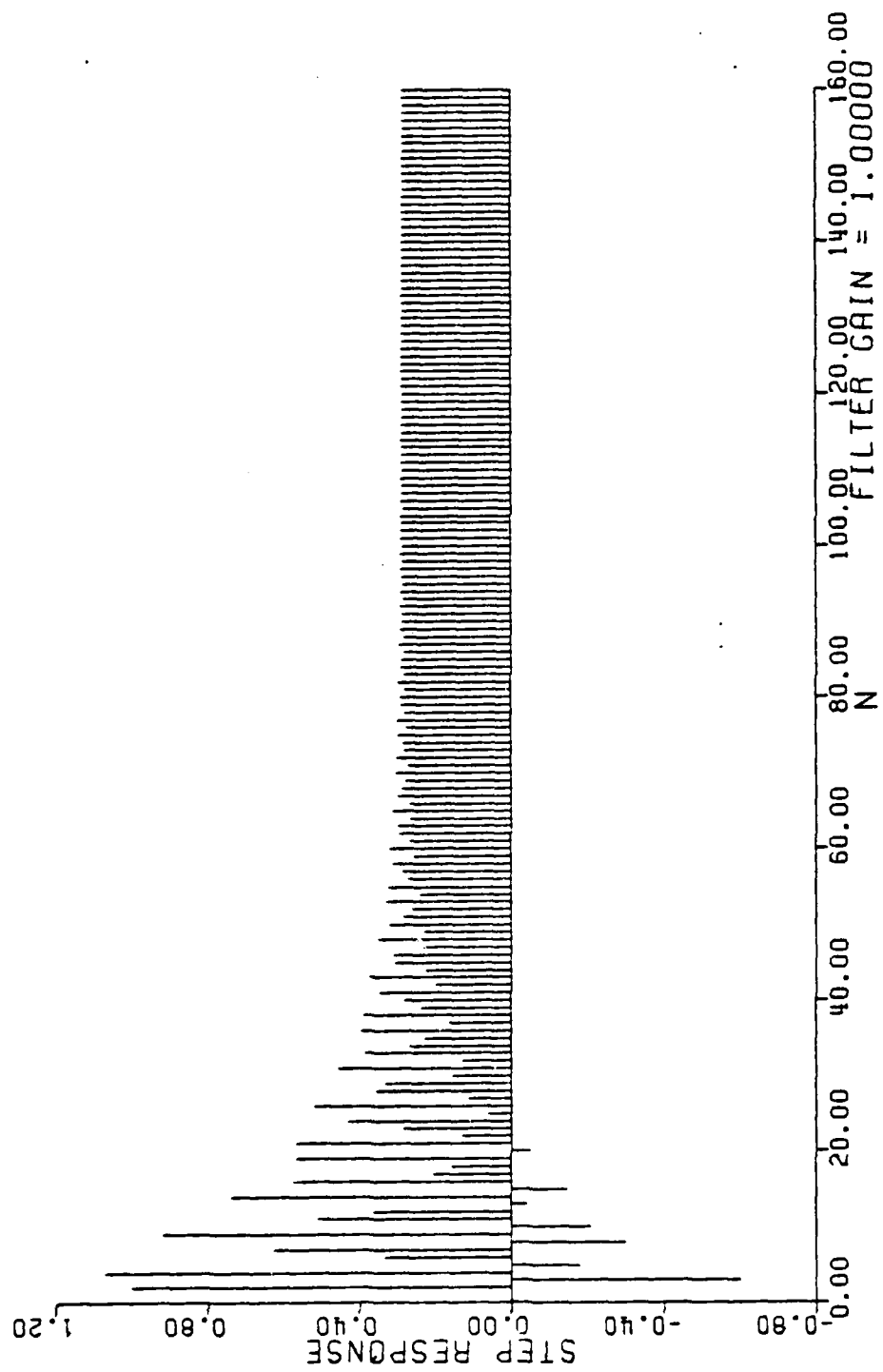


Figure 7.14c Unit Step Response For a Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 + j0.5)$

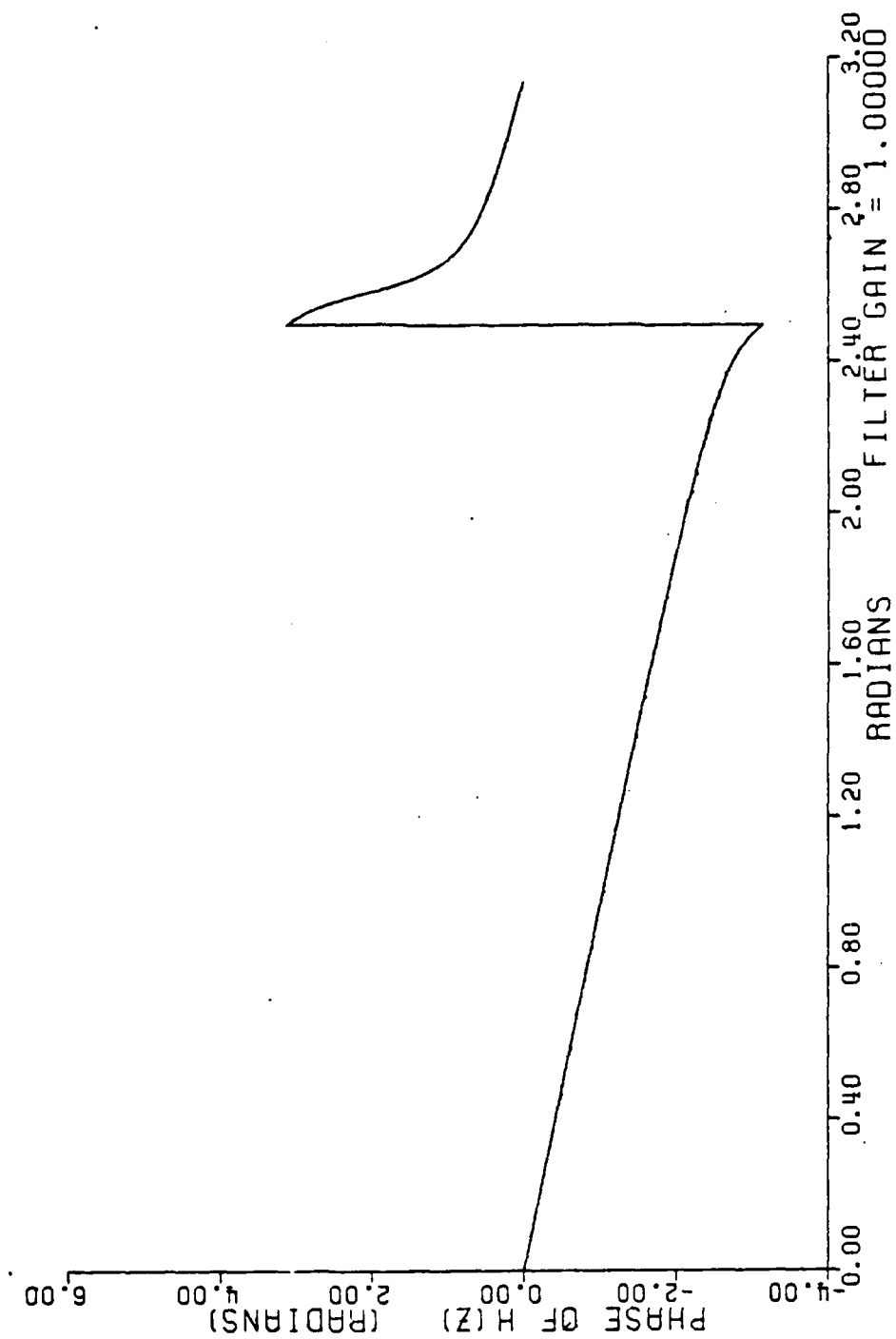


Figure 7-14d Phase Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 \pm j0.5)$

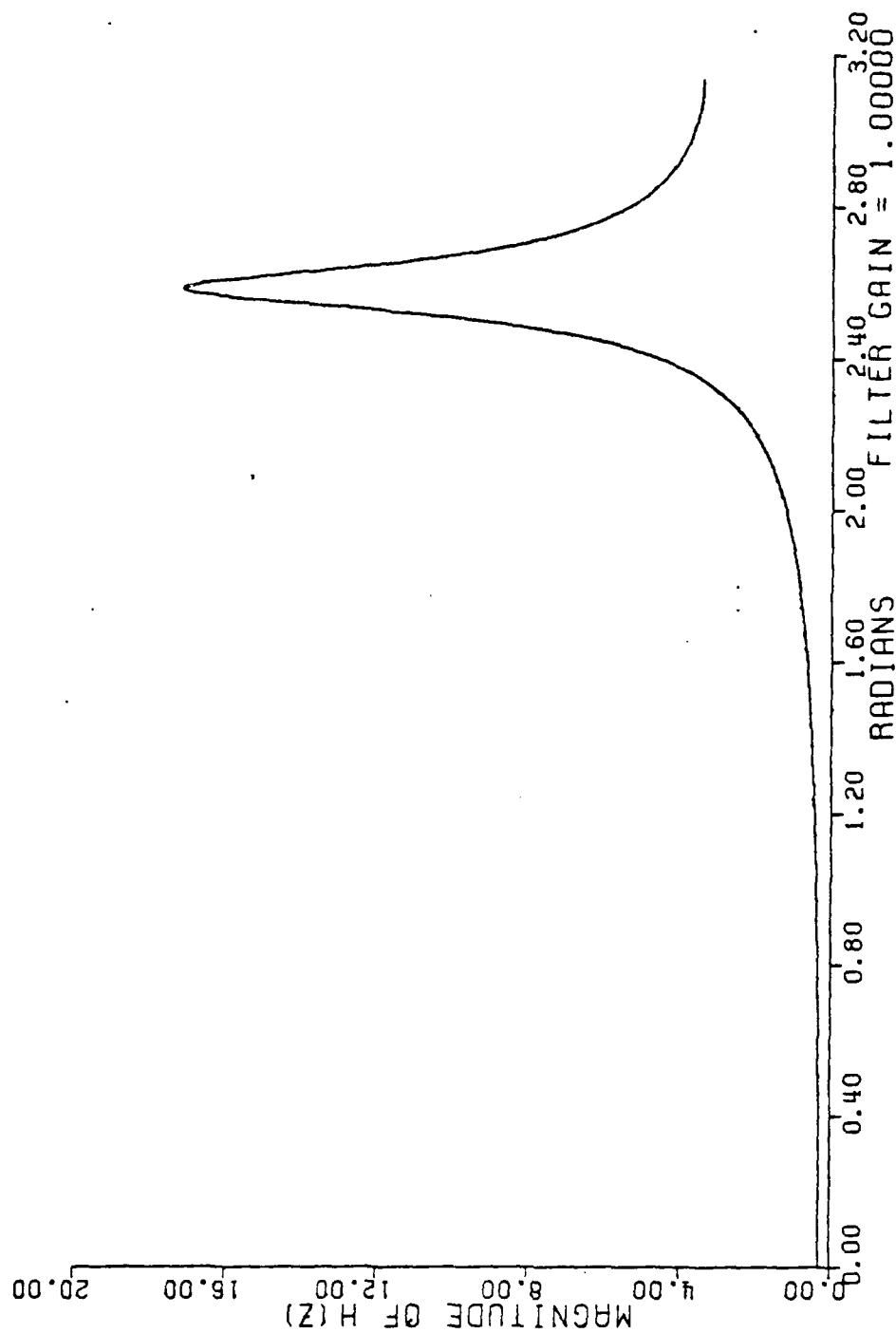


Figure 7-14e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 + j0.5)$

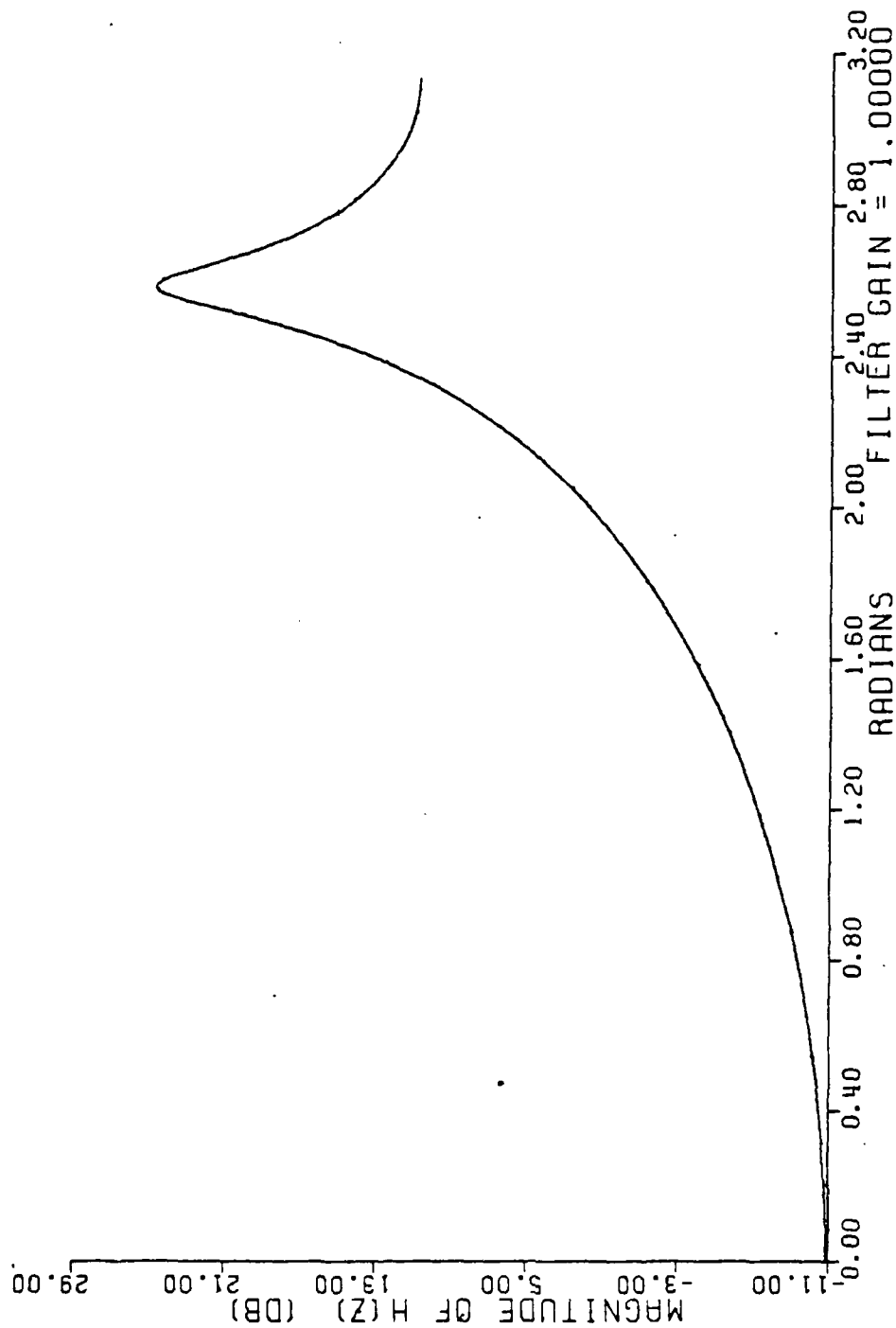


Figure 7-14f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.8 + j0.5)$

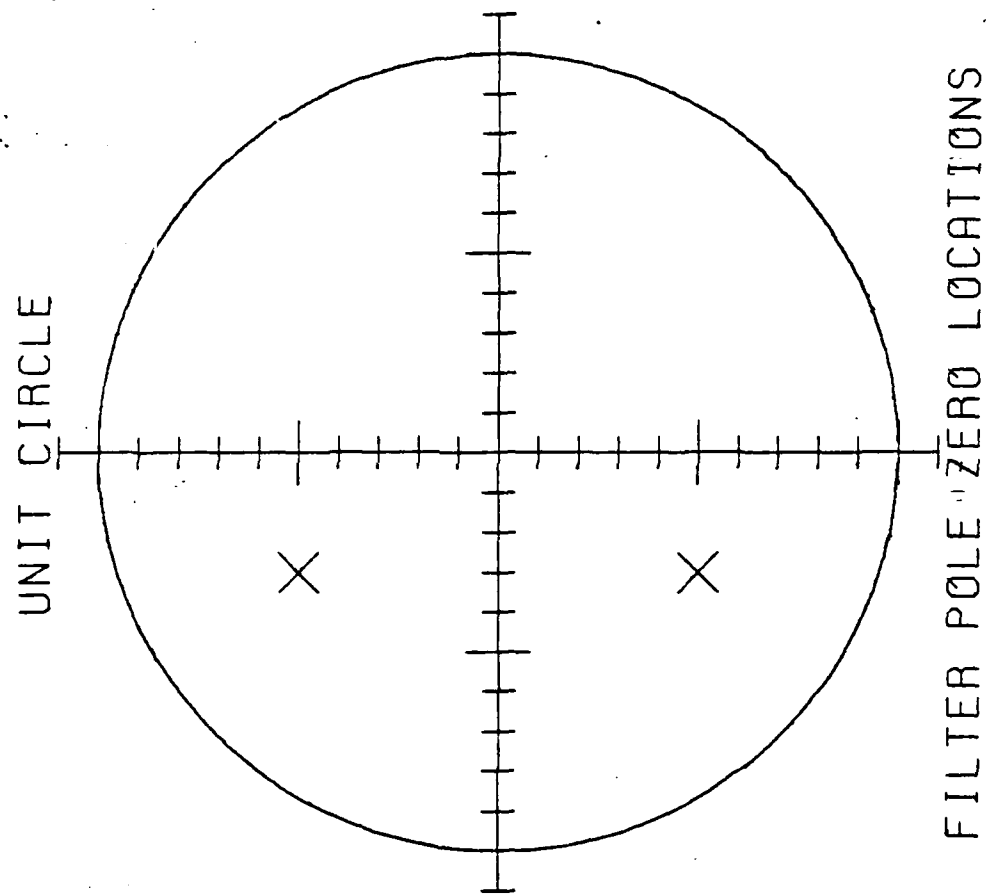


Figure 7-15a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 \pm j0.5)$



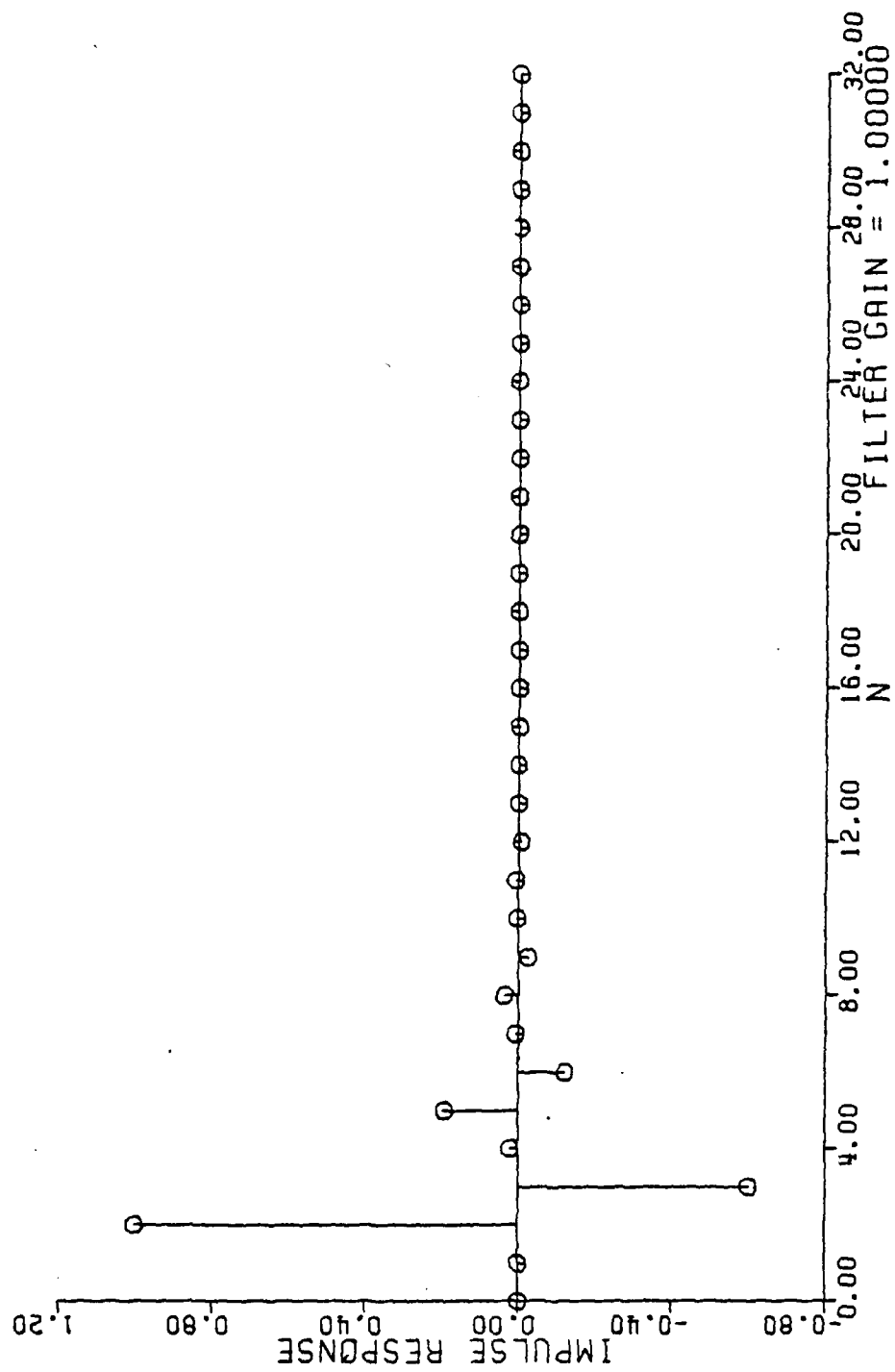


Figure 7-15b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 + j0.5)$

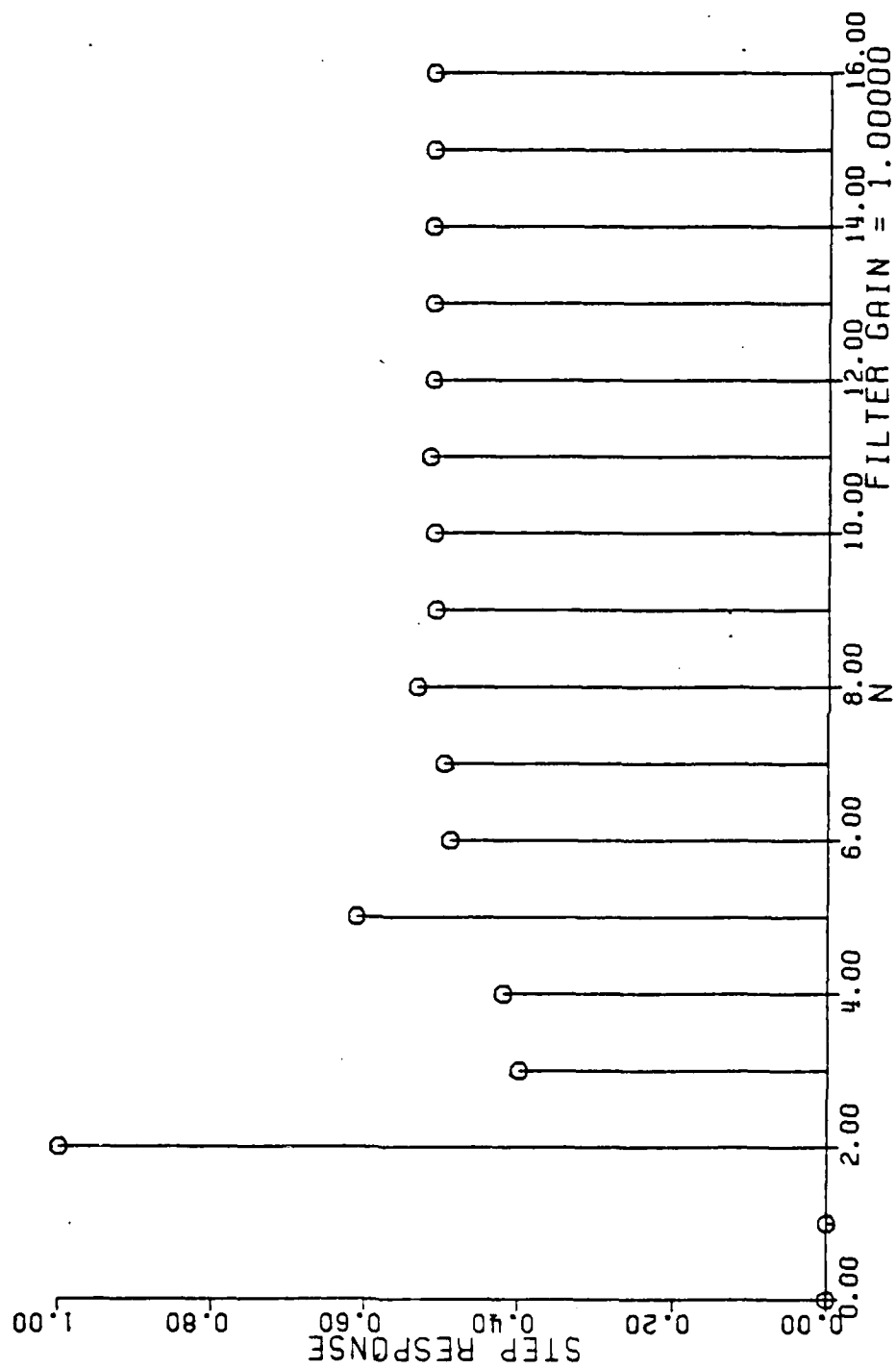


Figure 7-15c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 \pm j0.5)$

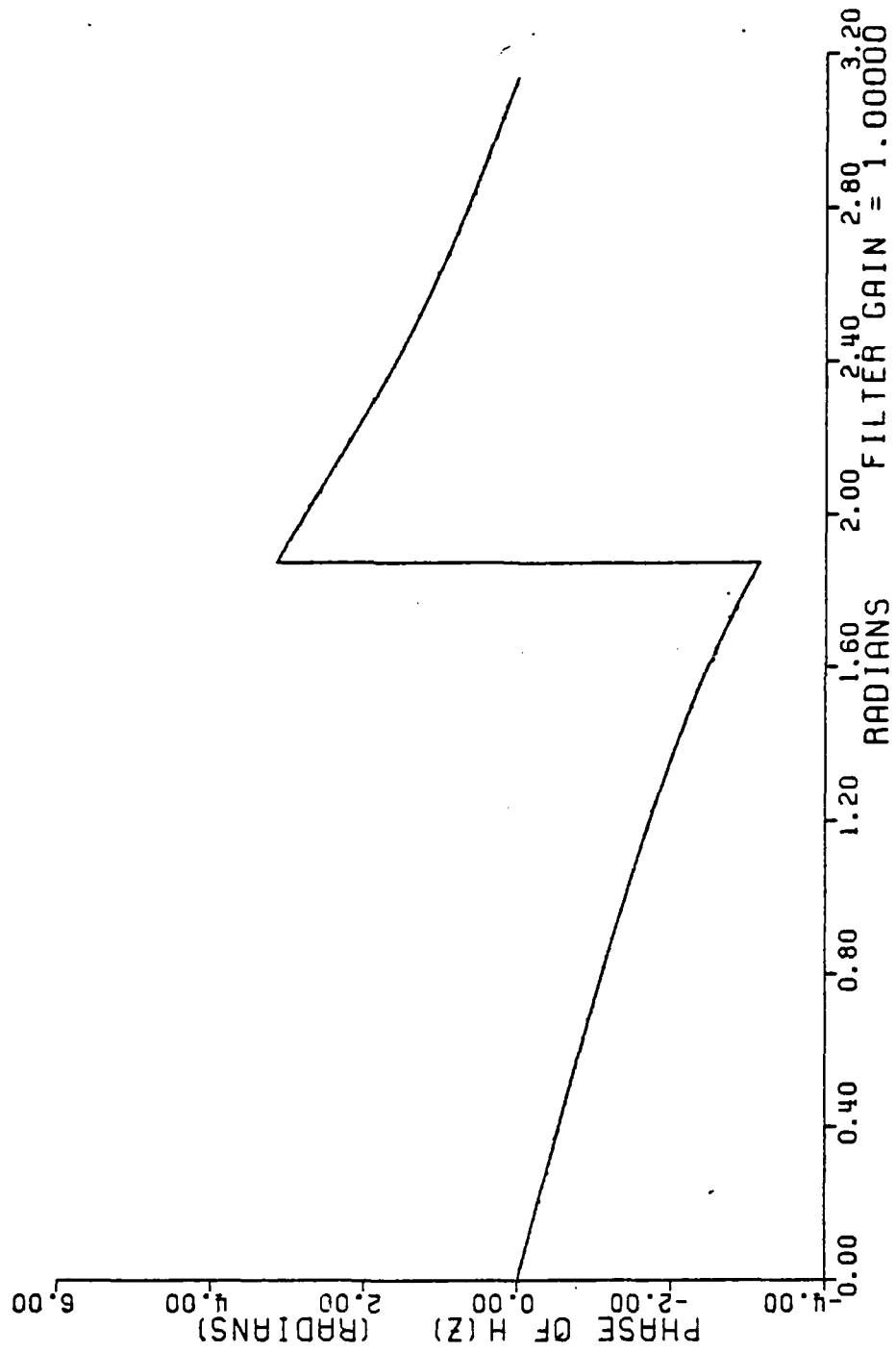


Figure 7-15d Phase Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 \pm j0.5)$

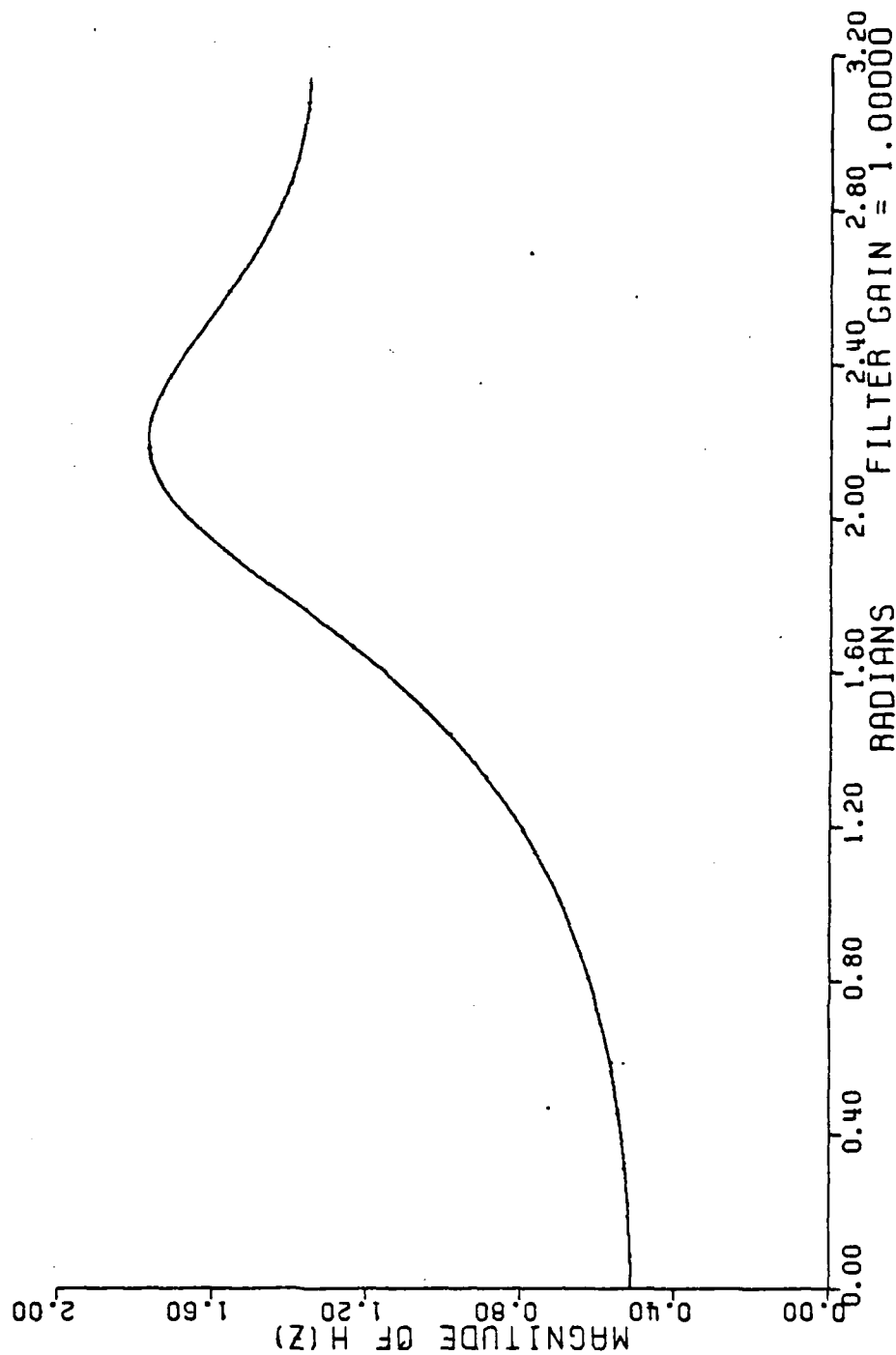


Figure 7-15e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 + j0.5)$

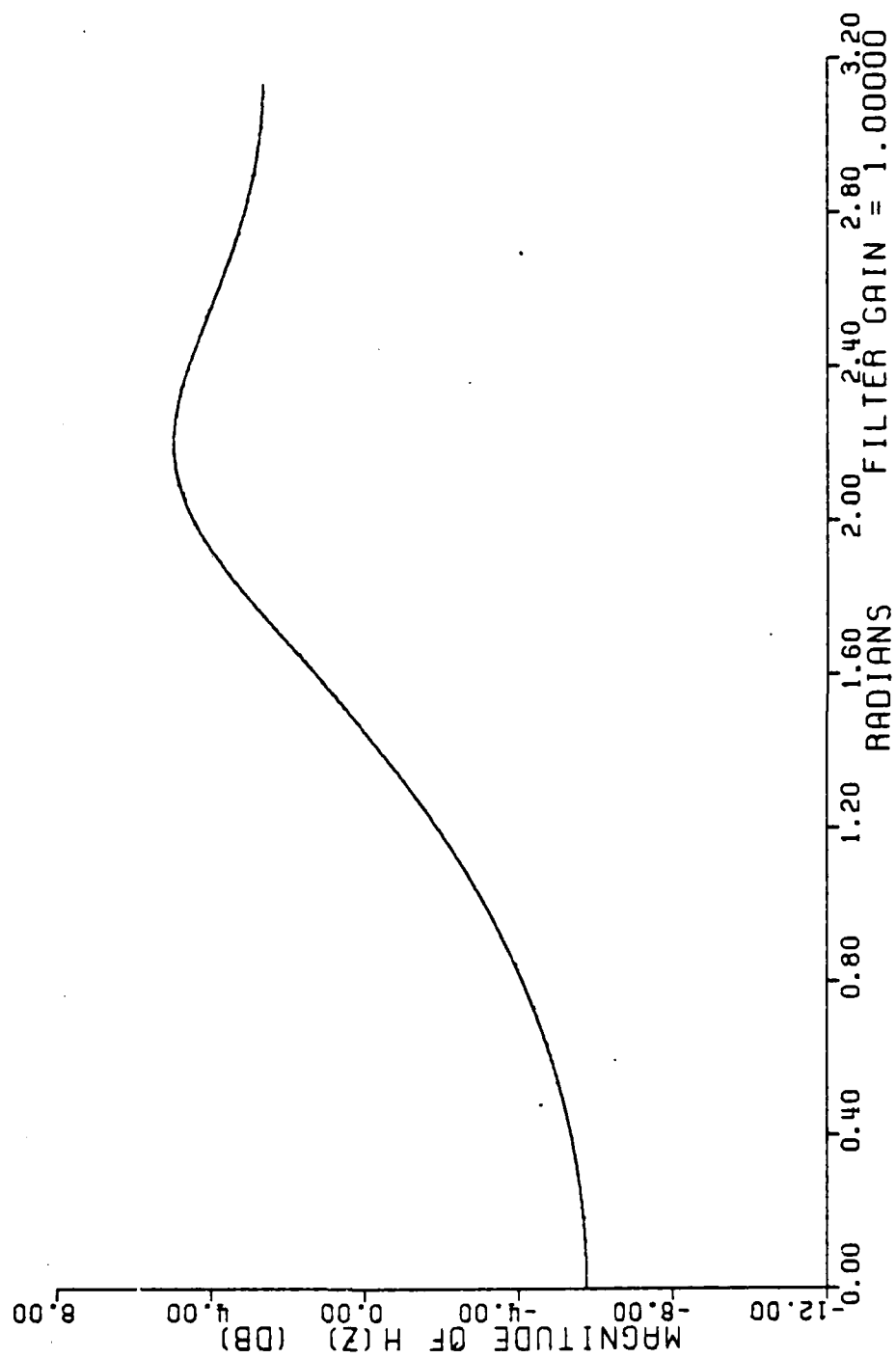


Figure 7-15f Magnitude of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 + j0.5)$

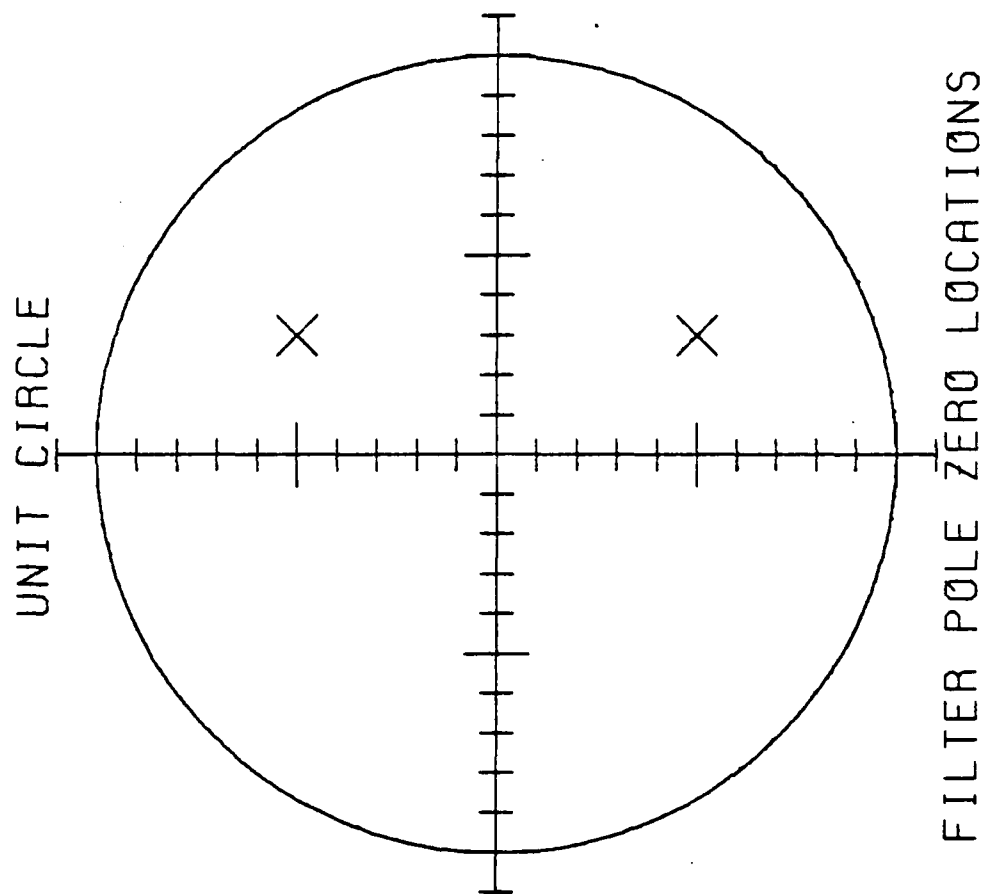


Figure 7-16a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.3 + j0.5)$

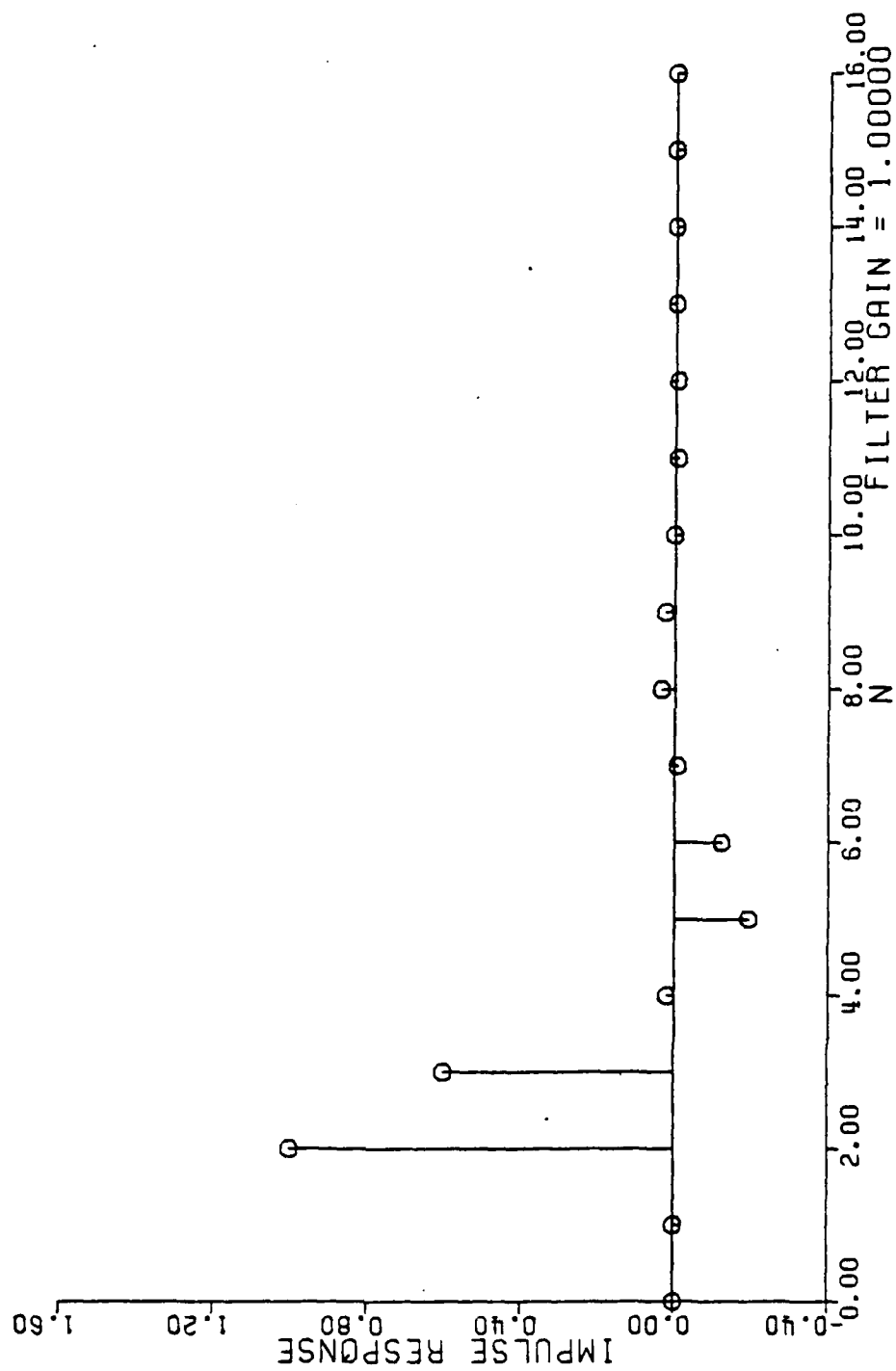


Figure 7-16b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.3 + j0.5)$

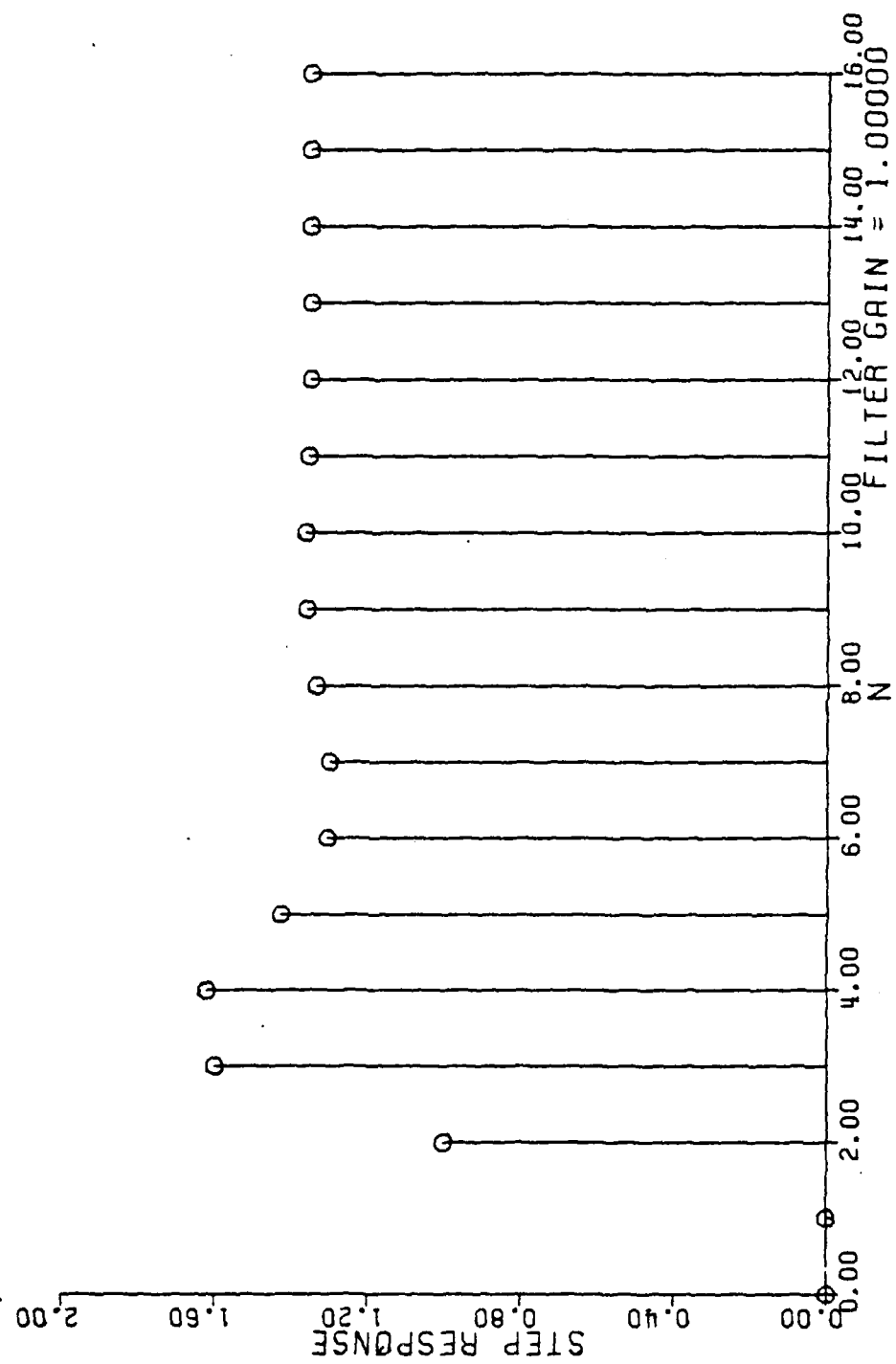


Figure 7-16c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(-0.3 + j0.5)$



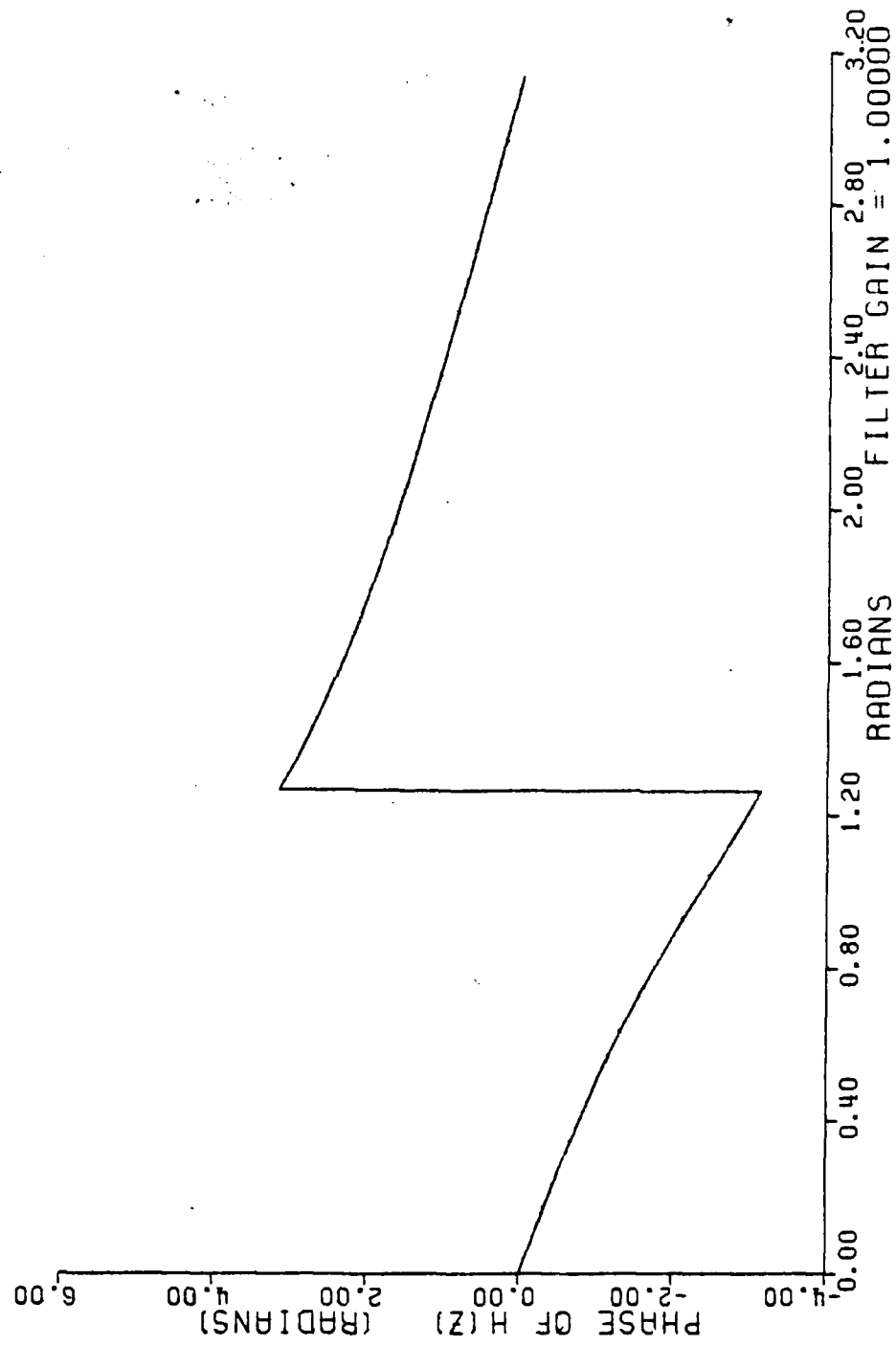


Figure 7-16d Phase Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.3 + j0.5)$

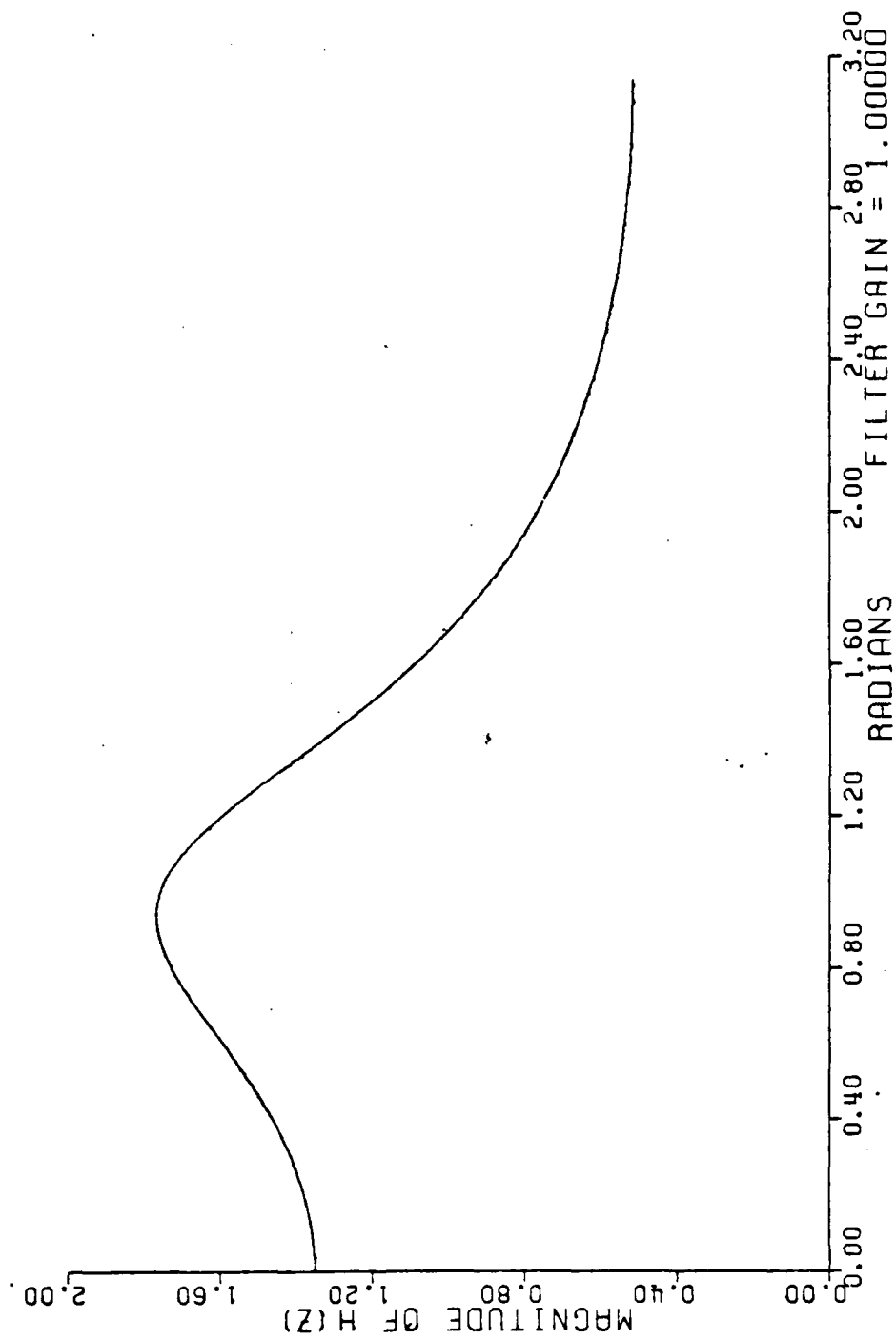


Figure 7-16e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.3 + j0.5)$

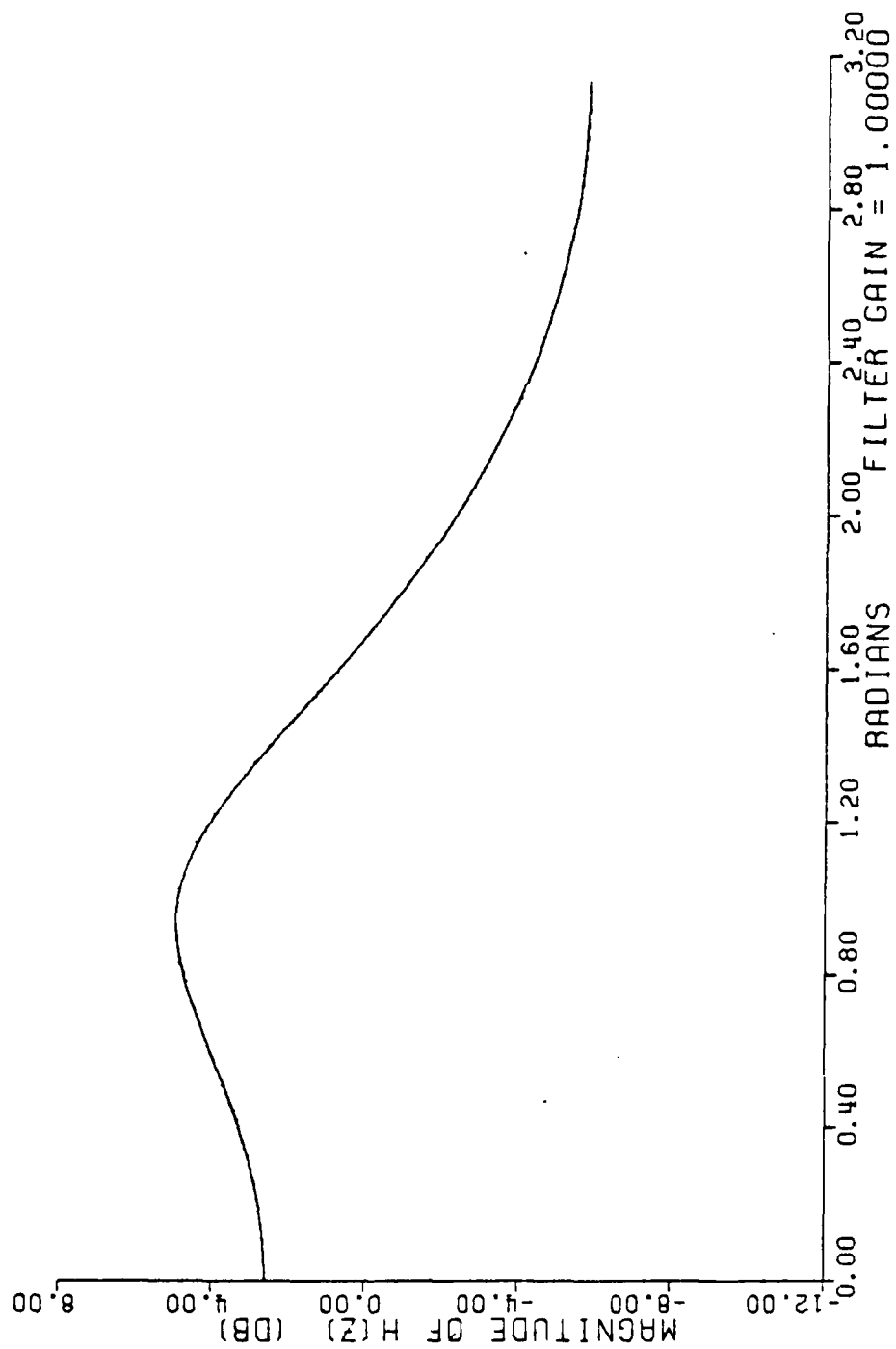


Figure 7-16f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.3 + j0.5)$

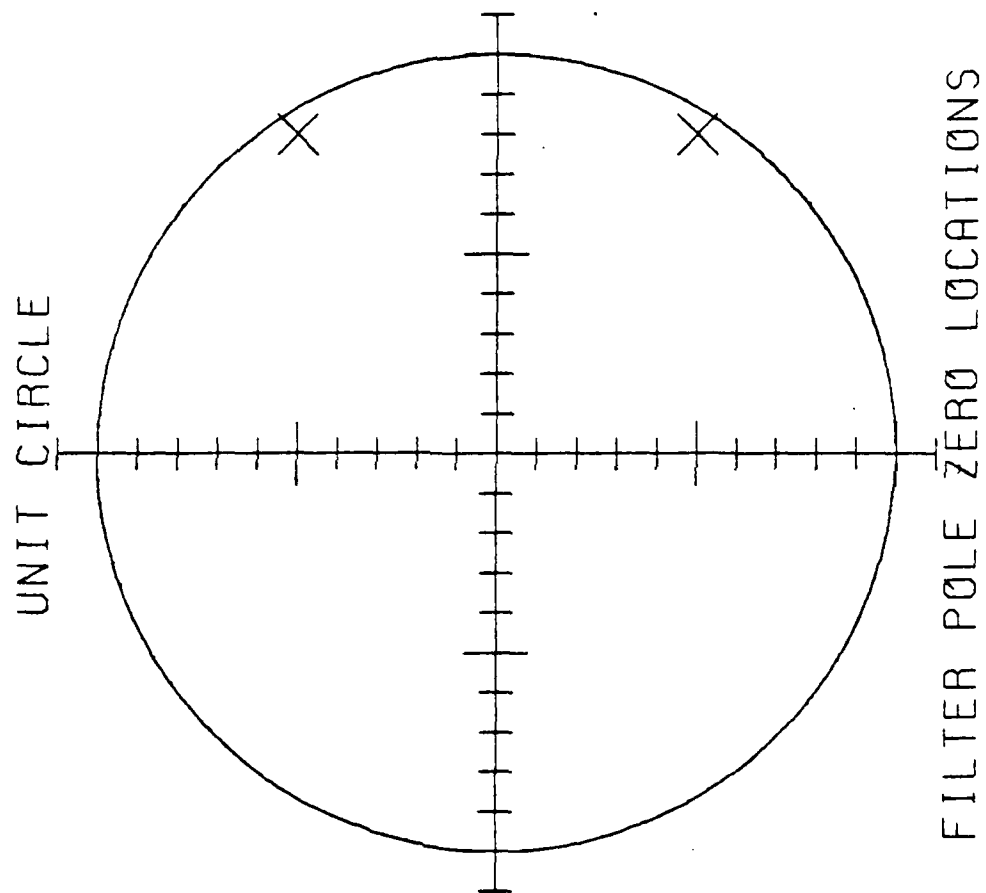


Figure 7-17a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 \pm j0.5)$

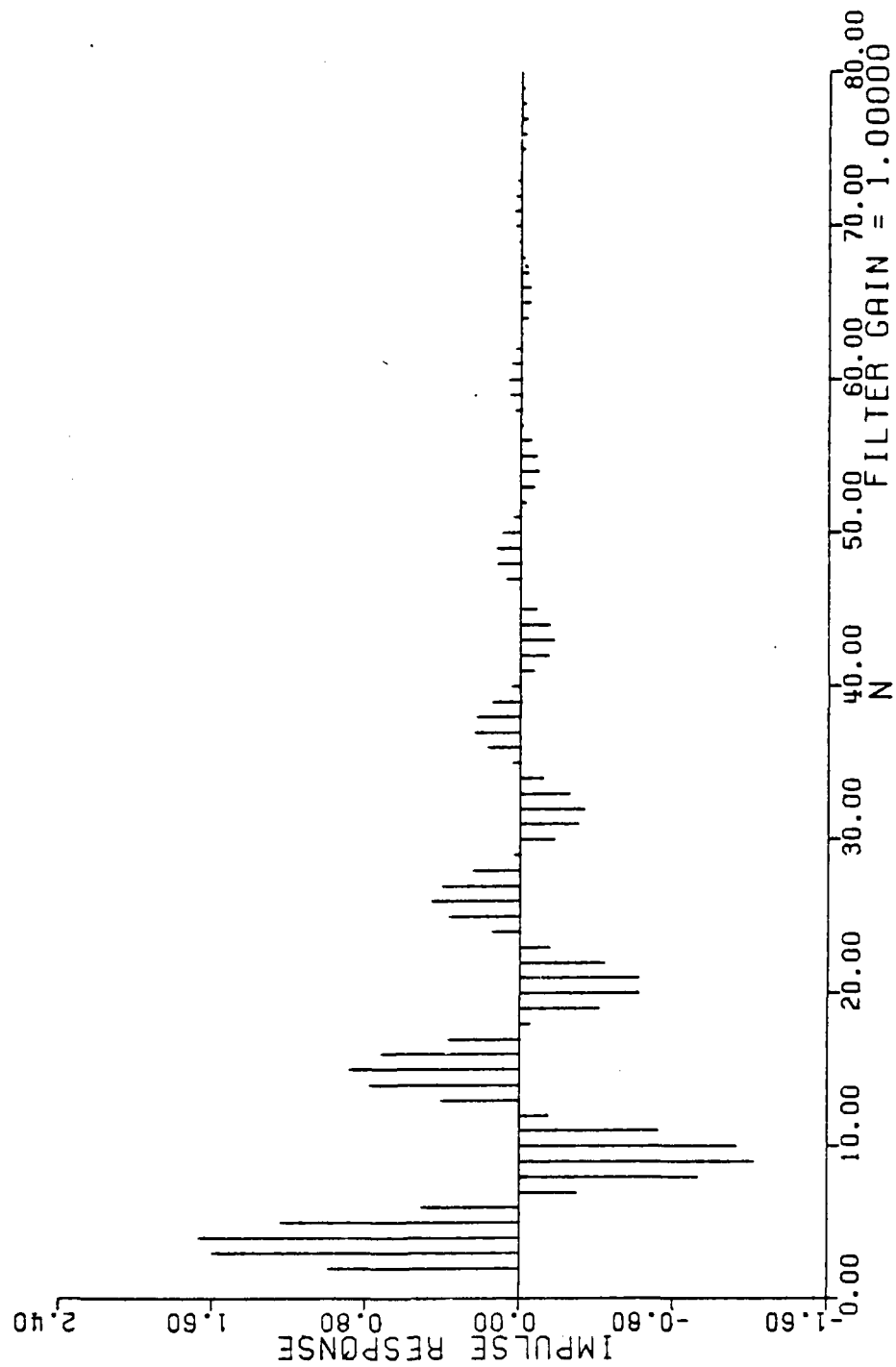


Figure 7-17b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.5)$

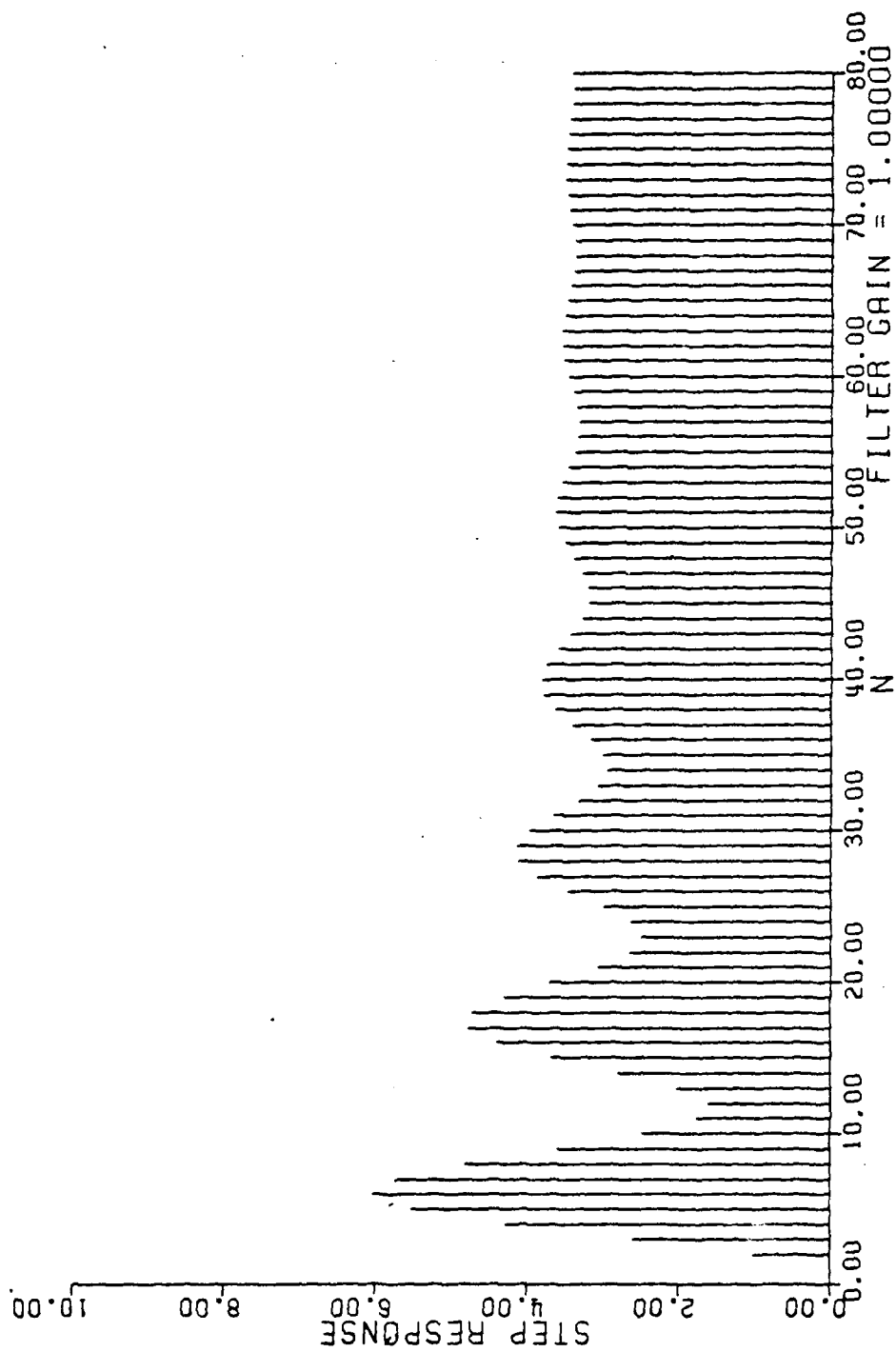


Figure 7-17c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.5)$

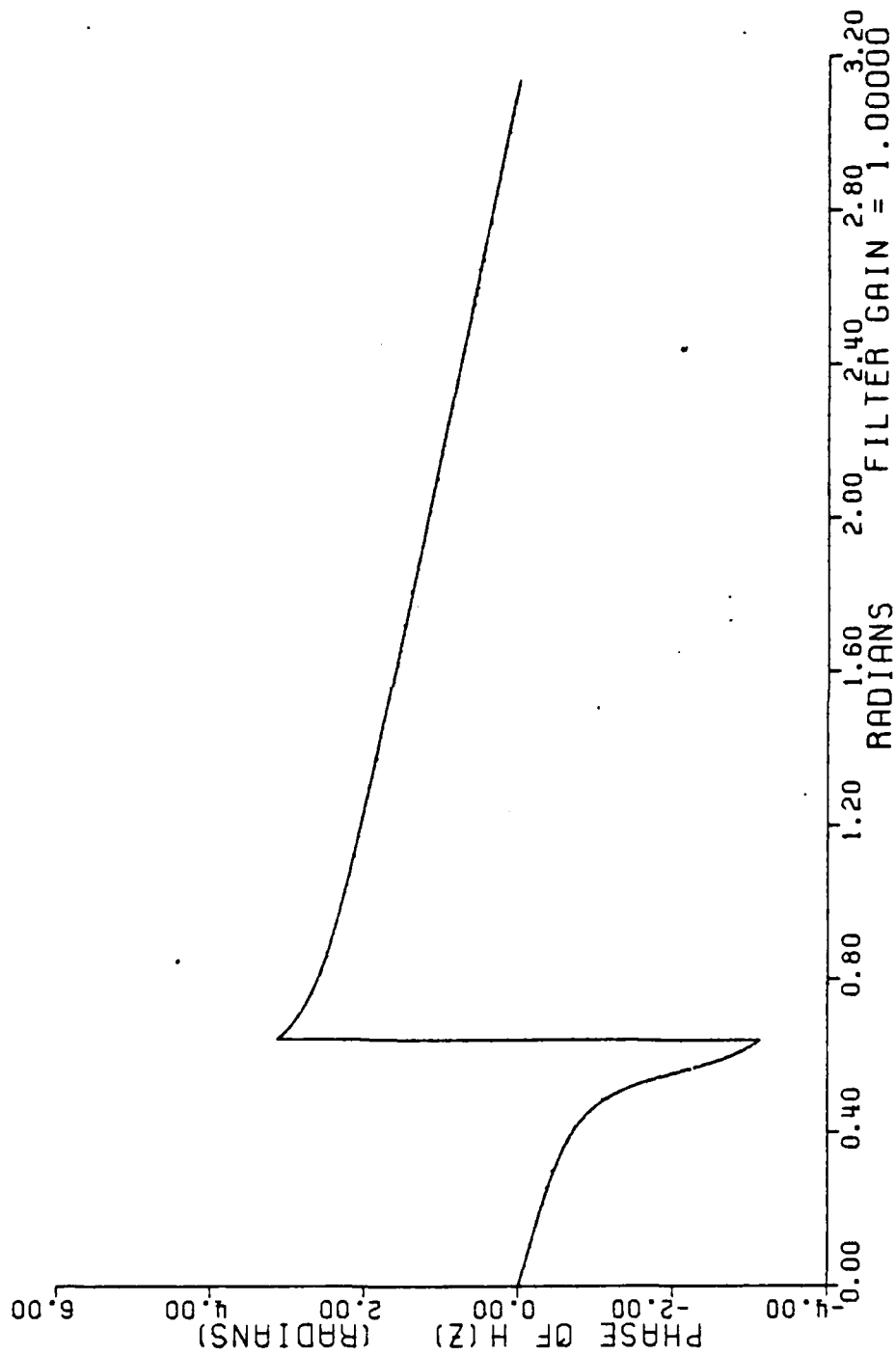


Figure 7-17d Phase Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.5)$

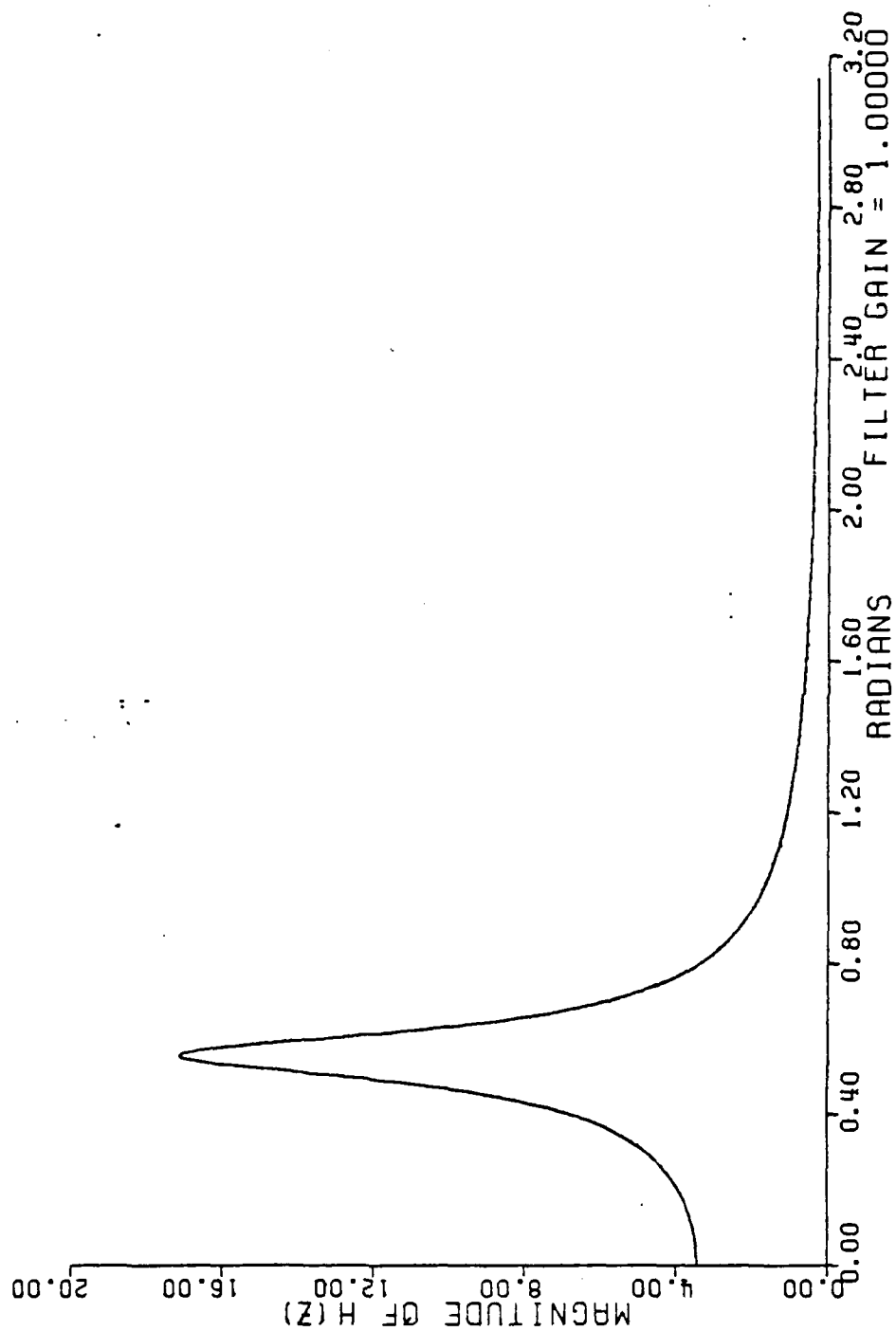


Figure 7-17e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.5)$



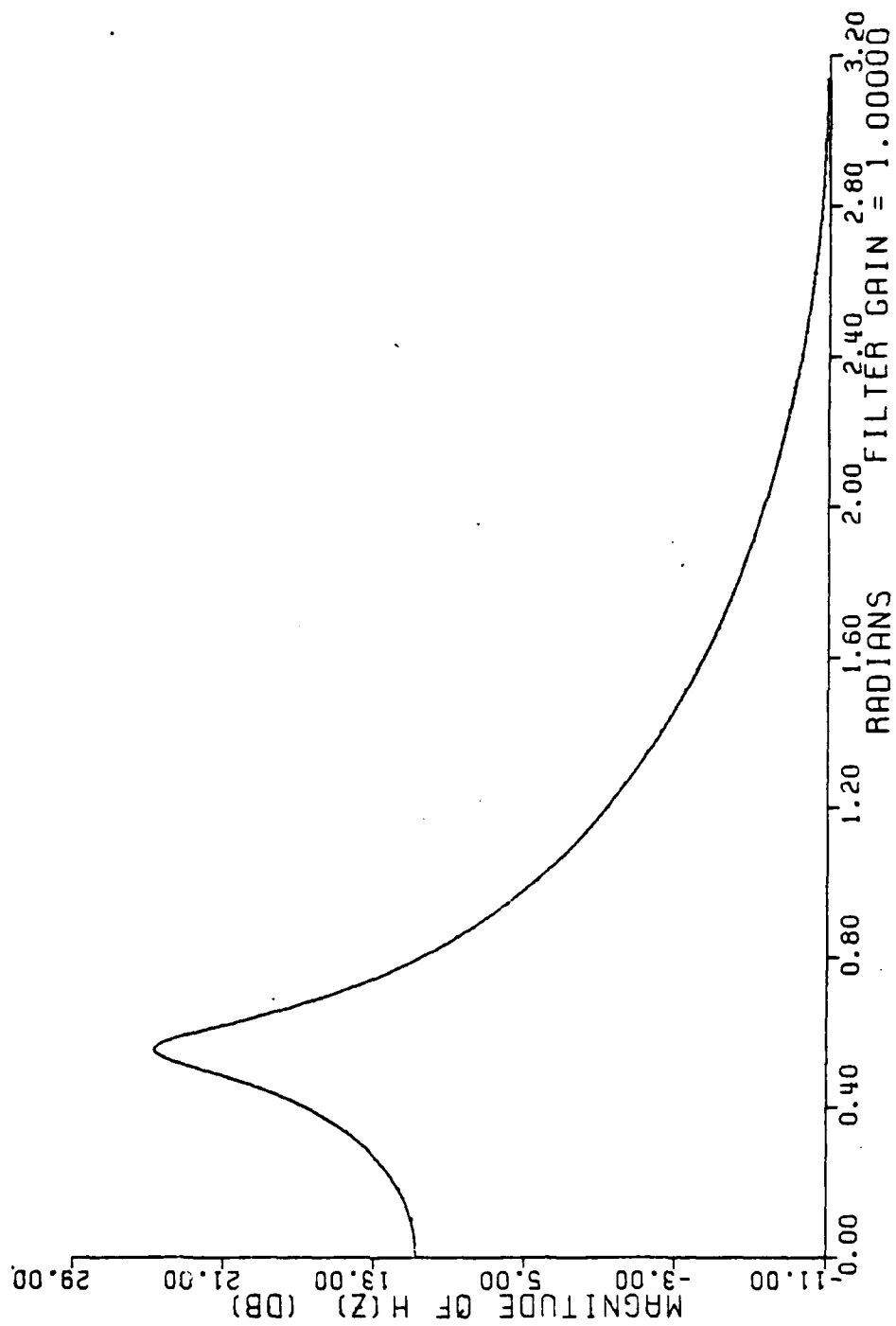


Figure 7-17f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.5)$

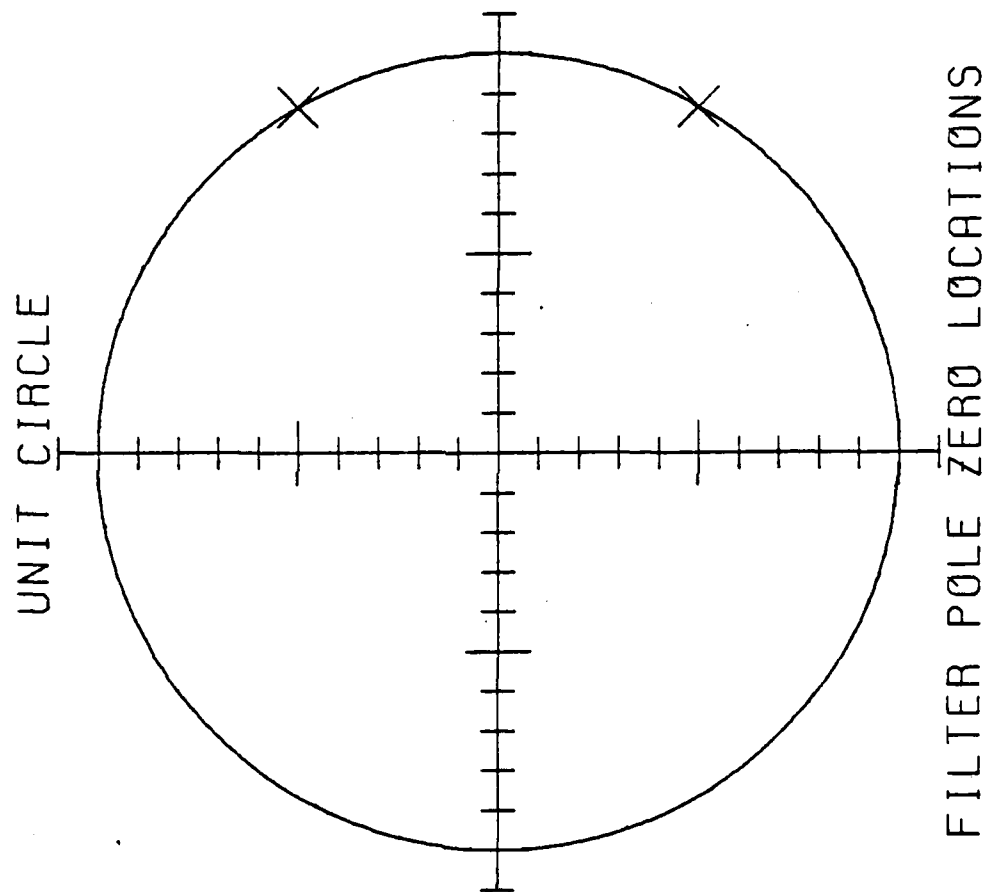


Figure 7.18a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair On The Unit Circle At  $(0.866025 + j0.5)$

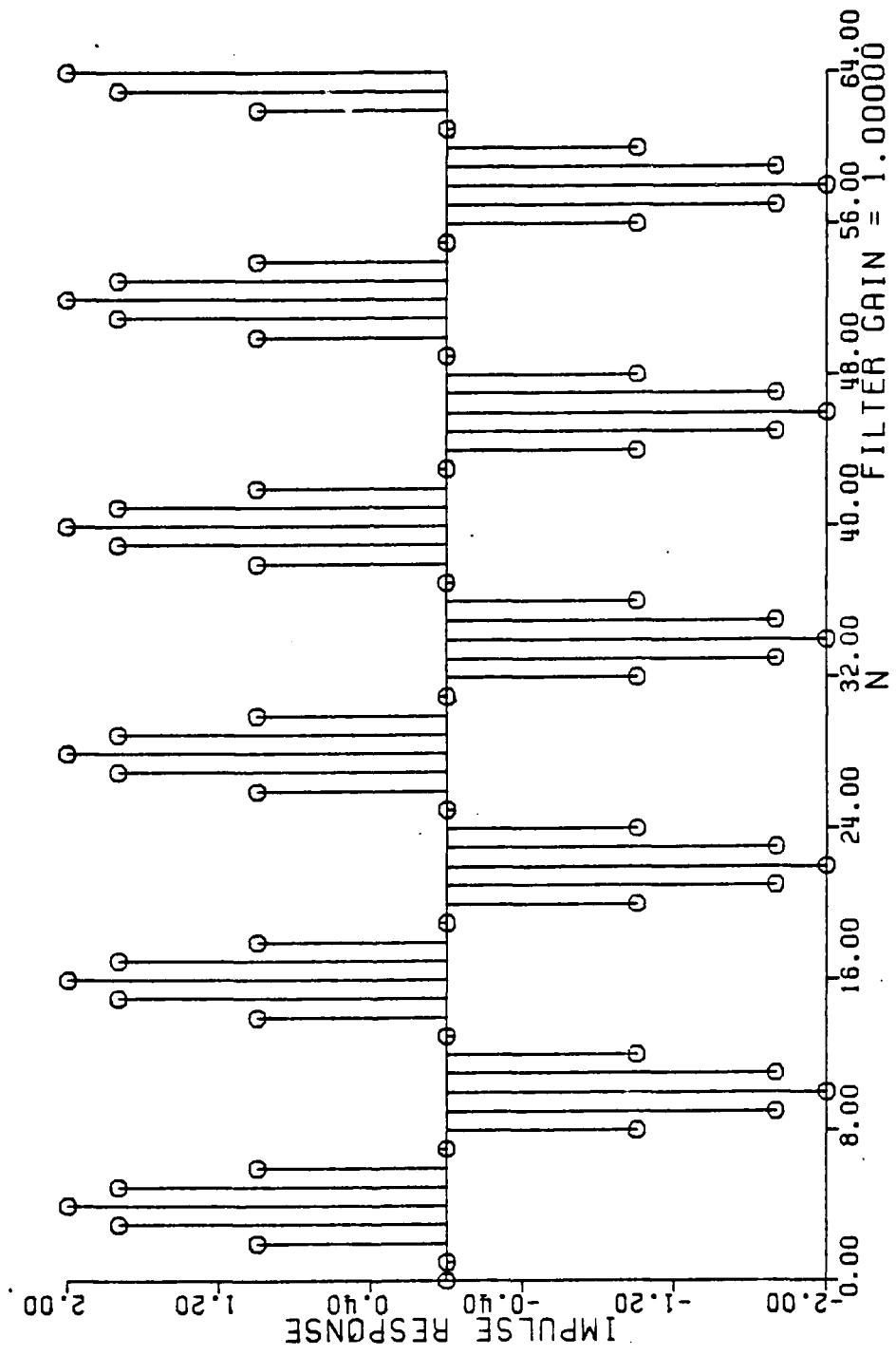


Figure 7-18b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.866025 + j0.5)$

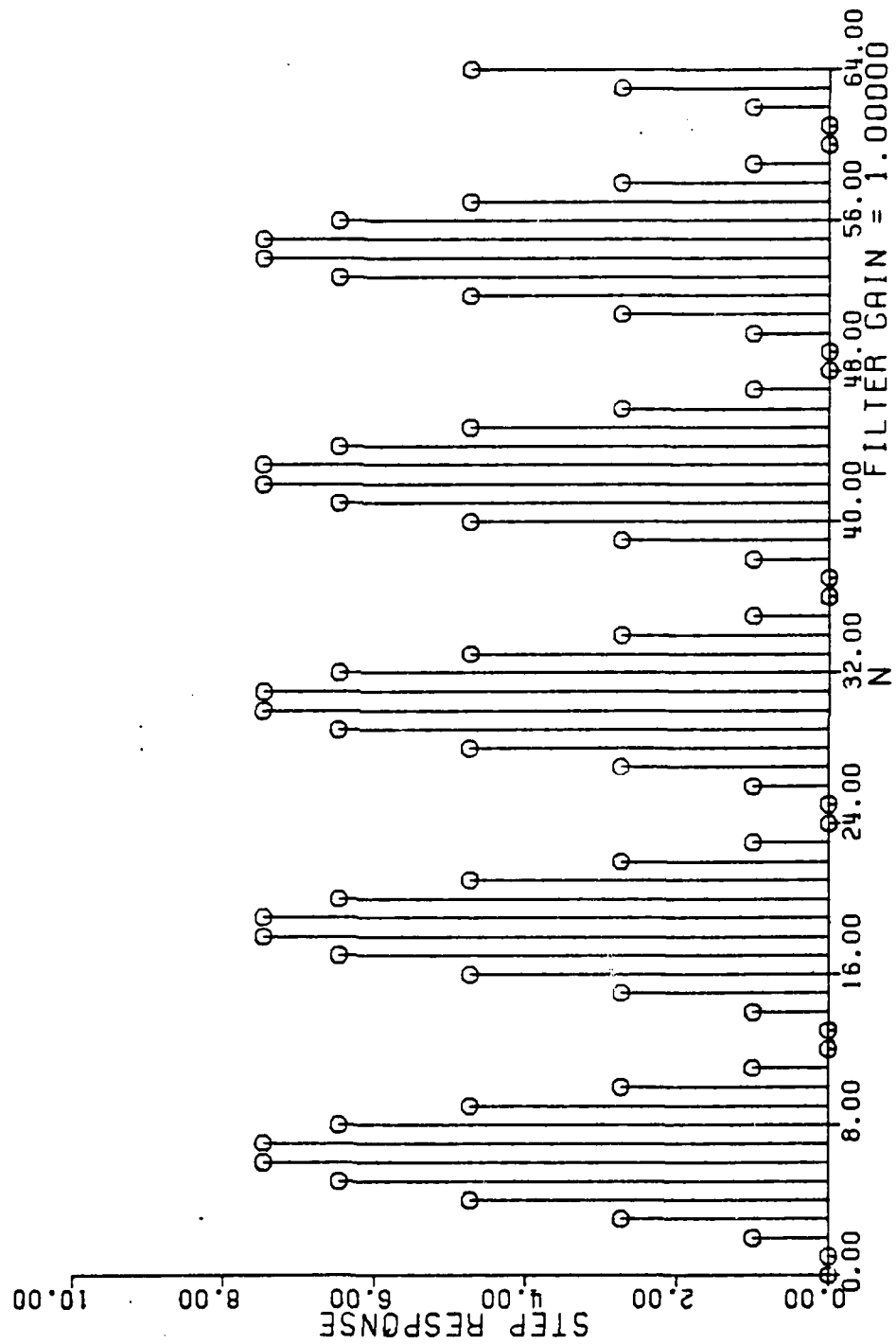


Figure 7-18c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.866025 + j0.5)$

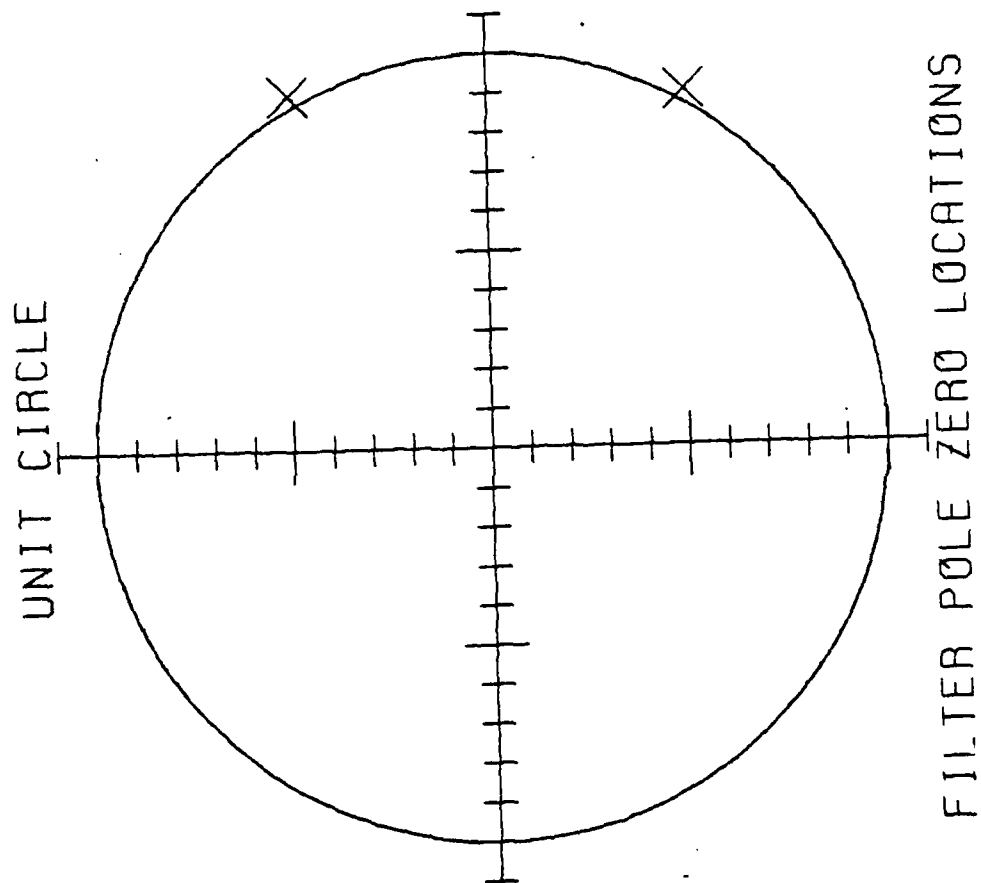


Figure 7-19a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair Outside The Unit Circle At  $(0.9 \pm j0.5)$

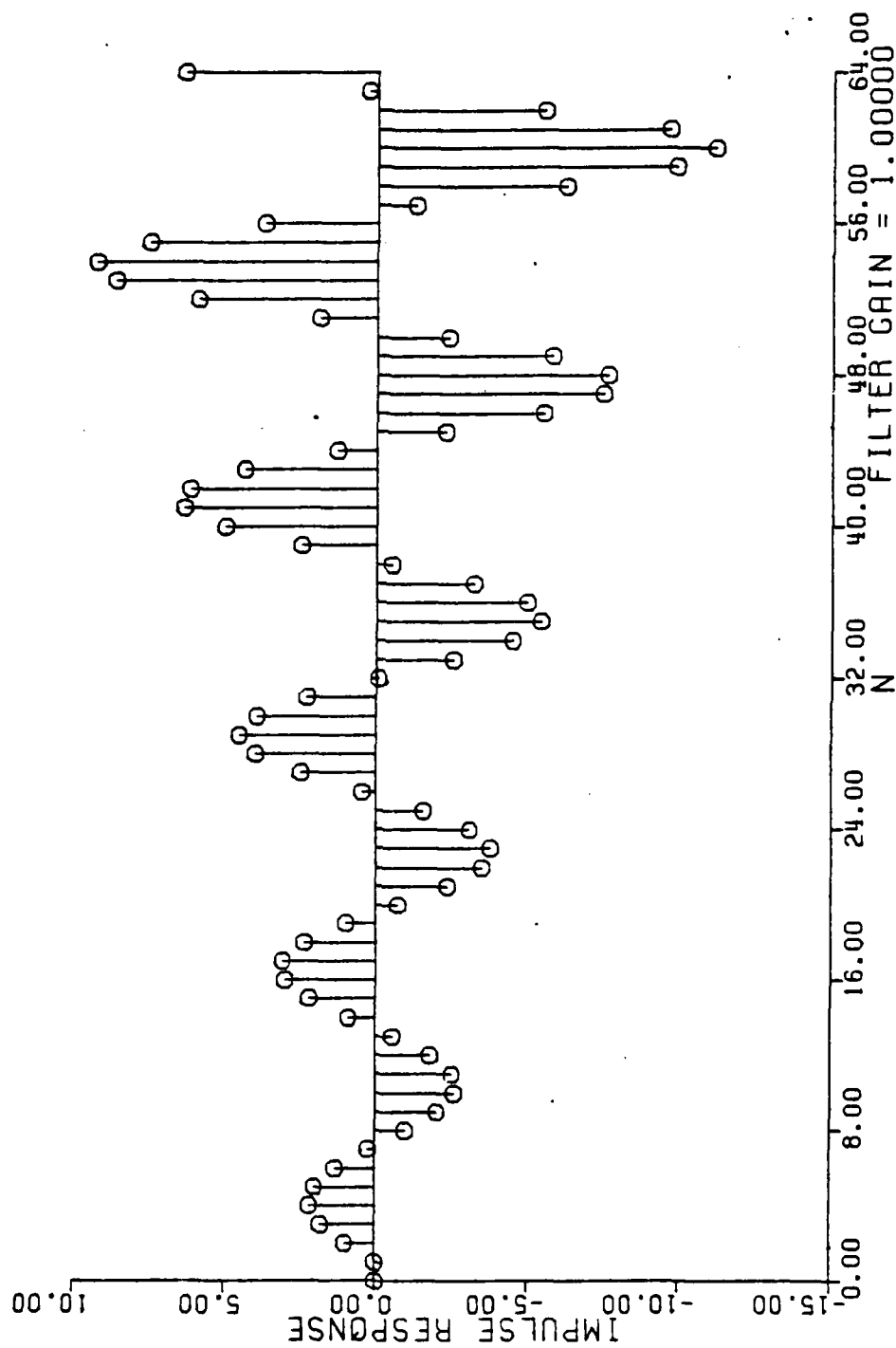


Figure 7-19b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.9 + j0.5)$

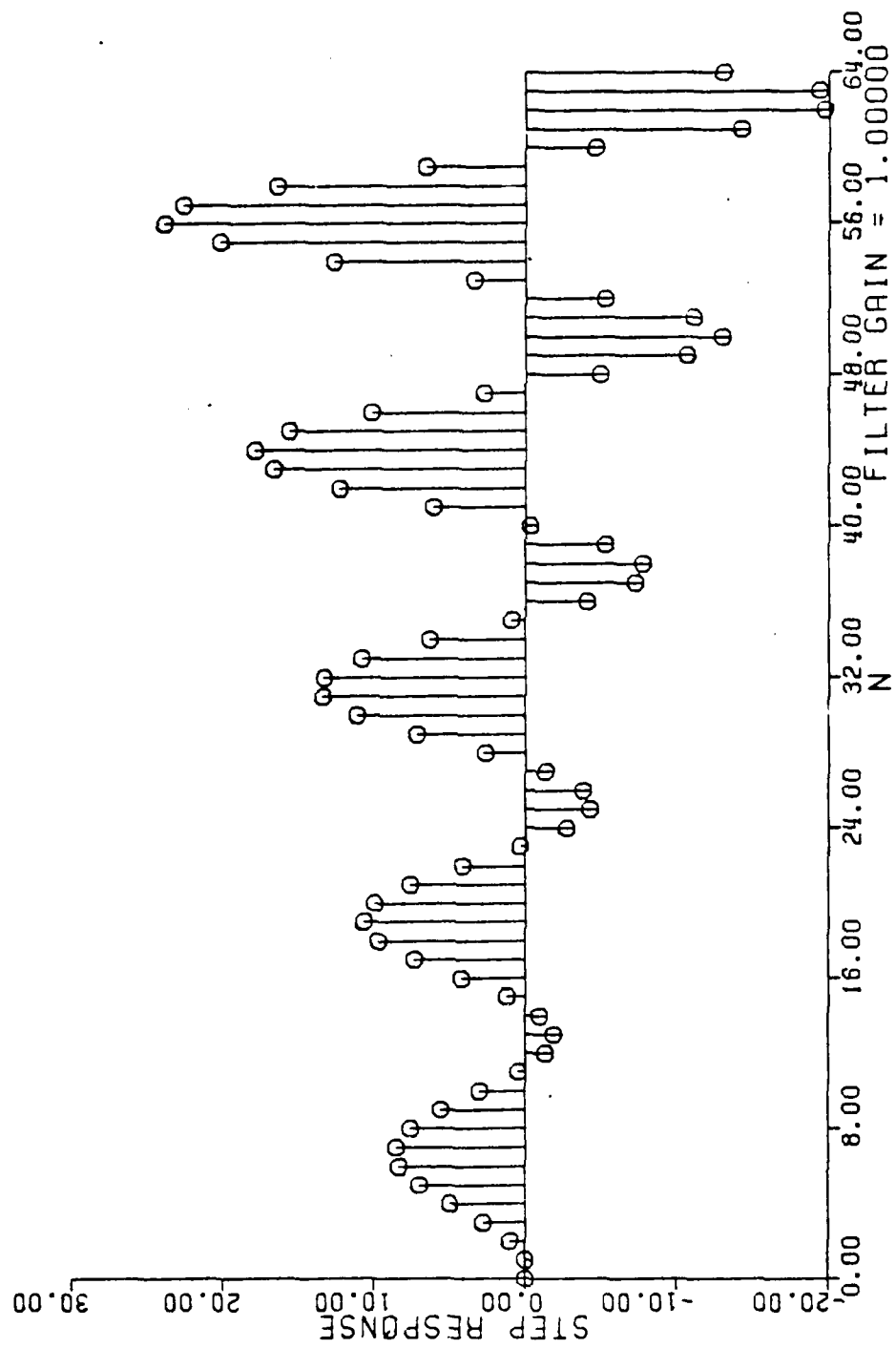


Figure 7-19c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.9 + j0.5)$

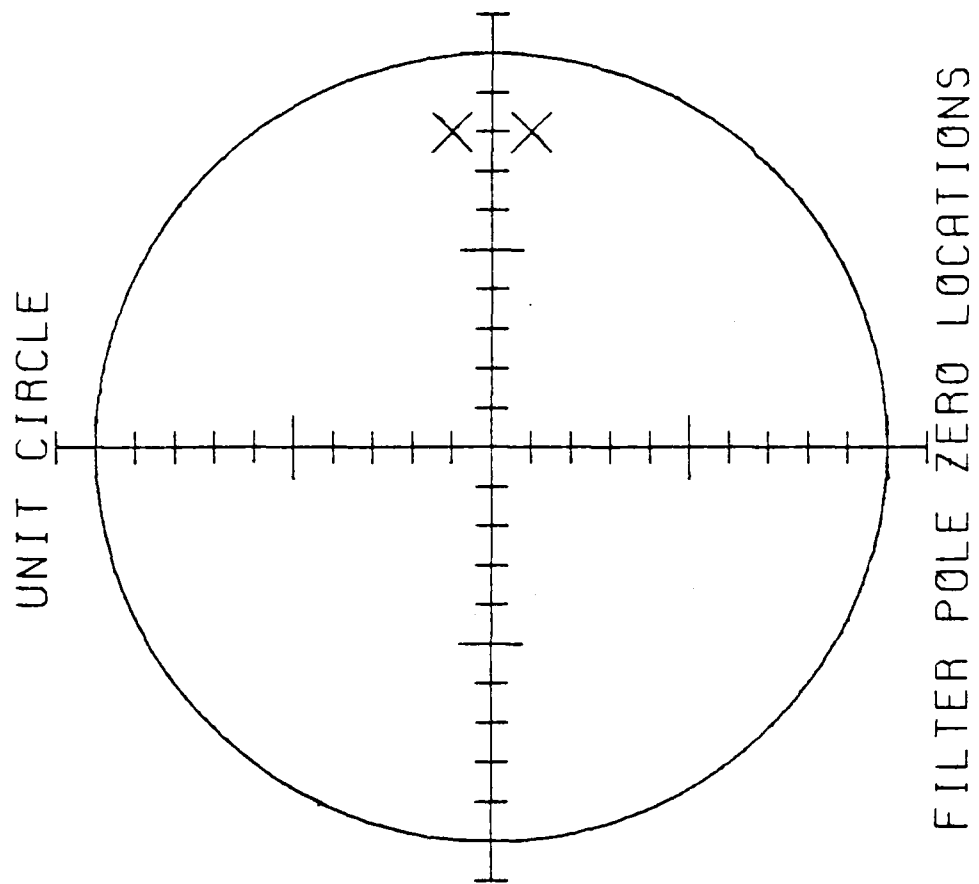


Figure 7-20a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 \pm j0.1)$



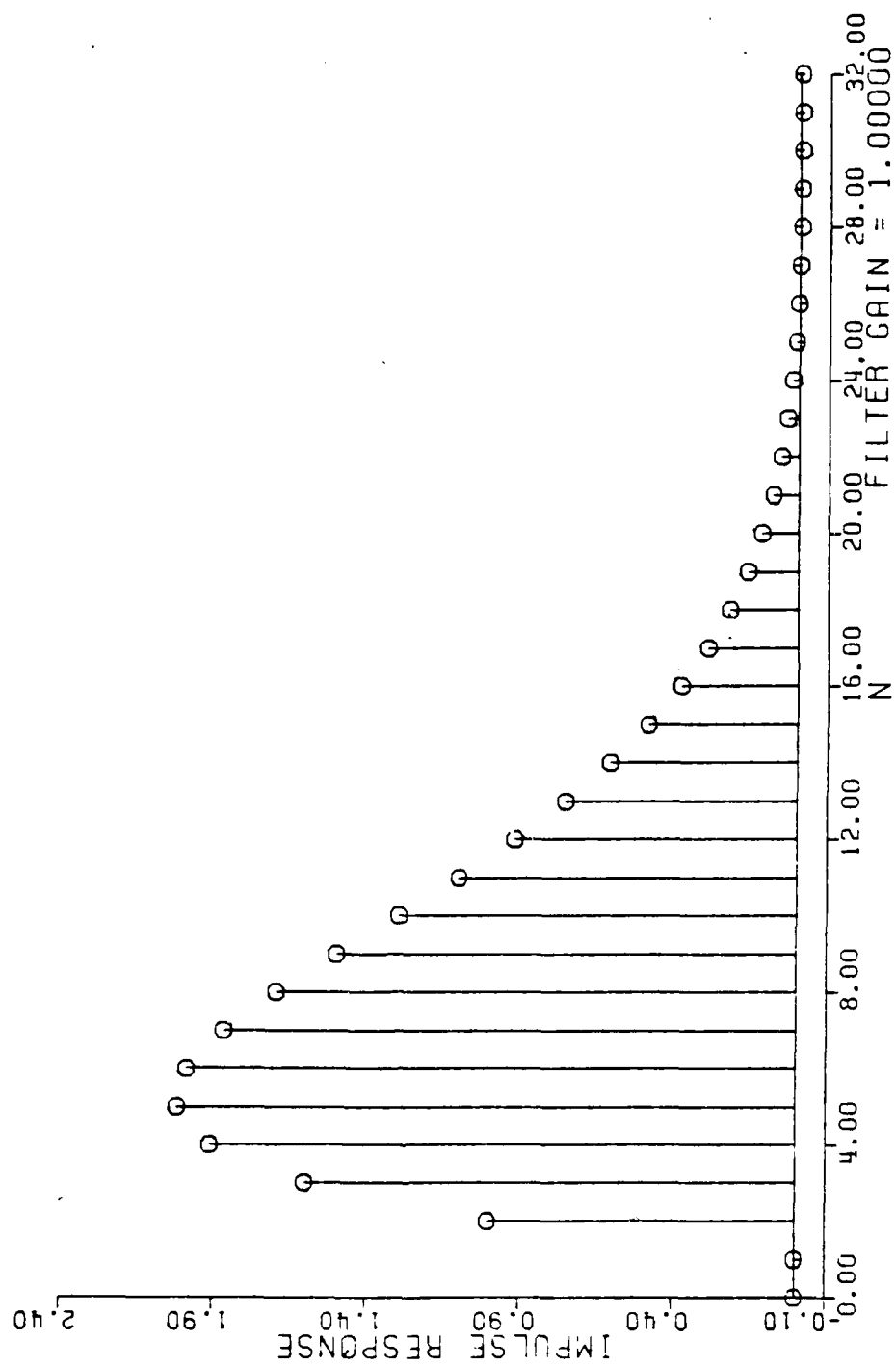


Figure 7-20b Unit Sample Response Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.1)$

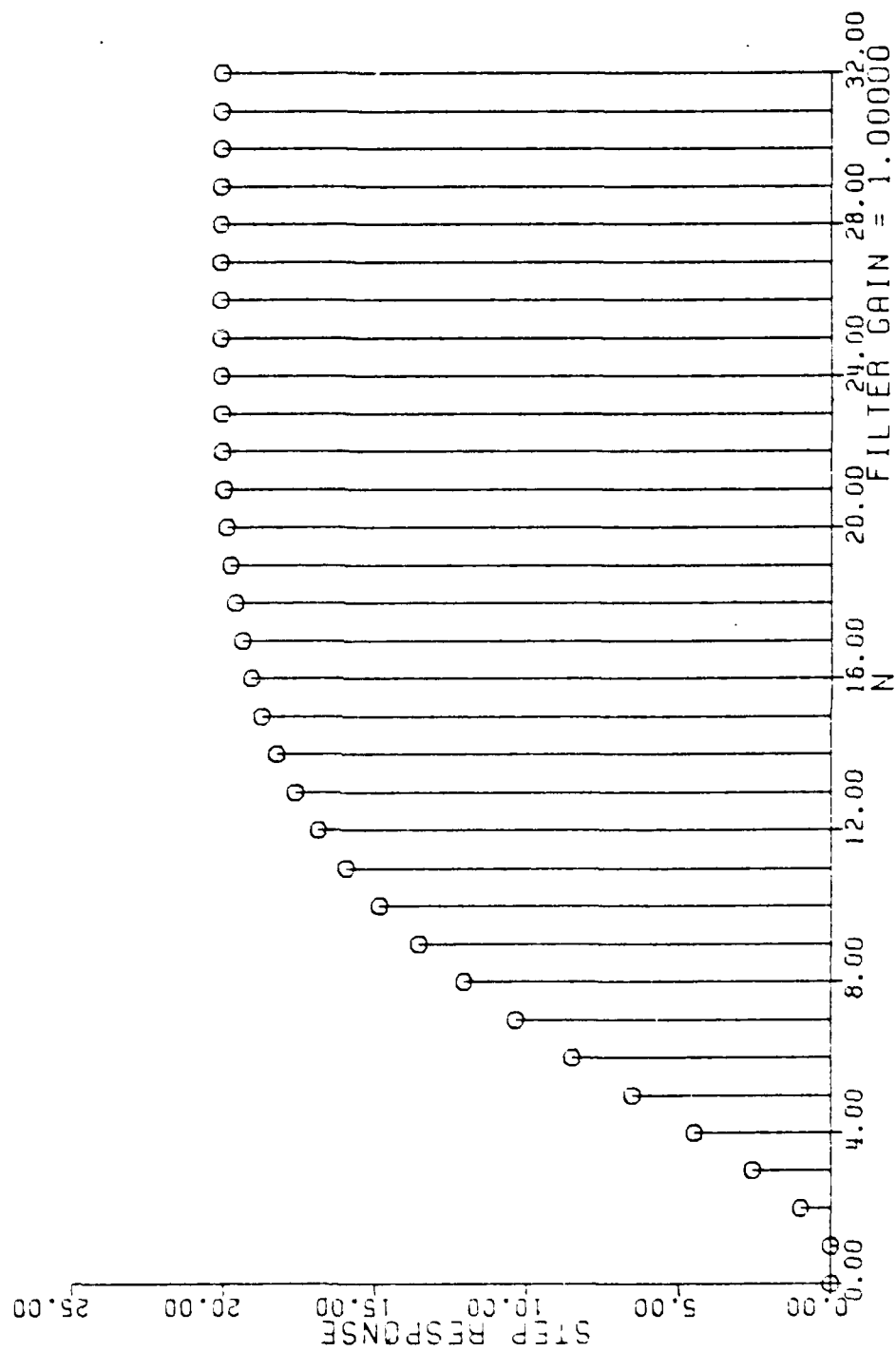


Figure 7-20c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 \pm j0.1)$

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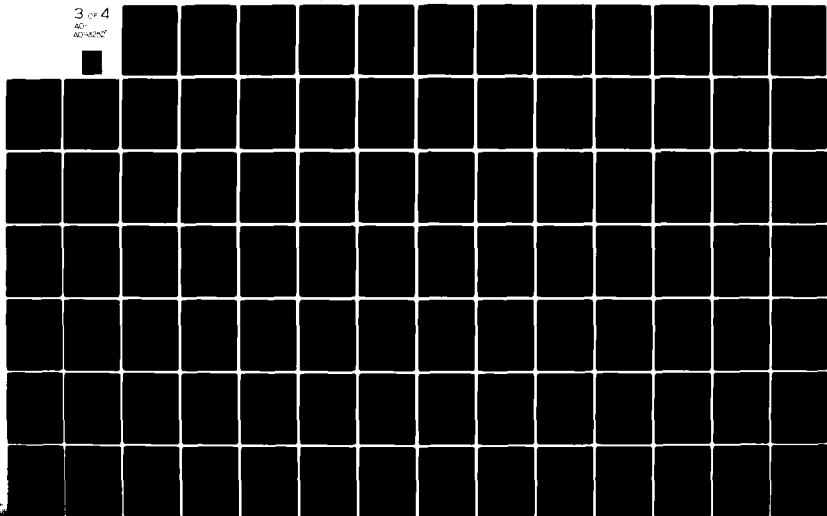
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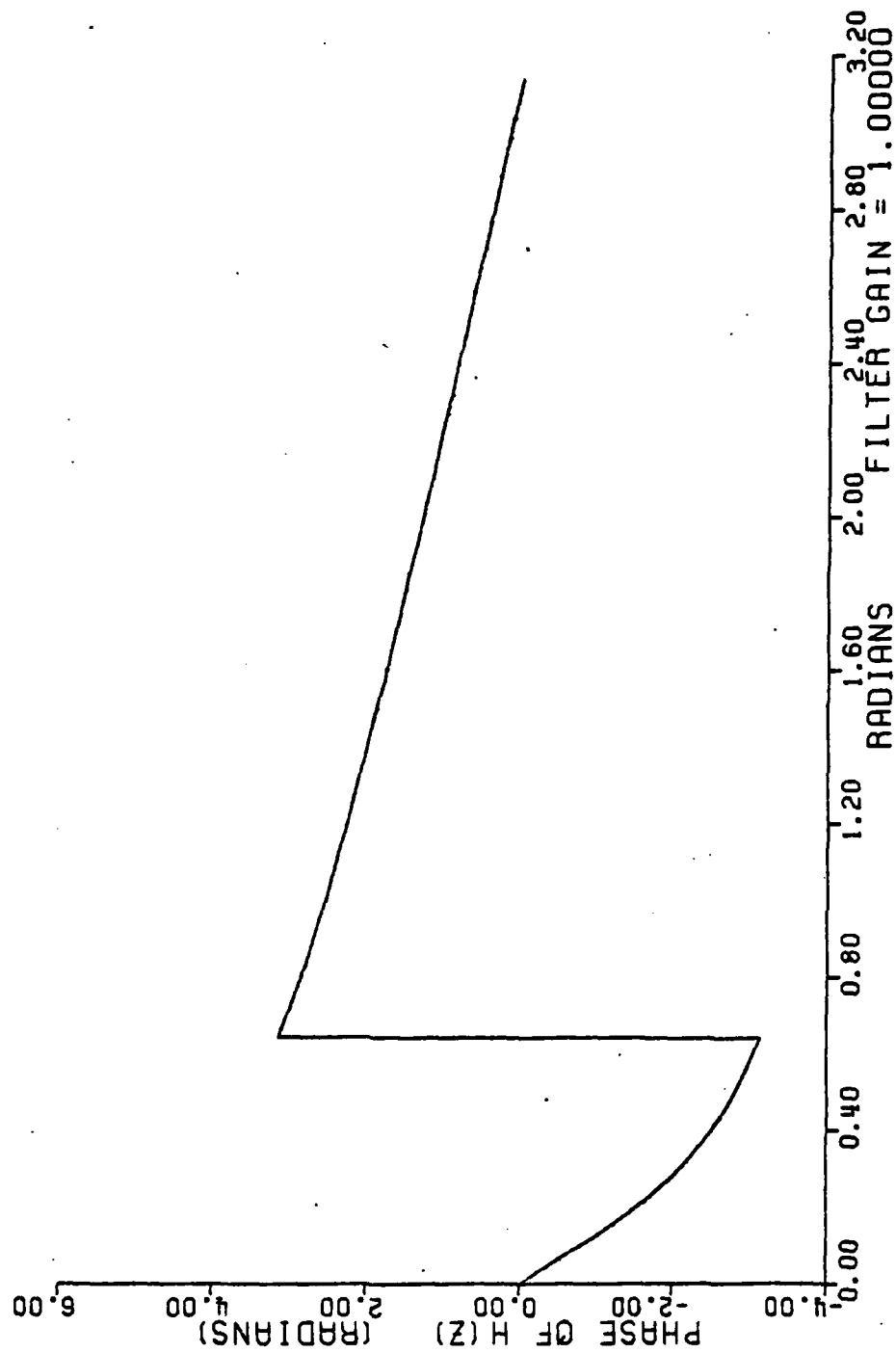


Figure 7-20d Phase Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.1)$

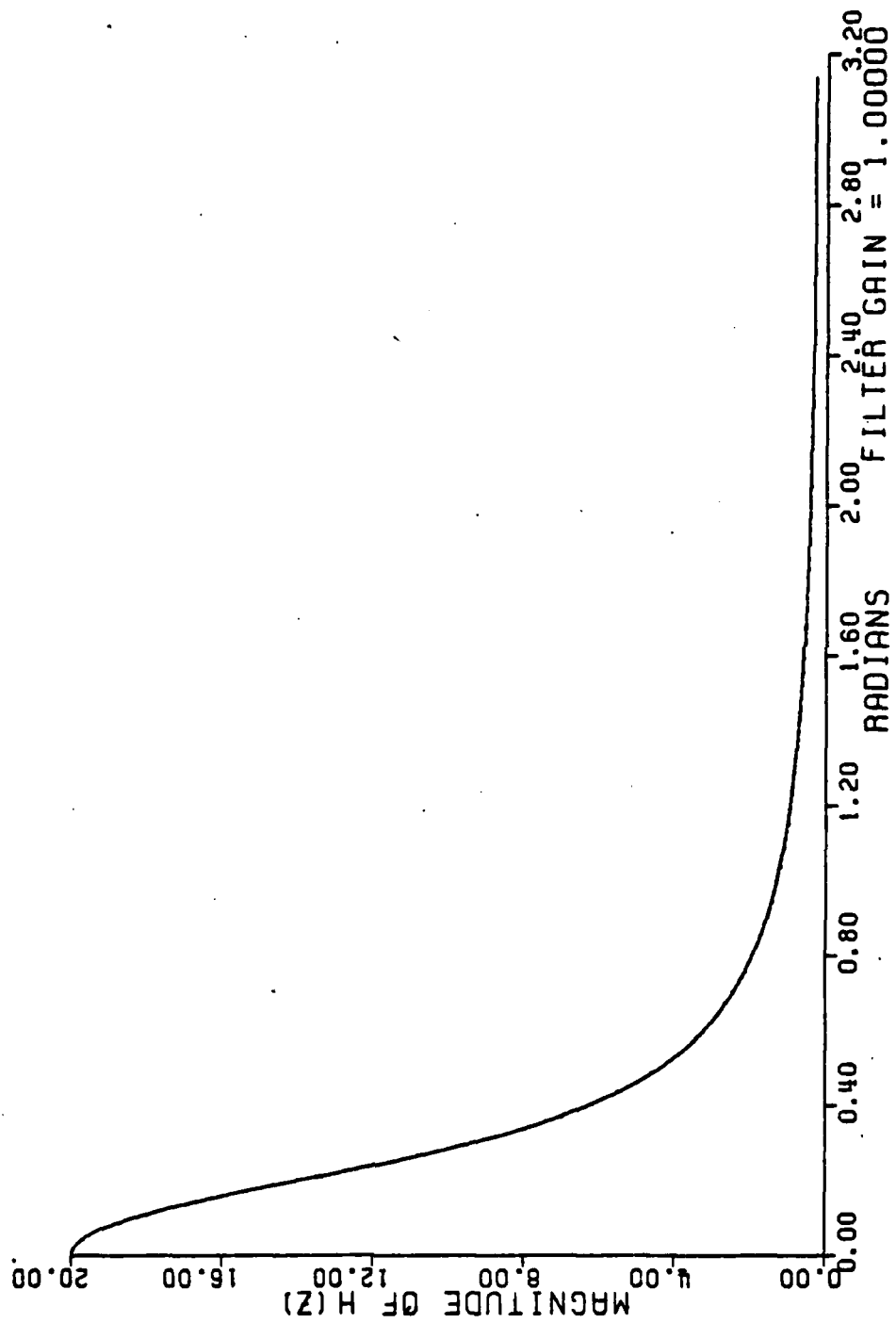


Figure. 7-20e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 \pm j0.1)$

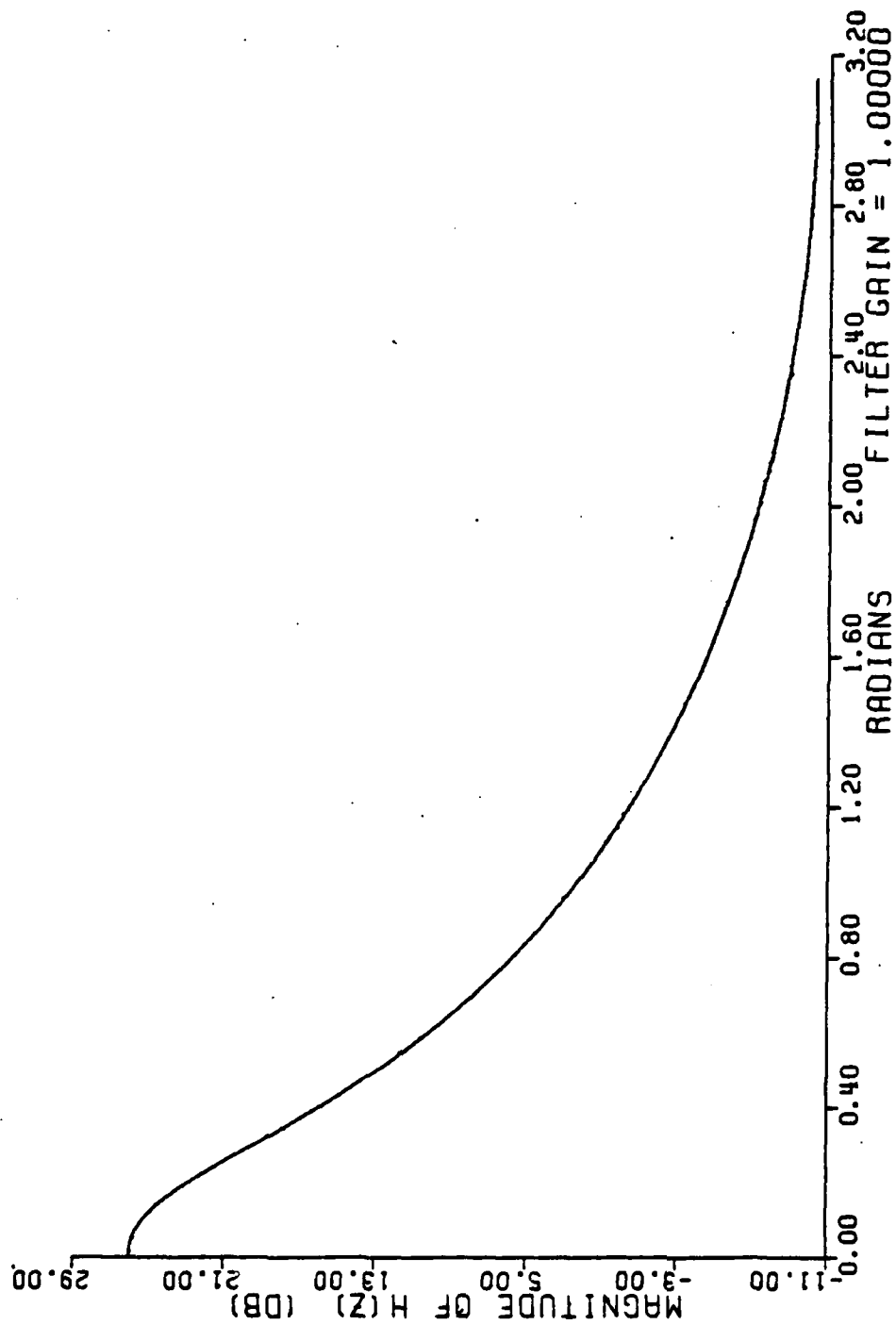


Figure 7-20f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.1)$

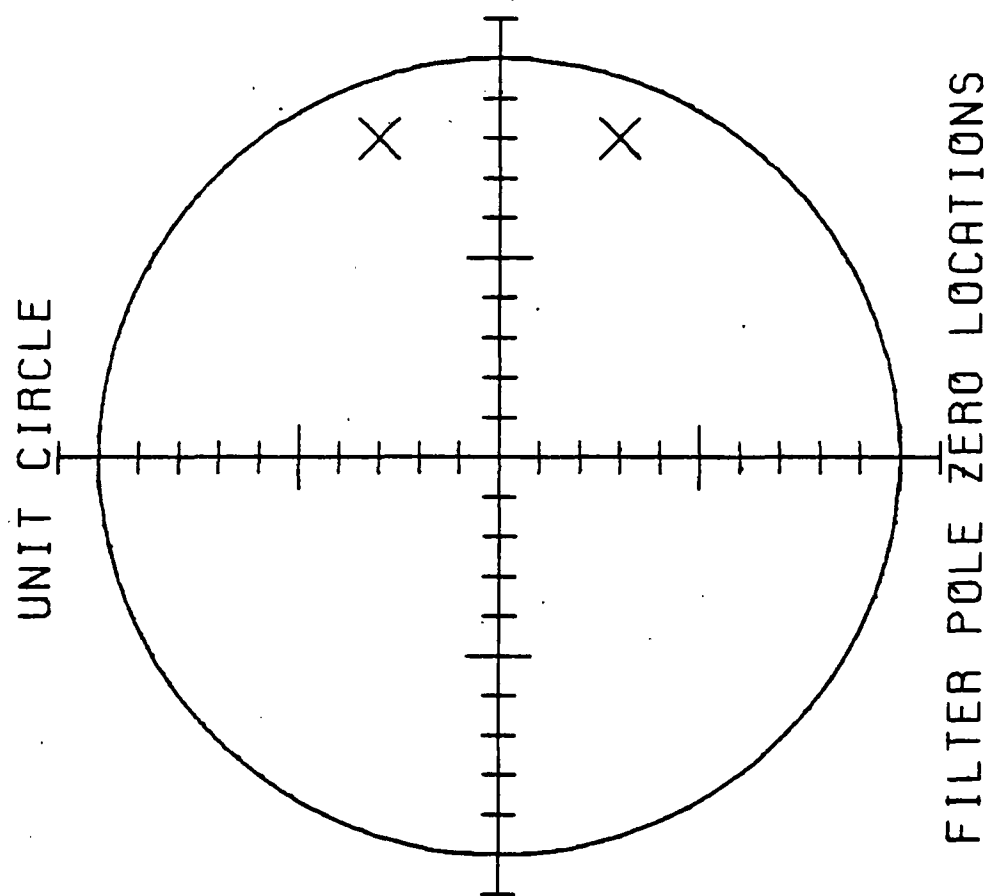


Figure 7-21a Example Of A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.3)$

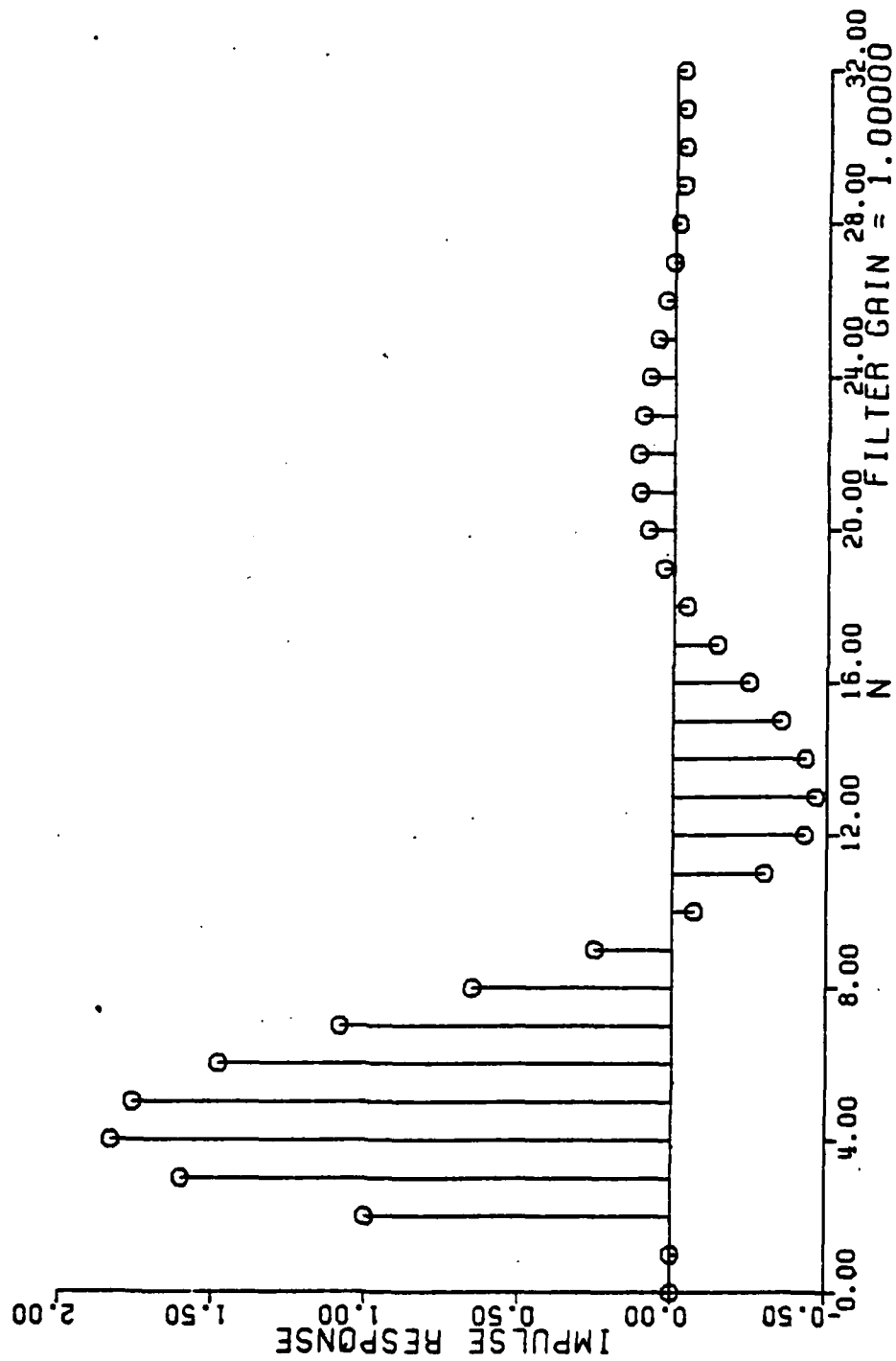


Figure 7-21b Unit Sample Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.3)$



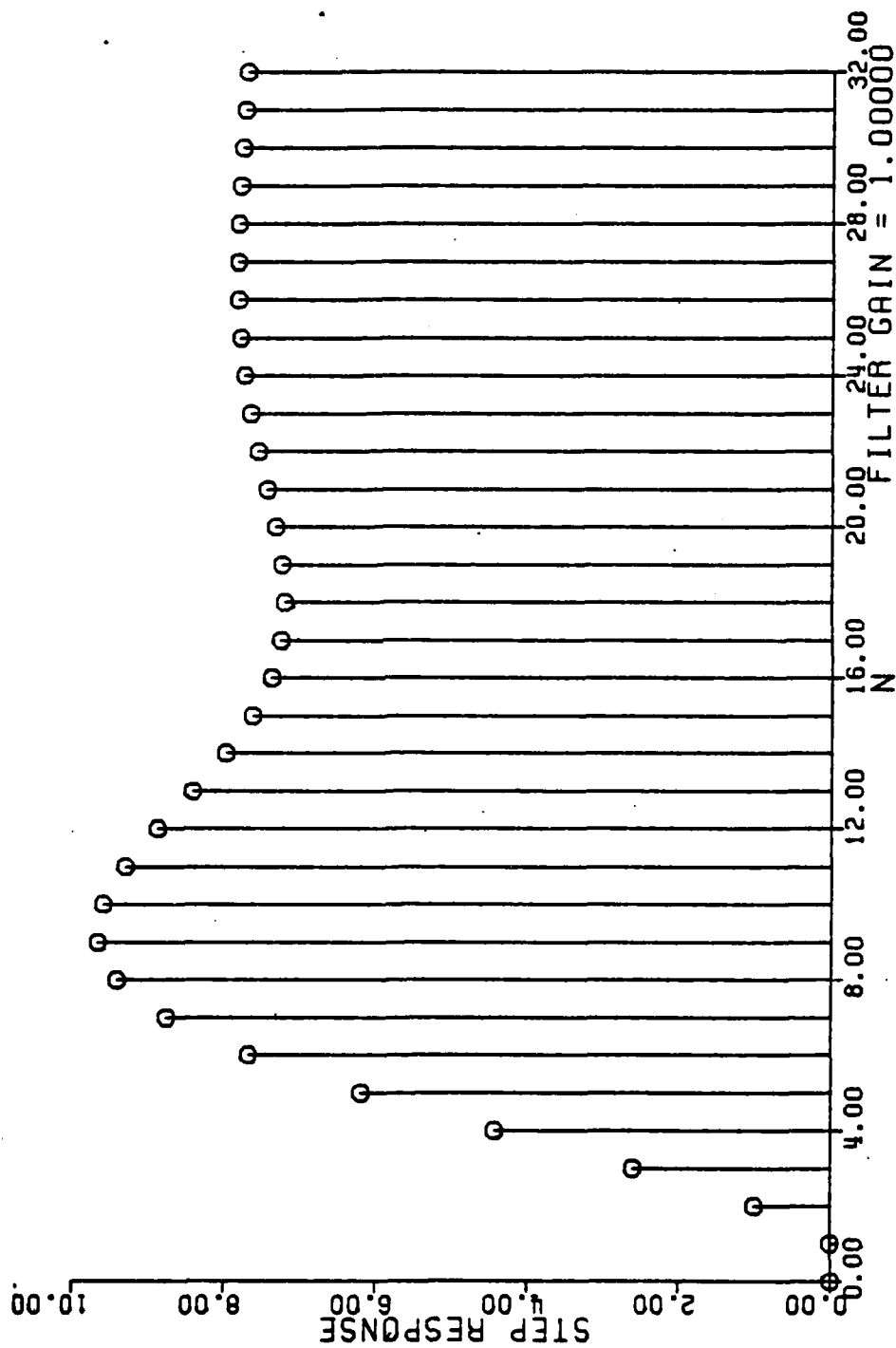


Figure 7-21c Unit Step Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.3)$

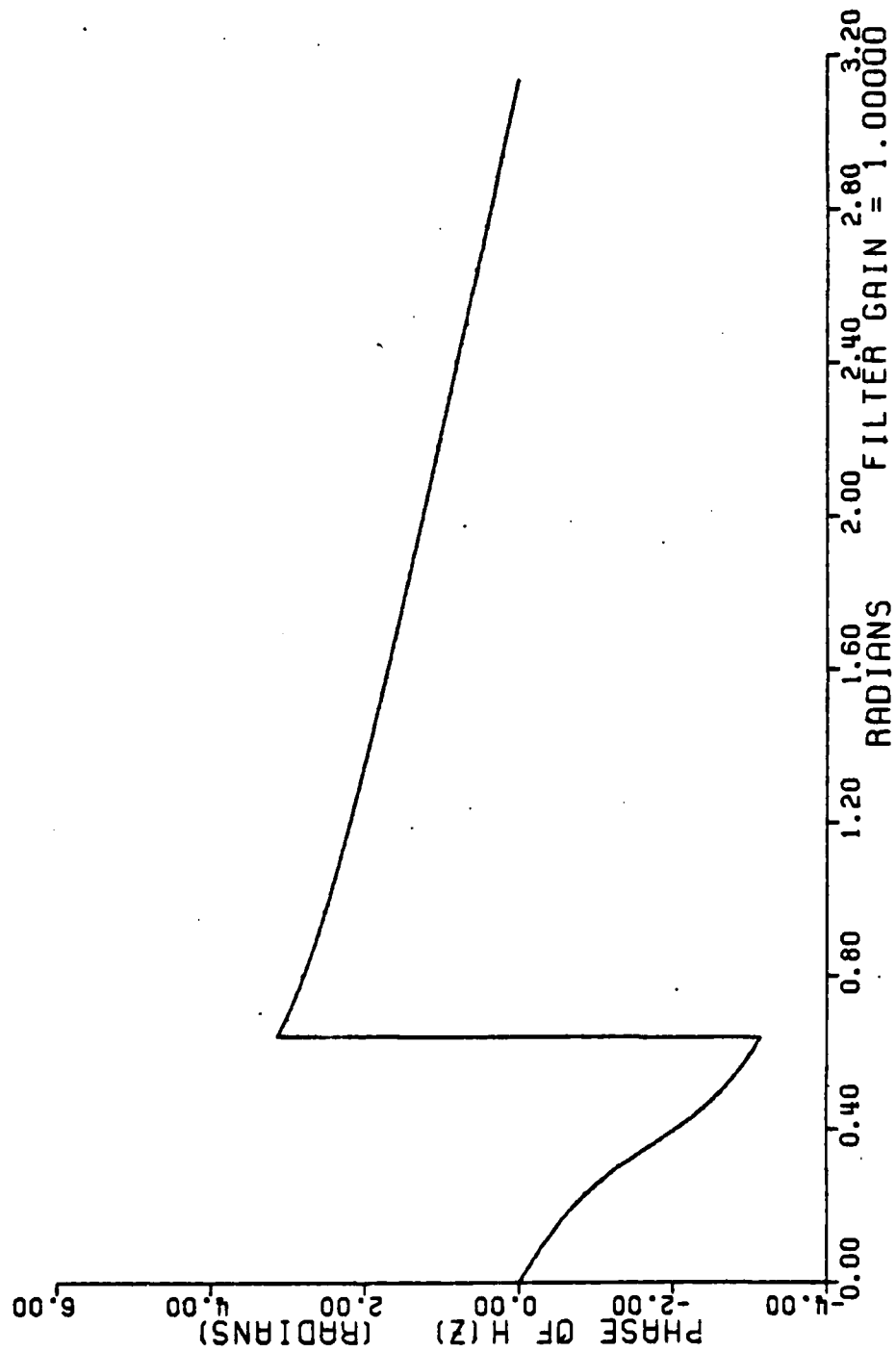


Figure 7-21d Phase Response For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.3)$

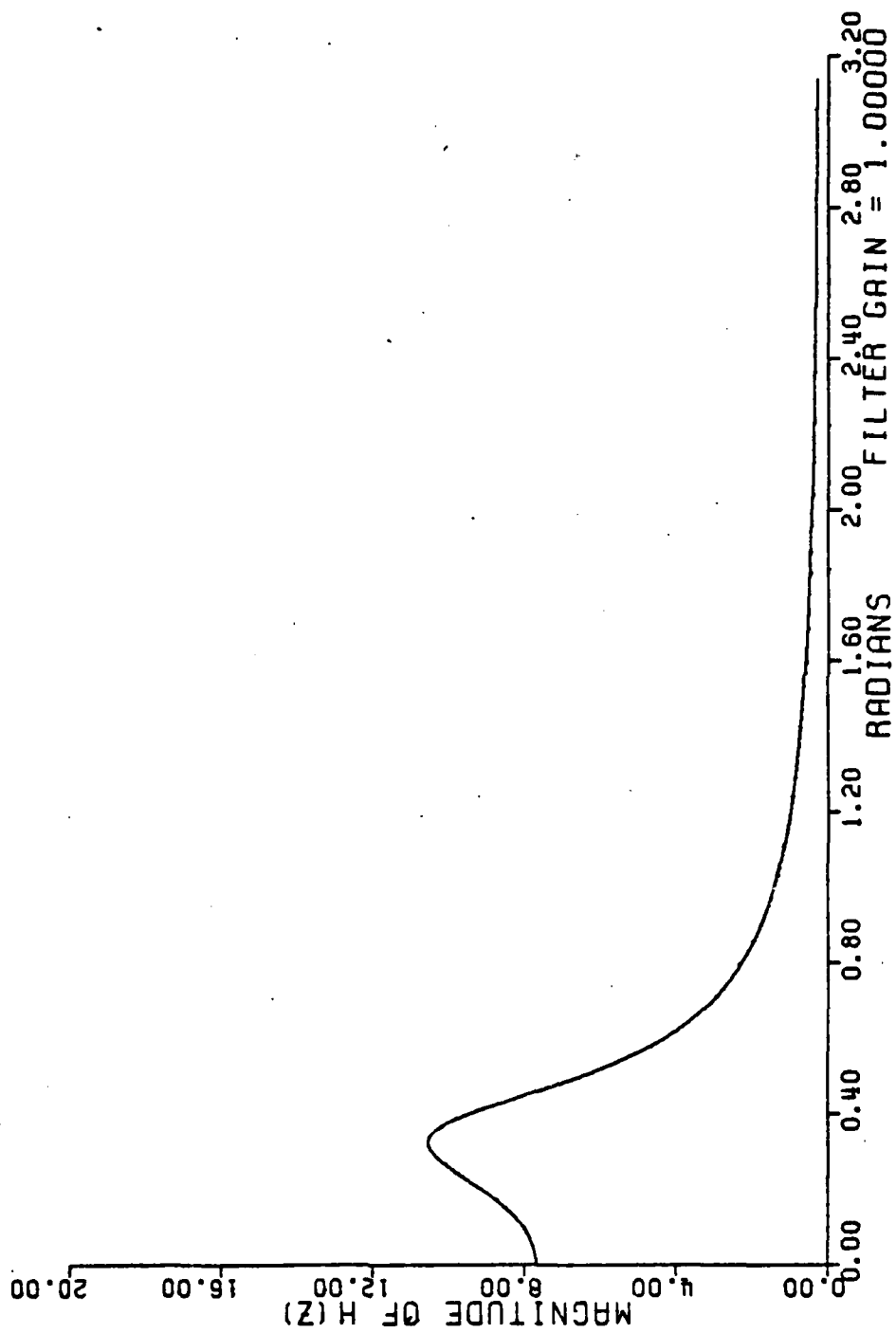


Figure 7-21e Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  For A Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.3)$

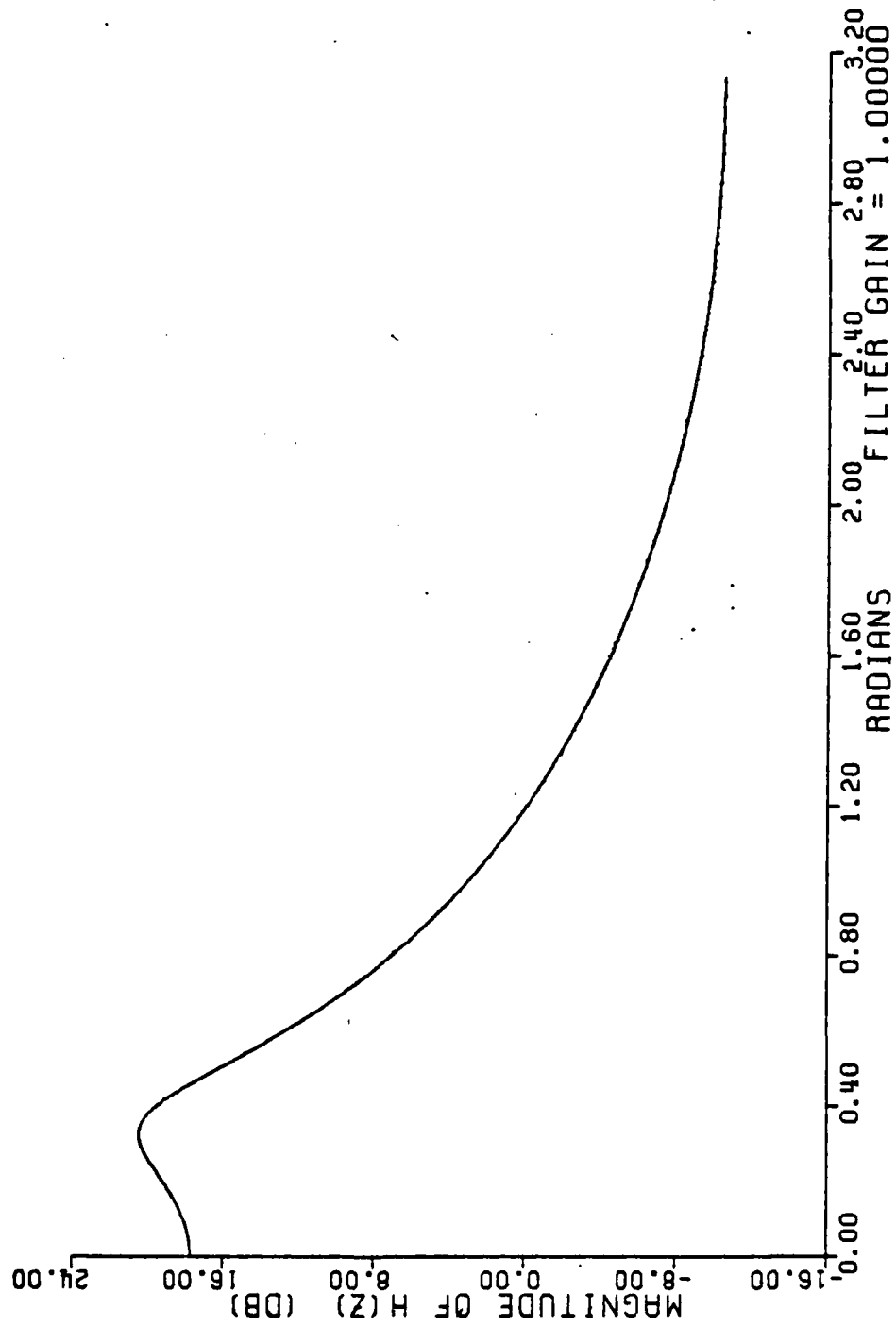


Figure 7-21f Magnitude Of  $H(z)$  In Decibels For a Complex Pole Pair At  $(0.8 + j0.3)$

## VIII. INTERPRETATION OF ASDF OUTPUT

When the user initially confronts the ASDF program it is expected that he will attempt to duplicate some of the examples presented earlier in this thesis or similar examples found in the literature. These types of applications of ASDF are straightforward and the results generated can be compared with published results. Interpretation of the output plots is seldom confusing.

As the user becomes more familiar with the use of the ASDF program and the positioning of the poles and zeros in the  $z$ -plane he will undoubtedly attempt to generate filters with sharper transition regions, and greater attenuation in the stop band(s). In general these filter improvements are accomplished by increasing the order of the system and positioning the poles closer to the unit circle. As the order of the system increases, and as the poles of the filter become closer to the unit circle, the filter becomes increasingly subject to the difficulties associated with the finite precision arithmetic used in the filter implementation.

A tacit assumption made very early in most digital signal processing courses (and often quickly forgotten) is that infinite precision arithmetic is available in performing the calculations. This assumption breaks down

when digital filters are realized in hardware or simulated! In general there are three sources of error which may affect the performance of digital filters. Due to the finite precision representation of the coefficients, the values of the implemented filter coefficients are only approximately equal to the desired values. Second, errors may be generated in the arithmetic operations. In general, the product of two  $n$ -bit numbers results in a  $2n$ -bit result. An error occurs when this  $2n$ -bit number is converted to  $n$ -bits for succeeding computations. The third type of error encountered is the analog to digital conversion required for processing analog signals with digital filters. Only the first two of these errors is of concern in the ASDF program.

While an in depth analysis of finite precision effects is beyond the scope of this work, let us consider the filter which has eight zeros located at the origin, and eight poles located at  $-0.9$ . Entering these locations into the  $z$ -plane using the ASDF program generates the filter responses in figures 6-1a, b, c. A superficial glance at these responses indicates that this filter is unstable. The filter must be stable, however, since all of the poles lie within the unit circle.

There are several phenomena involved in this example. The first is the dynamic range limitation of the system on which the filter is implemented. The IBM-360 is limited to computing with numbers between  $16^{64}$  and  $-16^{-63}$ . Once the

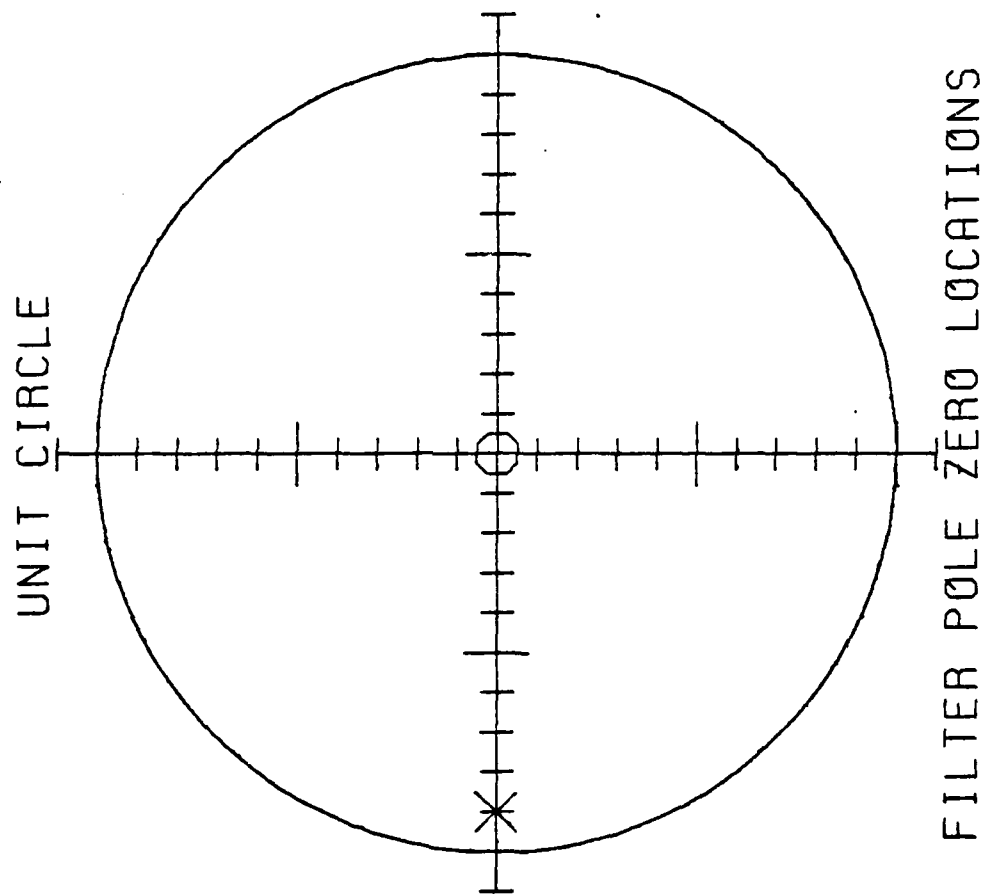


Figure 8-1a Example Filter With Eight Poles At  $-0.9$  And Eight Zeros At The Origin

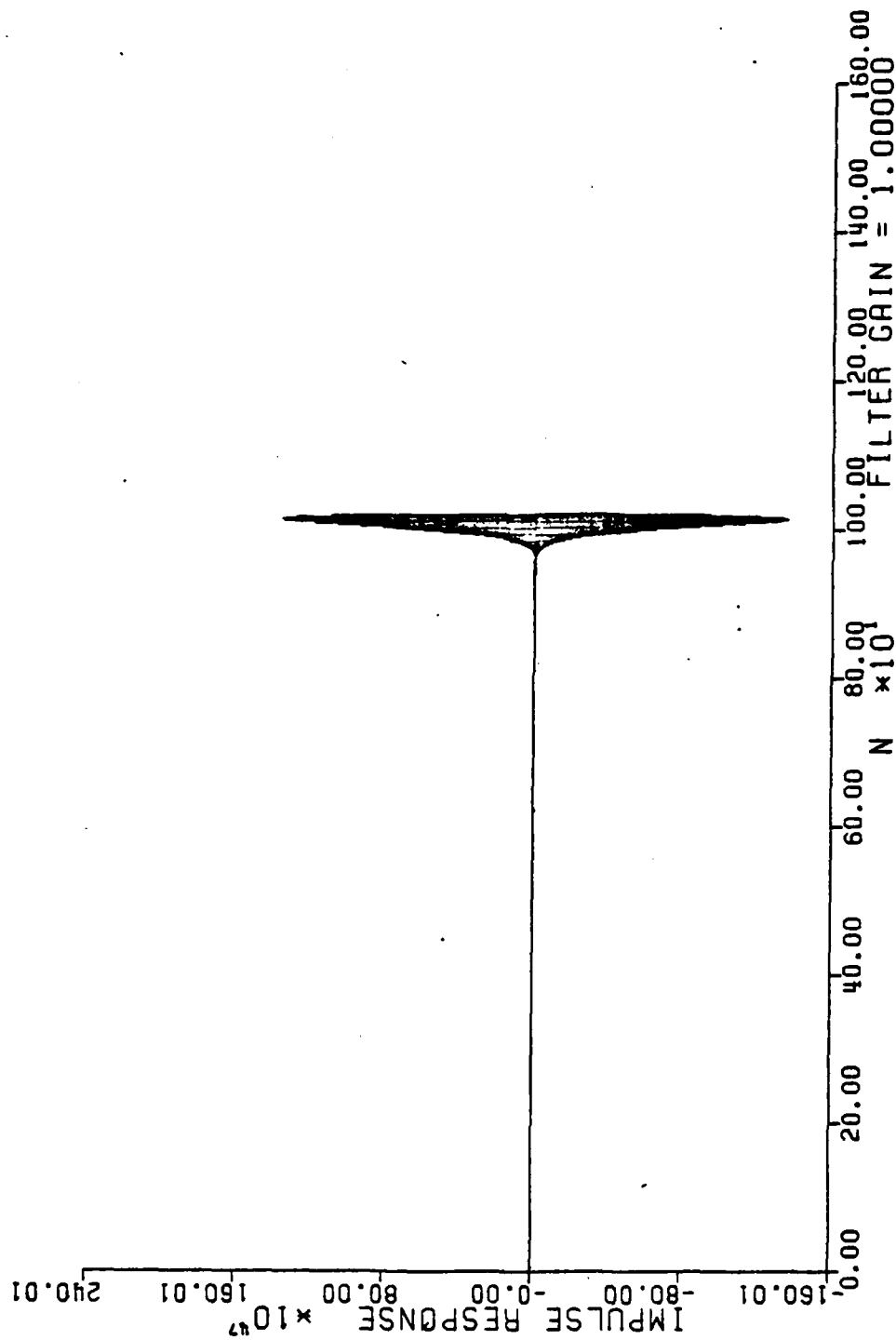


Figure 8-1b Unit Sample Response Of A Filter Exceeding System  
Dynamic Range Limitations



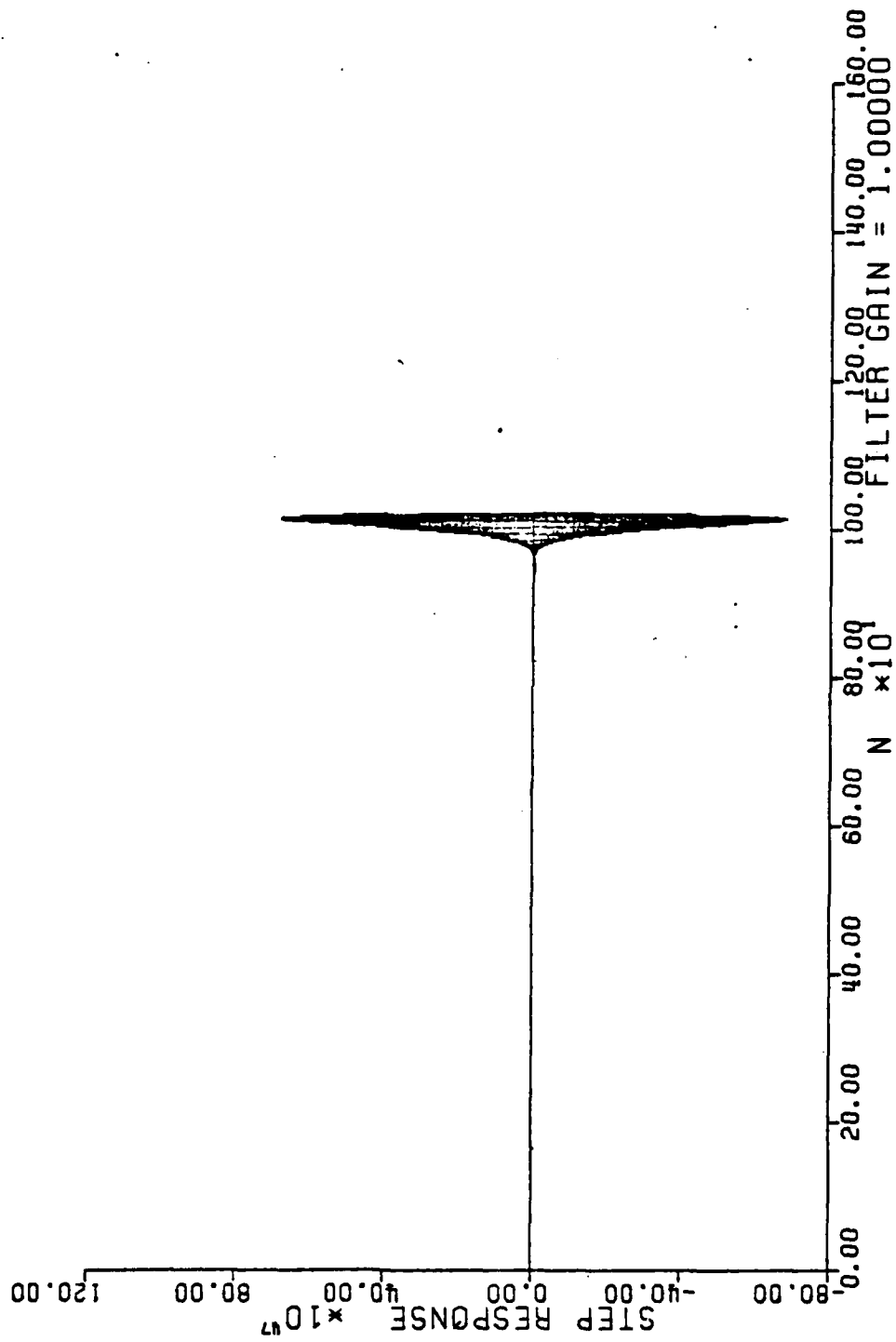


Figure 8-1c Step Response For A Filter Exceeding System Dynamic Range Limitations

larger of these limits is exceeded, the computations are terminated and it is not clear whether the designed filter is actually unstable or has merely exceeded the dynamic range limitations of the machine. The dedicated user may decide to modify the programs presented in the appendices to investigate the time responses of such systems. Clearly the form of the time responses will not be significantly altered if a modified unit sample response

$$1 \times 10^{-10}, 0, 0, 0, \dots$$

and a modified step response

$$1 \times 10^{-10}, 1 \times 10^{-10}, 1 \times 10^{-10}, \dots$$

is used.

If these modifications are performed, two other phenomena become apparent, each relating to the finite precision implementation of the digital filter. The first is that, in general, digital filters have deadbands, the second that the filter output may degenerate to a limit cycle. The original works by Blackman [Ref. 1] demonstrate that digital filters exhibit both of these effects. Extensive coverage of these phenomena is not appropriate here, however, a dead-band in a digital filter can be simplistically described as a span of filter input values for which the filter output does not change. The limit cycle effect is evident when a digital filter responds to a steady state input. For constant inputs, the filter output may run through a cycle of values. The propensity for

experiencing limit cycles is obvious in the calculation of the step response. A close look at the unit sample response shows that after a sufficiently large number of input values, this unit sample sequence becomes in reaching steady state, a constant.

When observing the output response of the example filter, there is still another possibility for explaining this output. This explanation revolves around the fact that the poles in the implemented filter are not at the locations expected. In fact, the poles may actually move outside the unit circle even though they were entered within. In general, there are only a finite number of pole locations possible with finite word length coefficient representations. The effect of this limitation is best explained using another example. Consider a filter with three zeros located at 0.5, and  $0.2 \pm j0.5$ , and four poles located at -0.999, -0.6, and  $-0.69 \pm j0.69$ . The infinite precision transfer function for this filter is expressed in equation 8.1.

$$\frac{z^3 - .9 z^2 + .49 z - .145}{z^4 + 2.979 z^3 + 3.75822 z^2 + 2.3497398 z + .57074868} \quad (8.1)$$

Now consider the finite precision case where each of the coefficients must be represented by a six bit number. The pole at -0.6 is expressed in binary (exclusive of sign) as

.10011001100. . . and is truncated to six bits as .100110. When all of the coefficients are so represented, the transfer function is expressed by equation 8.2. Clearly the poles and zeros of this second transfer function are not the

$$H(z) = \frac{z^3 - .890625 z^2 + .474275 z - .140625}{z^4 + 2.9375 z^3 + 3.75 z^2 + 2.3125 z + .5625} \quad (8.2)$$

same in equation 8.1. In general the differences will change all of the filter responses. In fact for this particular case the new poles of the system are at  $-0.70522 \pm j0.16677$ , and  $-0.76353 \pm j0.698616$ ; this filter is unstable!

The reason for the shift in pole locations is clearly portrayed by the filter whose characteristic equation is equation 8.3.

$$(z + .995)^8 = 0 \quad (8.3)$$

This filter has eight poles at  $-0.995$ . Note what happens to the filter when an error is introduced by truncating the infinite precision coefficient values to thirty-two bits. For simplicity restrict the discussion to the ramifications of an error generated in the value of the constant  $(.995)^8$ . This error can be as large as  $2 \times 10^{-10}$ . With this error explicitly included, the new characteristic equation will be:

$$(z + .995)^8 + 2 \times 10^{-10} = 0 \quad (8.4)$$

The roots of equation (8.4) are complex, and lie on a circle of radius 0.06 around the point  $-0.995 \pm j 0.0$ . Figure 8-2 shows that three of these roots lie outside the unit circle. Thus with a finite precision implementation of the filter (even with 32 bits of precision), it is possible for the pole locations to move so far that the filter actually becomes unstable.

The results of this section as well as four types of ASDF outputs which have been observed, are summarized in figure 8-3. Trace A shows the unit sample response of a stable filter. Trace B shows the response of a filter which exceeds the dynamic range limitations of the implementation system. Trace B1 is for an unstable filter and B2 is for a stable filter caught in a limit cycle. These two traces can be observed or explored only by modifying the unit sample sequence. Trace C shows a stable filter which falls into a limit cycle below the dynamic range limit of the machine upon which the implementation has been performed. Note that the performance of a filter above the dynamic range limitation of the IBM 360 (or any other machine) cannot be observed, unless the ASDF program is modified.

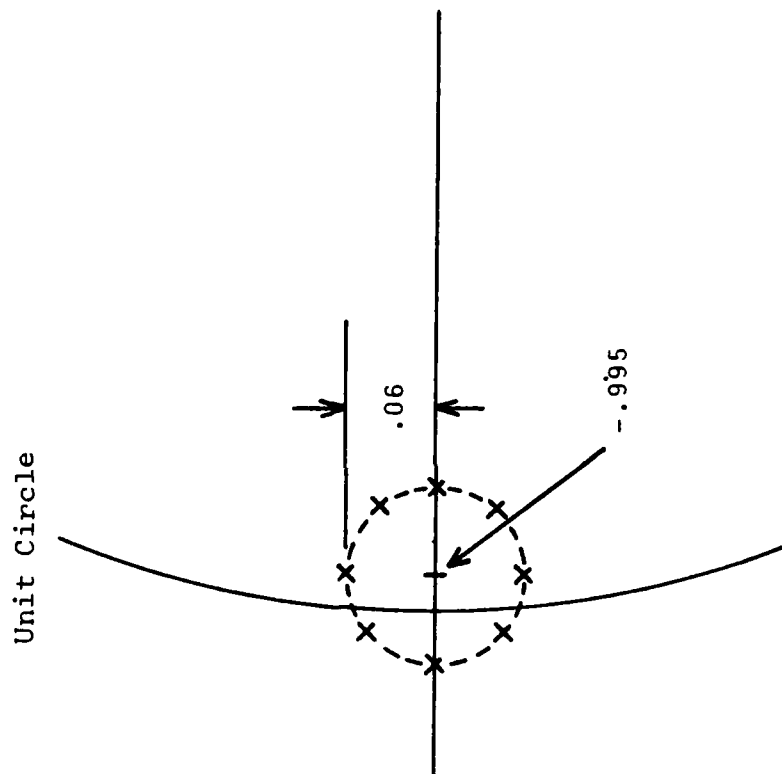


Figure 8-2 Three Of These Complex Poles Are Outside The Unit Circle

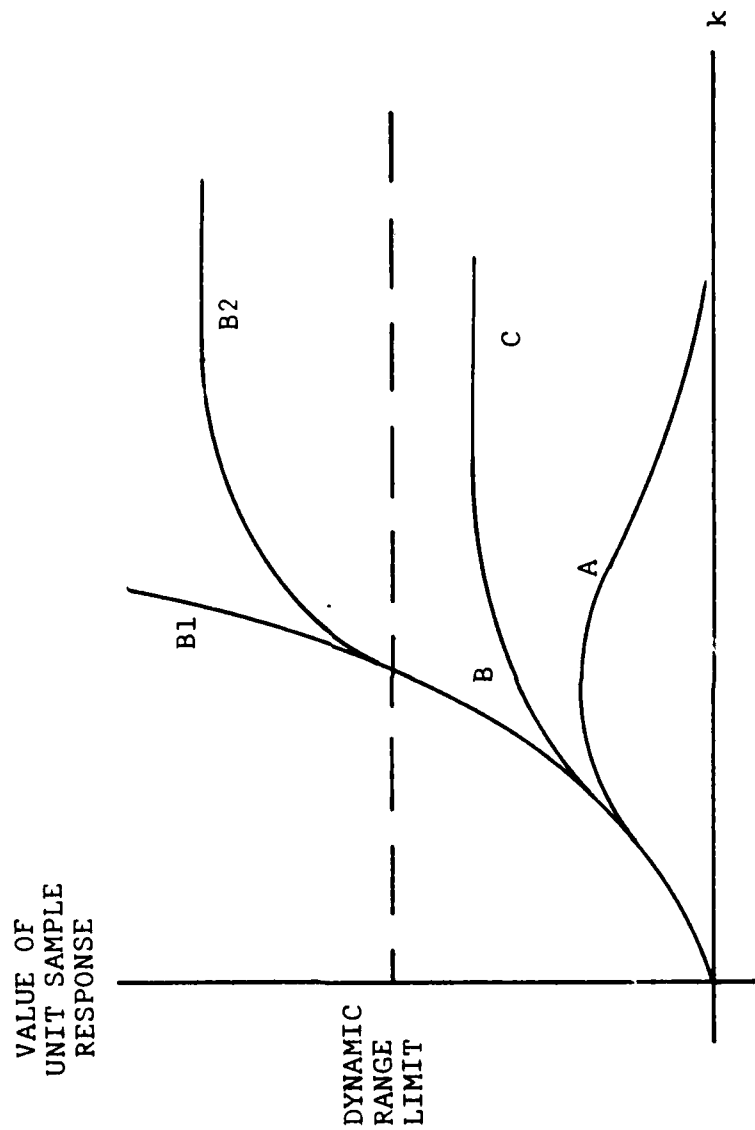


Figure 8-3 Summary Of Possible Observed Unit Sample Responses

## IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Advanced Simulation of Digital Filters has been implemented on the IBM 360, and is intended for the use by persons beginning their study of digital signal processing. The programs included within the package have been designed to make the user's interaction with the z-plane as simple as possible. While the programs themselves are available for study, all of the computations are invisible to the user, in an attempt to develop the user's intuition of the discrete domain without overwhelming him with arithmetic computations.

The ASDF package provides the user with an interactive method by which the filter pole and zero locations can be manipulated and the effects observed of such movement. ASDF can simulate filters of up to tenth order, and is punctuated with numerous comments and instructions which are to assist the user. The interface with the z-plane is available in a rapid interactive graphics mode, as well as in the slower polar and rectangular modes, each providing greater position location accuracy. The filter responses generated by ASDF are presented as a series of displays directly on the Tektronix 4012 terminal. Versatec plot capability has been integrated into the system to provide high quality copies of the system responses.



## A. CONCLUSIONS

There are several points which are worth considering for persons intending to pursue this or other areas of interactive systems development with the graphics terminals. While comments may appear obvious they are stated to minimize the difficulties which can be encountered. First, a serious attempt should be made to define the entire data structure before beginning the programming stage of the work. All phases of the effort must be planned before commencing with the actual programming to insure that the data structure selected is sufficiently general, and sufficiently flexible to endure the additions and changes which inevitably occur when initial objectives are overlooked or changed. Second, it is imperative to master all of the software tools available and applicable to the project. There are features of the PLOT 10 software which exist and were not used in the ASDF program. This shortcoming is due to insufficient a priori knowledge. For example, the writing of text portions of the screen presentations should have been much simpler. Finally, it is important to research all of the attributes of the devices used for the final problem solution, and direct the solution to take advantage of all the system capabilities.

## B. AREAS FOR FUTURE WORK

There are several areas in which this program could be improved or extended. The possibility exists for transferring the ASDF programs to the Tektronix 4082 computing system. This move would avoid many of the shortcomings associated with the current IBM 360 system. The user would be relatively immune to system crashes, and the constraints placed upon him by concerning the IBM system's being operational and/or available. There are several disadvantages associated with this move. With the advent of the new computer system the majority of the current problems concerning system reliability, and constraints on available access hours should be eliminated. Furthermore, transferring these programs to the 4082 system will require significant rewriting to make execution possible on a system which has a much smaller virtual machine. Furthermore to fully benefit from the 4082 system, the interfacing routines should be rewritten to take advantage of the 4082 refresh capability. It seems that all of the effort involved for this change is not worth the expected improvements.

The ASDF program is now useful for analyzing digital filters. It seems likely that this capability could be expanded into a method for computer-aided design of digital filters. There are standard transformations which allow the filter designer to map analog filter requirements into the

appropriate digital requirements, and as well there are transformations which make possible the computation of digital filter transfer functions from known analog transfer functions. There are also a variety of optimization techniques referenced in the literature which could be implemented.

The other area of obvious expansion for the ASDF program is to include the capability for performing spectral analysis. It would be worthwhile (though perhaps not particularly involved) to include in the system the ability to calculate Discrete Fourier Transforms, and graphically display the results. Additionally, it would be possible to demonstrate the correspondence between performing convolution in the time domain directly and performing the convolution in the frequency domain by multiplying the DFT's. The relation between the circular and linear convolution could also be graphically portrayed.

As a final precautionary note, it is not possible to overestimate the length of time required to generate well documented, correct, useful programs on an interactive basis. Changes in system parameters, and the limitations in system software can make the process of simplifying the user's interactive responsibilities a very difficult process for anyone not thoroughly acquainted with all available resources. The myriad of possible incorrect user responses which must be anticipated make the problem extensive.

## APPENDIX A: PROBABLE SOLUTIONS FOR DIFFICULTIES

SYMPTOM: RESPONSE command returns an error message upon execution.

SOLUTION: Check the virtual machine size with the command "CP Q F" to insure a virtual machine size of 400K. If the user has only been allocated 256K, logoff and log back on as directed in chapter five. Load ASDF as described in chapter six.

SYMPTOM: User has inadvertently entered the control program, i.e., CP.

SOLUTION: Type in "b" and "return." Normal program execution should resume.

SYMPTOM: The carat appears with the blinking cursor, but it is not located in the command array.

SOLUTION: Move the trace cursor into the command array, and type a "space." Normal operation should resume.

SYMPTOM: No terminal activity.

SOLUTION: First, check to see whether or not the system has crashed. If the system has crashed, logon as in chapter five, and load ASDF as in chapter six. If the system has not crashed, move the cursor to the center of the screen and

type "space" and "return." If normal operation has not resumed hit the "break" key. When the CP prompt appears, type "b." Normal operation should resume.

SYMPTOM: An error is detected in the execution of ASDF191 EXEC indicating that no temporary disk space is available.

SOLUTION: Check with the consultant or a systems programmer.

SYMPTOM: The user can not escape from a delete pole or delete zero command in the interactive graphics mode (IAG).

SOLUTION: Implicit in each request to delete from the z-plane is a request, validating the change to be made. In the delete IAG mode the trace cursor returns after illustrating the root to be deleted. Type "y" if the correct root was identified. Type "n" if the wrong root was identified, and attempt the procedure again.

SYMPTOM: The user did not enter the correct amount of data and the program terminated on a 217 error.

SOLUTION: Type "b" and "return." The program should restart with the ASDF signature. At this point reenter the command desired. If executing the POLZRO command it is advisable to execute the list (LST) command to check on the current filter status.

## APPENDIX B: IMPORTANT SUBROUTINES AND VARIABLES

The subroutines and variables described in this appendix are applicable to all programs within the ASDF package.

### A. SUBROUTINE NAMES

The subroutines within the ASDF package are divided into three major categories: 1) Plot-10 software, 2) Versatec software, and 3) routines generated explicitly for the ASDF programs.

#### 1. Plot-10 Software Subroutines

The Plot-10 subroutines are all adequately described in reference 10, and are listed below.

ERASE	MOVABS	ANMODE
RECOVR	HOME	LINEF
NEWLIN	SWINDO	VWINDO
POLTRN	MOVEA	DRAWSA
LINTRN	DRAWR	DRWREL
MOVREL	VCURSR	BELL
POINTA	SCURSR	INIT
TABHOR	TABVER	SEELOC
FIN	FINITT	DRAWA
DRWABS		

## 2. Versatec Subroutines

The Versatec subroutines are listed below, and are explained in detail in reference 7.

PLOTS	PLOT	WINDOW
SCALE	AXIS	SYMBOL
LINE		

## 3. ASDF Subroutines

Each of the following subroutines have been generated for the ASDF programs.

CRRMMM - Add and delete poles and zeros from the z-plane. The change "C" can be either "A" for add or "D" for delete. The roots "RR" can be "RZ" for real zero, "CZ" for complex zero, "RP" for real pole, or "CP" for complex pole. Mode "MMM" can be "IAG" for interactive graphics, "POL" for poles, or "RCT" for rectangular.

FLTR2 - Prints a listing of the pole and zero locations of the filter being considered.

ASUBK - Generates the  $a_k$  coefficients required to evaluate the transfer function.

BSUBR - Generates the  $b_r$  coefficients required to evaluate the transfer function.

ADJUST - Insures that the correct number of zeros located at the origin are included in the coefficients  $a_k$  and  $b_r$ .

RSPNSE - Computes the time responses of the filter.

FRQNCY - Computes the phase and magnitude of the transfer function for the prescribed filter.

PRPPLT - Scales the ordinate data prior to plotting the responses.

PLTIMP - Plots the unit sample response.

PLTSTP - Plots the unit step response.

PLTTRF - Plots the phase of the transfer function as well as the magnitude in linear and decibel format.

UNTCR - Plots the unit circle with the appropriate poles and zeros.

START - Initializes all arrays and required variables.

FINISH - Checks to insure that the constructed filter is causal, and generates a file to save the pole and zero locations.

ANGLE - Draws the angle sign for polar commands.

ERROR - Controls program flow and error messages for user generated errors.

LST - Prints a listing of the current pole zero location.

PLTTBL - Plots the poles and zeros on the unit circle.

CHCKSZ - Insures that roots are available to be deleted and that the maximum system order will not be exceeded.

UPDATE \_ Makes changes in the POLZRO array to correspond to user changes in the z-plane.

LOCATE - Searches the POLZRO table for the root closest to that which the user wishes to delete.

STRRTS - Puts poles and zeros into the POLZRO array.

PLOTRT - Plots a single pole or zero on the unit circle.



## B. IMPORTANT VARIABLES

The variables described below pertain to all of the subroutines and programs within the ASDF package.

IRROOTS(1) - Keeps track of the number of poles and zeros in the system under consideration. IRROOTS(1) is the number of real zeros. IRROOTS(2) is the number of complex zero pairs. IRROOTS(3) is the number of real poles. IRROOTS(4) is the number of complex pole pairs.

POLZRO(I,J) - The locations of the zeros are stored for values of I from one to ten. The pole locations are stored for values of I from 11 through 20. The real part of the rectangular representation of a root location is stored with J equal to one. The imaginary part of the rectangular representation for a root location is stored with J equal to two. The magnitude and angle of the root's polar representation are stored for J values of three and four, respectively. POLZRO(I,5) holds the root type.

IERROR - Keeps track of the generation of an error. Once the error has been identified the value is set to one. When the error has been explained to the user the value is reset to zero.

A(I) and B(I) - Store the values of the  $a_k$  and  $b_r$  coefficients.

AA(I) and BB(I) - Store the double precision values of the  $a_k$  and  $b_r$  coefficients.

YI(1) - Stores the values of the unit sample response to be plotted.

YS(1) - Stores the values of the unit step response to be plotted.

YP(1) - Stores the values of the phase of the transfer function to be plotted.

YM(1) - Stores the magnitudes of the transfer function to be plotted.

YMDB(1) - Stores the transfer function magnitudes in decibels to be plotted.

EN(1) - Stores the time values against which the dependent variables are plotted.

IYIPTS - Holds the number of unit sample points to be plotted.

IYSPTS - Holds the number of unit step response points to be plotted.

NDEN - Is the order of the denominator plus one.

NNUM - Is the order of the numerator plus one.

NORDER - Is the order of the system under consideration. This can be either of the numerator or denominator.

LAST - Holds the number of points to be plotted.

FLTRGN - Is the value that the user assigns to the filter gain.

ZEROS(1) - Holds the complex coefficients which will be made real to generate the  $b_r$  coefficients.

POLES(1) - Holds the complex coefficients which will be made real to generate the  $a_k$  coefficients.

The remainder of the variables are either obvious, or used merely for control of the program flow, ie. do loop indices, etc.

## APPENDIX C. STRUCTURE FOR ASDF TEXT FILE

The file ASDF TEXT is a composite file made up of all of the required programs and EXEC files for running the ASDF program package. These files have been consolidated to minimize the time required for transfer from DISK02 to OSX001. The structure of the composite file is listed below:

BREAK001

EXEC file ASDF192

BREAK002

TEXT file for POLZRO command

BREAK003

TEXT file for RESPONSE command

BREAK004

Information printed out by the INTRO command

BREAK005

VTEC1 JCL - used for EXEC HRD\$CPY

BREAK006

VTEC2 JCL - used for EXEC HRD\$CPY

BREAK007

Tables for RESPONSE plots

BREAK008

EXEC file to execute the EXEC PUNCH command

BREAK009

Initial file FT01F001 with no poles or zeros

BREAK010

TEXT file for generating JOB cards

BREAK011

TEXT file for the INTRO command

BREAK012

Information printed by OPTIONS command

BREAK013

Information printed on the title page

BREAK014

EXEC file to execute HRD\$CPY command

BREAK015

TEXT file for the OPTIONS command

BREAK016

TEXT file for the software page clear

BREAK017

#### APPENDIX D. JCL FOR EXEC HRD\$CPY COMMAND

The Job Control Language required for the execution of the EXEC HRD\$CPY command is provided to give insight into the file manipulation utilized by the ASDF package. Should the permanent locations of any of the portions of the ASDF package change this section of JCL must be changed also.

##### JCL for VTEC1

```
//GO EXEC PGM=THEPLT,REGION=180K
//STEPLIB DD UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=DISK03,DISP=SHR,DSN=S1502.ASDF
//FT05F001 DD DDNAME=SYSIN
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A
//FT15F001 DD DDNAME=PLOTPARM
//PLOTLOG DD SYSOUT=A
//VECTR2 DD DSN=&&VECTR2,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(CYL,(5,5)),UNIT=SYSDA
//VECTR1 DD DSN=&&VECTR1,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1,1)),UNIT=SYSDA
//GO.SYSIN DD *
```

##### JCL for VTEC2

```
//PLOT EXEC PGM=IEVMAPP,COND=(4,LT)
//FT15F001 DD DDNAME=PLOTPARM
//STEPLIB DD DSN=SYS1.VTECPLOT,DISP=SHR
//PLOTLOG DD SYSOUT=A
//VECTR1 DD DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&VECTR1
//VECTR2 DD DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&VECTR2
//SYSVECTR DD SYSOUT=(A,,5555)
//VECTTAPE DD DUMMY
//
```

# APPENDIX E: SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF191 EXEC

ASDF1001  
ASDF1002  
ASDF1003  
ASDF1004  
ASDF1005  
ASDF1006  
ASDF1007  
ASDF1008  
ASDF1009  
ASDF1010  
ASDF1011  
ASDF1012  
ASDF1013  
ASDF1014  
ASDF1015  
ASDF1016  
ASDF1017  
ASDF1018  
ASDF1019  
ASDF1020  
ASDF1021  
ASDF1022  
ASDF1023  
ASDF1024  
ASDF1025  
ASDF1026  
ASDF1027  
ASDF1028  
ASDF1029  
ASDF1030  
ASDF1031  
ASDF1032  
ASDF1033  
ASDF1034  
ASDF1035  
ASDF1036  
ASDF1037  
ASDF1038  
ASDF1039  
ASDF1040  
ASDF1041  
ASDF1042  
ASDF1043  
ASDF1044  
ASDF1045  
ASDF1046  
ASDF1047  
ASDF1048

```

*****
&COMMENT* SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: EXEC ASDF191 *
&COMMENT* *
&COMMENT* *
*****
&COMMENT*
&COMMENT* GENERATE A STACK TO EDIT THE ASDF192 FILE
&COMMENT* OFF OF THE BEGINNING OF THE ASDF TEXT FILE
&COMMENT* WHICH IS STORED ON DISK02
&COMMENT*
&BEGSTACK
F0718.ASDF#
N
D
F BREAK002
D 50000
# FILE ASDF192
&ENDSTACK
&COMMENT RESERVE AND FORMAT THE TEMPORARY DISK SPACE
&COMMENT
CP DEFINE T2314 192 10
FORMAT T ALL (NOTYPE)
&COMMENT GIVE THE PROGRAMS ACCESS TO ALL REQUIRED LIBRARIES
&COMMENT
GLOBAL T TEKLIB SYSLIB
CP SET LINELN 72
&COMMENT
&COMMENT MODIFY THE TOCP EXEC ON THE SYSTEM DISK
&COMMENT SO THAT IT WILL ACCEPT THE STACK OF
&COMMENT EDIT COMMANDS AND GET ASDF TEXT FROM DISK
&COMMENT
&COMMENT OSDISK (CLEAR
LOADMOD 138E4 1811811
CP ST 1392C 4780CF34
START * ASDF TEXT T1 237
&COMMENT
&COMMENT GENERATE THE CORRECT FILETYPE FOR ASDF
&COMMENT
&COMMENT ALTER ASDF TEXT T1 ASDF EXEC T1
&COMMENT
&COMMENT PERFORM THE EDITING OF THE ASDF TEXT FILE
&COMMENT
&COMMENT CREDIT ASDF EXEC
&COMMENT ALTER ASDF EXEC T1 ASDF TEXT T1
&COMMENT
&COMMENT PREPARE TO MOVE THE USER TO THE

```

```

&COMMENT TEMPORARY DISK - INFORM THE USER OF
&COMMENT THE APPROPRIATE COMMANDS TO ISSUE
&COMMENT
RELEASE 192 T
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
ISSUE THE COMMAND: LOGIN 192 P
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
ISSUE THE COMMAND: EXEC ASDf192
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT
&PRINT

```

```

ASDF1049
ASDF1050
ASDF1051
ASDF1052
ASDF1053
ASDF1054
ASDF1055
ASDF1056
ASDF1057
ASDF1058
ASDF1059
ASDF1060
ASDF1061
ASDF1062
ASDF1063

```



## APPENDIX F: SOURCE DECK FOR ASDFL92 EXEC

A SDF 2001  
A SDF 2002  
A SDF 2003  
A SDF 2004  
A SDF 2005  
A SDF 2006  
A SDF 2007  
A SDF 2008  
A SDF 2009  
A SDF 2010  
A SDF 2011  
A SDF 2012  
A SDF 2013  
A SDF 2014  
A SDF 2015  
A SDF 2016  
A SDF 2017  
A SDF 2018  
A SDF 2019  
A SDF 2020  
A SDF 2021  
A SDF 2022  
A SDF 2023  
A SDF 2024  
A SDF 2025  
A SDF 2026  
A SDF 2027  
A SDF 2028  
A SDF 2029  
A SDF 2030  
A SDF 2031  
A SDF 2032  
A SDF 2033  
A SDF 2034  
A SDF 2035  
A SDF 2036  
A SDF 2037  
A SDF 2038  
A SDF 2039  
A SDF 2040  
A SDF 2041  
A SDF 2042  
A SDF 2043  
A SDF 2044  
A SDF 2045  
A SDF 2046  
A SDF 2047  
A SDF 2048

[illegible]



ASDF2097  
ASDF2098  
ASDF2099  
ASDF2100  
ASDF2101  
ASDF2102  
ASDF2103  
ASDF2104  
ASDF2105  
ASDF2106  
ASDF2107  
ASDF2108  
ASDF2109  
ASDF2110  
ASDF2111  
ASDF2112  
ASDF2113  
ASDF2114  
ASDF2115  
ASDF2116  
ASDF2117  
ASDF2118  
ASDF2119  
ASDF2120  
ASDF2121  
ASDF2122  
ASDF2123  
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ASDF2125  
ASDF2126  
ASDF2127  
ASDF2128  
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ASDF2131  
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ASDF2133  
ASDF2134  
ASDF2135  
ASDF2136  
ASDF2137  
ASDF2138  
ASDF2139  
ASDF2140  
ASDF2141  
ASDF2142  
ASDF2143  
ASDF2144

```

&COMMENT POLZRO TEXT P1
&EDIT RESPONSE TEXT P1
&EDIT INTRO FT04F001 P1
&EDIT VTEC1 JCL P1
&EDIT VTEC2 JCL P1
&EDIT FILE FT02F001 P1
&EDIT PUNCH EXEC P1
&EDIT FILE FT01F001 P1
&EDIT JOB$CRD TEXT P1
&EDIT INTRO TEXT P1
&EDIT FILE FT03F001 P1
&EDIT COVER FT04F001 P1
&EDIT HRD$COPY EXEC P1
&EDIT OPTION$ TEXT P1
&EDIT CLEAR TEXT P1
&COMMENT LOAD EACH OF THE CREATED FILES
&COMMENT AND GENERATE A CORE IMAGE
&COMMENT SO THAT SUBSEQUENT LOADING AND
&COMMENT LINKING IS NOT REQUIRED.
&COMMENT
LOAD POLZRO
GENMOD POLZRO (NOMAP P2)
LOAD RESPONSE
GENMOD RESPONSE (NOMAP P2)
LOAD INTRO
GENMOD INTRO
LOAD JOB$CRD
GENMOD JOB$CRD
LOAD OPTIONS
GENMOD OPTIONS (NOMAP P2)
LOAD CLEAR
GENMOD CLEAR (NOMAP P2)
&TYPEOUT OFF
ALTER COVER FT04F001 P1 FILE FT04F001 P1
INTRO
ALTER FILE FT04F001 P1 COVER FT04F001 P1
ALTER INTRO FT04F001 P1 FILE FT04F001 P1
OPTIONS
&CLEAR
&COMMENT THESE NEXT STATEMENTS FORM AN
&COMMENT INFINITE LOOP WHICH PROCESSES
&COMMENT SUCCESSIVE ASDF AND CP/CMS COMMANDS.
&COMMENT
-LOOP &PRINT *ASDF-READY
&READ
&ERROR &GOTO -LOOP2

```

ASDF2145  
ASDF2146  
ASDF2147  
ASDF2148

CLEAR -LOOP  
EGOTO -LOOP2 &PRINT INPUT COMMAND ERROR  
EGOTO -LOOP

# APPENDIX G: SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: POLZRO

```

C*****
C* SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: POLZRO *
C* *****
C* THIS IS THE MAIN PROGRAM FROM WHICH ALL SUBROUTINES
C* WILL BE CALLED
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR,IJLD
10 CALL START
CALL UNICIR
IF(IROOTS(1)+2*IROOTS(2).LE.IROOTS(3)+2*IROOTS(4))CALL FINISH
IF(IROOTS(1)+2*IROOTS(2).LE.IROOTS(3)+2*IROOTS(4))STOP
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(126,425)
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)
FORMAT(1,100)
100 X, ACTION,,
CALL RECOVER
CALL MOVABS(301,381)
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,102)
FORMAT(1,102)
102 CALL RECOVER
CALL MOVABS(525,337)
CALL ANMODE
READ(5,101) IN
FORMAT(1,101)
101 CALL RECOVER
IOLD=1
GO TO 10
END

SUBROUTINE LETTER
C* THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE ALPHANUMERIC INFORMATION FOR
C* THE UNIT CIRCLE SUBROUTINE (32)
C*
DIMENSION ICM(13)
DATA ICM/3HACZ,3HACP,3HARZ,3HARP,
1 3HDCZ,3HDCP,3HDCRZ,3HDCRP,3HNUC,
2 3HLSZ,3HEEM,3HRDY,3HEXC/
C* MOVE THE CURSOR TO THE SCREEN TOP LEFT CORNER (1)
C* CALL HOME

```

ASDF3001  
ASDF3002  
ASDF3003  
ASDF3004  
ASDF3005  
ASDF3006  
ASDF3007  
ASDF3008  
ASDF3009  
ASDF3010  
ASDF3011  
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ASDF3043  
ASDF3044  
ASDF3045  
ASDF3046  
ASDF3047  
ASDF3048

```

C* GENERATE A BLANK LINE (1)
C*
C* CALL LINEF
C* ANMODE IS REQUIRED FOR FORTRAN I/O IN GRAPHIC MODE (1)
C*
C* CALL ANMODE
C* PRINT THE TITLES (2)
C*
C* WRITE (6,100)
100 FORMAT (6X,20HUNIT CIRCLE COMMANDS)
C* GET THE TERMINAL BACK TO THE GRAPHIC MODE (1)
C*
C* CALL RECOVER
C* CALL NEWLIN
C* CALL LINEF
C* CALL ANMODE
101 WRITE (6,101)
FORMAT (9X,18HINTER- KEYBOARD)
C* CALL RECOVER
C* GENERATE A CARRIAGE RETURN AND A LINE FEED (1)
C*
C* CALL NEWLIN
C* CALL ANMODE
102 WRITE (6,102)
FORMAT (3X,25HCMS ACTIVE RECT POLAR)
C* CALL RECOVER
C* CALL NEWLIN
C* CALL LINEF
C* PRINT THE COMMANDS (6)
C*
C* DO 40 N=1,10
C* CALL ANMODE
C* WRITE (6,103) ICMD(M)
C* CALL RECOVER
C* CALL LINEF
40 FORMAT (4X,A3)
103 RETURN
END
C* SUBROUTINE PLOTUC
C* THIS SUBROUTINE DRAWS THE UNIT CIRCLE WITH THE AXES

```

```

ASDF3049
ASDF3050
ASDF3051
ASDF3052
ASDF3053
ASDF3054
ASDF3055
ASDF3056
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ASDF3086
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ASDF3088
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ASDF3091
ASDF3092
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ASDF3094
ASDF3095
ASDF3096

```

```

C* CONFINE THE UNIT CIRCLE TO A 600 X 600 RASTER UNIT SQUARE
C* POSITION THE SCREEN WINDOW
C* XMIN = (1023-600) = 423
C* YMIN = 0
C*
C* CALL SWINDO (393,630,0,630)
C*
C* GENERATE THE UNIT CIRCLE (4)
C*
C* CALL VWINDO (0.,1.,0.,360.)
C* CALL POLTRN (0.,360.,0.)
C* CALL MOVEA (1.,0.)
C* CALL DRAWSA (1.,360.)
C*
C* RETURN TO RECTANGULAR COORDINATES
C* VIRTUAL WINDOW: -1.1 LE X,Y LE +1.1 (2)
C*
C* CALL LINTRN
C* CALL VWINDO (-1.1,2.2,-1.1,2.2)
C*
C* GENERATE THE X-AXIS (2)
C*
C* CALL MOVEA (1.,0.)
C* CALL DRAWR (-2.,0.)
C*
C* GENERATE THE Y-AXIS (2)
C*
C* CALL MOVEA (0.,1.)
C* CALL DRAWR (0.,-2.)
C*
C* GENERATE THE X-AXIS TICK MARKS (5)
C* B IS THE TICK MARK LENGTH IN USER UNITS
C*
C* DO 10 I=1,19
C* B=.05
C* IF(1.EQ.5.OR.1.EQ.15)B=.1
C* CALL MOVEA (-1.,+FLOAT(I)*.1,-B/2.)
C* CALL DRAWR (0.,B)
C*
C* GENERATE THE Y-AXIS TICK MARKS (5)
C* B IS THE TICK MARK LENGTH IN USER UNITS
C*
C* DO 20 I=1,19
C* B=.05
C* IF(1.EQ.5.OR.1.EQ.15)B=.1
C* CALL MOVEA (-B/2.,1.-FLOAT(I)*.1)
C* CALL DRAWR (B,0.)
C*
C*
C*

```

```

ASDF3097
ASDF3098
ASDF3099
ASDF3100
ASDF3101
ASDF3102
ASDF3103
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ASDF3141
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ASDF3143
ASDF3144

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ASDF3191  
ASDF3192

```

RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE BOXUC
C* THE PURPOSE OF THIS SUBROUTINE IS TO GENERATE THE "CHOICE"
C* BOXES FOR THE UNIT CIRCLE SUBROUTINE
C*
C* DIMENSION IBCORD (3,3)
C*
C* DATA DESCRIBING THE LOWER LEFT CORNER (LLC) OF
C* EACH BOX AND THE NUMBER OF BOXES IN EACH COLUMN
C* IBCORD (J,1) IBCORD (J,2) IBCORD (J,3)
C* LLCX LLCY NO. BOXES
C*
C* DATA IBCORD/140,238,336,439,483,483,10,8,8/
C*
C* GENERATE THE "CHOICE" BOXES (10)
C*
C* DO 10 J=1,3
C*
C* MOVE TO THE LOWER LEFT CORNER OF THE BOX (1)
C*
C* CALL MOVABS (IBCORD(J,1),IBCORD(J,2))
C*
C* "IBCORD(J,3)" CONTROLS THE NUMBER OF BLOCKS TO BE DRAWN (10)
C*
C* K=IBCORD(J,3)
C* DO 20 I=1,K
C*
C* DRAW THE ACTUAL BOX (4)
C*
C* CALL DRWREL (0,16)
C* CALL DRWREL (14,0)
C* CALL DRWREL (0,-16)
C* CALL DRWREL (-14,0)
C*
C* PROCEED TO THE NEXT HIGHER BOX IN THE COLUMN (1)
C*
C* 20
C* 10
C* CALL MOVREL (0,22)
C* CONTINUE
C* RETURN
C* END

SUBROUTINE ACZ1AG
COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
CALL CHCKSZ (2,2)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN

```



ASDF3193  
ASDF3194  
ASDF3195  
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ASDF3200  
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ASDF3239  
ASDF3240

```

CALL VCURSR (ICCHAR,X,Y)
CALL STRTS (2,1,X,Y)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ACPIAG
COMMON IXXXXX(4), PXXXXX(20,5), IERROR
CALL CHCKSZ (2,4)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL VCURSR (ICCHAR, X,Y)

C* INSURE THAT THE POLES ARE WITHIN THE UNIT CIRCLE
C*
IF(SORT(X**2+Y**2).GT.1)IERROR=9
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL STRTS (4,1,X,Y)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ARZIAG
COMMON IXXXXX(4), PXXXXX(20,5), IERROR
CALL CHCKSZ (1,1)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL VCURSR (ICCHAR,X,Y)
Y = 0
CALL STRTS (1,1,X,Y)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ARPIAG
COMMON IXXXXX(4), PXXXXX(20,5), IERROR
CALL CHCKSZ (1,3)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL VCURSR (ICCHAR, X, Y)

C* INSURE THAT THE POLE IS WITHIN THE UNIT CIRCLE
C*
Y=0
IF(SORT(X**2+Y**2).GT.1)IERROR=9
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL STRTS (3,1,X,Y)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE DCZIAG
COMMON IXXXXX(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
CALL CHCKSZ (-1,2)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN

```

ASDF3241  
ASDF3242  
ASDF3243  
ASDF3244  
ASDF3245  
ASDF3246  
ASDF3247  
ASDF3248  
ASDF3249  
ASDF3250  
ASDF3251  
ASDF3252  
ASDF3253  
ASDF3254  
ASDF3255  
ASDF3256  
ASDF3257  
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ASDF3259  
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ASDF3283  
ASDF3284  
ASDF3285  
ASDF3286  
ASDF3287  
ASDF3288

```

10      CALL VCURSR(ICHAR,X,Y)
      CALL LOCATE(2,X,Y,LINEPZ)
C*      INDICATE THE COMPLEX ZERO NEAREST THE USER'S CURSOR
C*      WITH A BRIGHT DOT FIVE TIMES (4)
C*
      XX=POLZRO(LINEPZ,1)
      YY=POLZRO(LINEPZ,2)
      IF(POLZRO(LINEPZ,3).LE.1.0)GO TO 15
      ANGLE=ATAN2(YY,XX)
      XX=1.05*COS(ANGLE)
      YY=1.05*SIN(ANGLE)
      DO 20 NREPS=1,5
      CALL BELL
      IF(Y.LE.0.)CALL POINTA(XX,-YY)
      IF(Y.GT.0.)CALL POINTA(XX,YY)
      CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
      IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
      CALL UPDATE(2,LINEPZ)
      CALL NUC
      RETURN
      END
20
      SUBROUTINE DCPIAG
      COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
      CALL CHCKSZ(-1,4)
      IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
      CALL VCURSR(ICHAR,X,Y)
      CALL LOCATE(4,X,Y,LINEPZ)
10
C*      INDICATE THE COMPLEX POLE NEAREST THE USER'S CURSOR
C*      FIVE TIMES WITH A BRIGHT DOT (4)
C*
      DO 20 NREPS=1,5
      CALL BELL
      IF(Y.LE.0.)CALL POINTA(POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),-POLZRO(LINEPZ,2))
      IF(Y.GT.0.)CALL POINTA(POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),POLZRO(LINEPZ,2))
      CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
      IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
      CALL UPDATE(4,LINEPZ)
      CALL NUC
      RETURN
      END
20
      SUBROUTINE DRZIAG
      COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
      CALL CHCKSZ(-1,1)
      IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN

```

```

10      CALL VCURSR(ICHAR,X,Y)
      CALL LOCATE(1,X,0.,LINEPZ)
      DO 20 NREPS=1,5
20      CALL BELL
      CALL POINTA(POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),0.)
      CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
      IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
      CALL UPDATE(1,LINEPZ)
      CALL NUC
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE DRPIAG
      COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
      CALL CHCKSZ(-1,3)
      IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
      CALL VCURSR(ICHAR,X,Y)
      CALL LOCATE(3,X,0.,LINEPZ)
      DO 20 NREPS=1,5
20      CALL BELL
      CALL POINTA(POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),0.)
      CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
      IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
      CALL UPDATE(3,LINEPZ)
      CALL NUC
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE UNTCIR
C* THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
C* COMMANDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNIT CIRCLE
C*
      DATA ISE/2H E/
      DATA IX/2H X/
      DIMENSION IBCORD(4,3),IHTBL(10),IVTBL(10)
      COMMON IXXXXX(4),PXXXXX(20,5),IERROR,IOLD
C* SET THE TAB TABLE SIZE TO TEN
C*
C*      CALL ITBLSZ(10)
C* LOCATE THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL TABS (2)
C*
      DATA IHTBL/128,226,324,0,0,0,0,0,0,0/
      DATA IVTBL/439,461,483,505,527,549,571,593,615,637/
C* INITIATE THE GRAPHICS ROUTINES (1)

```

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ASDF3289
ASDF3290
ASDF3291
ASDF3292
ASDF3293
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ASDF3300
ASDF3301
ASDF3302
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ASDF3329
ASDF3330
ASDF3331
ASDF3332
ASDF3333
ASDF3334
ASDF3335
ASDF3336

```

```

C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.0)CALL INIT
C*      IF WORKING ON AN OLD FILTER - CONTINUE WITH IT
C*
C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.1)CALL NUC
C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.1)GO TO 30
C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.0)CALL OLFLTR
C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.0)CALL ERASE
C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.1)CALL NUC
C*      IF(IOLD.EQ.1)GO TO 30
C*
C*      GENERATE THE ALPHANUMERIC I/O FOR THE COMMAND TABLE
C*      OF THE UNIT CIRCLE SUBROUTINE (1)
C*
C*      CALL LETTER
C*
C*      GENERATE THE "CHOICE" BOXES (1)
C*
C*      CALL BOXUC
C*
C*      GENERATE THE UNIT CIRCLE (1)
C*
C*      CALL PLOTUC
C*
C*      ALLOW THE USER TO SELECT THE DESIRED COMMAND (1)
C*
C*      CALL BELL
C*      CALL SCURSR (IIS,IIX,IY)
C*
C*      ADJUST CURSOR FOR INACCURACY ON USER'S PART (1)
C*
C*      CALL MOVABS (IIX-63,IY+3)
C*
C*      PUT THE ALPHANUMERIC CURSOR IN THE NEAREST BOX (2)
C*
C*      CALL TABHOR(IHTBL)
C*      CALL TABVER(IVTBL)
C*
C*      RECORD THE LOCATION OF THE CURSOR AFTER
C*      THE TAB COMMAND HAS BEEN EXECUTED (1)
C*
C*      CALL SEELC (IA,IB)
C*
C*      HIGHLIGHT THE CHOSEN BLOCK / COMMAND WITH THE FLASHING CURSOR (4)
C*
C*      CALL ANMODE
C*      READ (5,104) IZ

```

```

ASDF33337
ASDF33338
ASDF33339
ASDF33340
ASDF33341
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ASDF3432

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104  FORMAT(A2),
      CALL RECOVER
C*  IF HE HAS RESPONDED WITH "SPACE" AND "X"
C*  TERMINATE PROGRAM EXECUTION (2)
C*
      IF(IZ.EQ.IX)RETURN
C*
C*  IF THE USER HAS NOT RESPONDED WITH A "SPACE"
C*  AND AN "E" THEN DO NOT EXECUTE THIS COMMAND
C*  RETURN HIM TO THE CURSOR (1)
C*
      IF(IZ.NE.ISEIGD TO 30
C*  ROUTE THE PROGRAM CONTROL TO THE APPROPRIATE (34)
C*  SUBROUTINE BASED ON THE TABBED CURSOR LOCATION
C*
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.637)CALL ACZIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.615)CALL ACPIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.593)CALL ARPIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.571)CALL DCZIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.549)CALL DCPIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.527)CALL DRZIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.483)CALL DRPIAG
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.461)CALL LST
      IF(IA.EQ.128.AND.IB.EQ.439)CALL ACZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.637)CALL ACZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.615)CALL ACZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.593)CALL ARZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.571)CALL ARZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.549)CALL DCZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.527)CALL DCZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.226.AND.IB.EQ.483)CALL DRZRCI
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.637)CALL ACZPLR
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.615)CALL ACZPLR
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.593)CALL ARZPLR
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.571)CALL ARZPLR
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.549)CALL DCZPLR
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.527)CALL DCZPLR
      IF(IA.EQ.324.AND.IB.EQ.483)CALL DRZPLR
      IF(IEORR.NE.0)CALL ERROR
      GO TO 30
      END
SUBROUTINE OLFLTR

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100      COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR,IOLD,FLTRGN
        CALL MOVABS(126,374)
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,100)
        FORMAT(' DO YOU HAVE AN OLD FILTER THAT YOU WISH TO MODIFY?')
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL MOVABS(399,330)
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,101)
        FORMAT(' TYPE Y OR N')
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL SCURSR(IN,IX,IY)
        IF(IN.NE.121.AND.IN.NE.89)RETURN
        DO 10 I=1,20
        READ(1,104) (POLZRO(I,J),J=1,5)
        FORMAT(1X,5F12.8)
        READ(1,105) (IROOTS(I),I=1,4)
        FORMAT(1X,4I2)
        READ(1,106) FLTRGN
        FORMAT(1X,F16.8)
        IOLD=1
        RETURN
        END

101      SUBROUTINE FINISH
        COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR,IOLD,FLTRGN
        CALL ERASE
        CALL ANMODE
        KEWIND 1
        DO 10 I=1,20
        WRITE(1,100) (POLZRO(I,J),J=1,5)
        FORMAT(1X,5F12.8)
        CONTINUE
        WRITE(1,101) (IROOTS(I),I=1,4)
        FORMAT(1X,4I2)
        IF(IOLD.EQ.0)FLTRGN=1.
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL MOVABS(217,528)
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,102) FLTRGN
        FORMAT(' THE FILTER GAIN IS CURRENTLY: ',F12.8)
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL MOVABS(252,484)
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,103)
        FORMAT(' DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE FILTER GAIN?')
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL MOVABS(427,440)

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104 CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,104)
    FORMAT(1,1TYPE Y OR N)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL SCURSR (NEWGN,IX,IY)
    CALL ANMODE
    IF NEWGN.NE.121.AND.NEWGN.NE.89)GO TO 30
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL MOVABS (182,396)
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,106)
    FORMAT(1,1TYPE IN THE NEW FILTER GAIN, 12 OR FEWER NUMBERS)
106 CALL RECOVER
    CALL MOVABS (357,374)
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,109)
    FORMAT(1,1INCLUDE A DECIMAL POINT)
109 CALL RECOVER
    CALL MOVABS (421,330)
    CALL ANMODE
    READ(5,107) FLTRGN
    FORMAT(12,8)
107 CALL RECOVER
    CALL MOVABS (259,286)
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,108) FLTRGN
    FORMAT(1,1NEW FILTER GAIN IS: ',F16.8)
108 CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(1,110) FLTRGN
110 CALL FIN
30 RETURN
40 END

SUBROUTINE NUC
CALL ERASE
CALL LETTER
CALL BOXUC
CALL PLOTUC
CALL PLTTBL
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ACIRCT
COMMON IXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTRACZ(64)
DATA LTRACZ/4HT0 A,4HDD A,4H COM,4HPLEX,4H ZER,4H0 IO,4H THE
X ',4H ',4HDISP,4HLAY,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE R,4HEAL ',4HAND

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105 CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    Z=ABS(Y)
    WRITE(6,105) X,Z
    FORMAT(9X,29HTHE NEW COMPLEX ZERO WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- J,F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,106)
    FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
106 CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
    CALL RECOVER
    IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
    CALL NUC
    CALL STRRTS(2,1,X,Y)
    RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ACPRCT
COMMON IXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTRACP(64)
DATA LTRACP/4HTD A,4HDD A,4H COM,4HPLEX,4H POL,4HE WI,4HTHIN
X 4H THE,4HUNIT,4H CIR,4HCLE,4H ENI,4HER T,4HHE R,4HEAL
X 4HAND,4HIMAG,4HINAR,4HY PA,4HRTS,4HWITH,4HIN T,4HHE B
X 4HOXES,4HPROQV,4HIDED,4H. EA,4HCH N,4HUMBE,4HHR RE,4HQUR
X 4HES A,4HDECI,4HMAL,4H REA,4HL PA,4HRT M,4HINUS,4H SIG
X 4HNS,4HMUST,4H BE,4HINCL,4HUDED,4H WIT,4HHIN,4HTHE
X 4HBOX,4HNOTE,4H: AL,4HL CO,4HMPLE,4HX PO,4HLES,4HMUST
X 4H BE,4HLOCA,4HTED,4HINSI,4HDE T,4HHE U,4HNIT,4HCIRC/
DATA LTRACP(64)/4HLE
CALL CHCKSZ(2,4)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
10 CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,100)(LTRACP(I+J-1),J=1,8)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN
    FORMAT(21X,8A4)
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,101)
101 FORMAT(27X,4HREAL,9X,9HIMAGINARY)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,102)

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102  FORMAT (34X,5H+/- J)
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL MOVABS (320,302)
      CALL DRWREL (0,22)
      CALL DRWREL (138,0)
      CALL DRWREL (0,-22)
      CALL DRWREL (-138,0)
      CALL MOVREL (212,0)
      CALL DRWREL (0,22)
      CALL DRWREL (140,0)
      CALL DRWREL (0,-22)
      CALL DRWREL (-140,0)
      CALL MOVREL (0,3)
      CALL CARTN
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE (6,103)
103  FORMAT (22X,'>')
      READ (5,104) X,Y
104  FORMAT (F10.7,5X,F10.7)
      CALL RECOVER
      IF (SQRT(X**2+Y**2).GT.1.0) IERROR=10
      IF (IERROR.NE.0) RETURN
      CALL NEWLIN
      CALL NEWLIN
      CALL ANMODE
      Z=ABS(Y)
      WRITE (6,105) X,Z
105  FORMAT (9X,29HTHE NEW COMPLEX POLE WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- J,F10.7)
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL NEWLIN
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE (6,106)
106  FORMAT (21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL SCURSR (ICAR,IX,IY)
      IF (ICAR.NE.121.AND. ICAR.NE.89) GO TO 10
      CALL NUC
      CALL STRRTS (4,1,X,Y)
      RETURN
      END

SUBROUTINE ARZRCI
COMMON IXXXX(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
DIMENSION LTRARZ(64)
DATA LTRARZ/4HTO A,4HDD A,4H REA,4H L ZE,4HRO T,4HDT TH,4HE DI
      ,4HS-
      ,4HHIN
      ,4HTHE
      ,4HIO I,4HNC LU,4HDE A,4H DEC,4HIM AL,4H AND,4H MIN
      X
      X
      X

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X	'4HUS	'4HSIGN,4H AS	'4HAPPR,4HOPRI,4HATE,4H	TH,4HE	80	ASDF3673
X	'4HX	'4HMUST,4H CUN	'4HTAIN,4H SIG,4HN	D,4HECIM,4HAL	A	ASDF3674
X	'4HND	'4HNUMB,4HER	'4H NOT,4HE	T,4HHE M,4HAGNI,4HTUDE		ASDF3675
X	'4H OF	'4HTHE	'4HZERO,4H MUS,4HT	BE,4H LES,4HS	TH,4HEN T/	ASDF3676
	DATA LTRARZ(64)/4HEN.	/				ASDF3677
	CALL CHCKSZ(1,1)					ASDF3678
	IF(1ERROR.NE.0)RETURN					ASDF3679
	CALL ERASE					ASDF3680
10	CALL MOVABS(0,528)					ASDF3681
	DO 30 I=1,57,8					ASDF3682
	CALL ANMODE					ASDF3683
	WRITE(6,100)(LTRARZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)					ASDF3684
30	CALL RECOVR					ASDF3685
100	CALL NEWLIN					ASDF3686
	FORMAT(21X,8A4)					ASDF3687
	CALL NEWLIN					ASDF3688
	CALL ANMODE					ASDF3689
	WRITE(6,101)					ASDF3690
101	FORMAT(27X,4HREAL)					ASDF3691
	CALL RECOVR					ASDF3692
	CALL NEWLIN					ASDF3693
	CALL MOVABS(320,302)					ASDF3694
	CALL DRWREL(0,22)					ASDF3695
	CALL DRWREL(138,0)					ASDF3696
	CALL DRWREL(0,-22)					ASDF3697
	CALL DRWREL(-138,0)					ASDF3698
	CALL MOVREL(0,3)					ASDF3699
	CALL CARTN					ASDF3700
	CALL ANMODE					ASDF3701
	WRITE(6,103)					ASDF3702
103	FORMAT(22X,1>1)					ASDF3703
	READ(5,104)X					ASDF3704
104	FORMAT(F10.7)					ASDF3705
	CALL RECOVR					ASDF3706
	IF(ABS(X).GE.10.)1ERROR=12					ASDF3707
	IF(1ERROR.NE.0)RETURN					ASDF3708
	CALL NEWLIN					ASDF3709
	CALL NEWLIN					ASDF3710
	CALL ANMODE					ASDF3711
	Z=0.					ASDF3712
	WRITE(6,105)X,Z					ASDF3713
105	FORMAT(15X,26HTHE NEW REAL ZERO WILL BE ,F10.7,3H +J,F10.7)					ASDF3714
	CALL RECOVR					ASDF3715
	CALL NEWLIN					ASDF3716
	CALL ANMODE					ASDF3717
	WRITE(6,106)					ASDF3718
106	FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)					ASDF3719
	CALL RECOVR					ASDF3720

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CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
CALL NUC
CALL STRRTS(1,1,X,0.)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ARPRCT
COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTRARP(64)
DATA LTRARP/4HTO A,4HDD A,4H REA,4HL PD,4HLE T,4HQ TH,4HE DI
X X ,4HPLAY,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE R,4HEAL ,4HPART,4H WIT
X X ,4HHIN ,4HTHE ,4HBOX ,4HPROV,4HIDE,4H. TH,4HE NU,4HMBER
X X ,4HIS ,4HTO I,4HNCU,4HDE A,4H DEC,4HIMAL,4H AND,4H MIN
X X ,4HUS ,4HSIGN,4H AS,4HAPPR,4HOPRI,4HATE,4H TH,4HE BO
X X ,4HX ,4HMUST,4H CON,4HTAIN,4H SIG,4HN. D,4HECIM,4HAL A
X X ,4HND ,4HNUMB,4HER. ,4H NOT,4HE T,4HHE M,4HAGNI,4HTUDE
X X ,4H OF ,4HTHE ,4HPOLE,4H MUS,4HT BE,4H ONE,4H OR ,4HLESS/
DATA LTRARP/64//4H.
CALL CHKSZ(1,3)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTRARP(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(27X,4HREAL)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
CALL MOVABS(320,302)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(138,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
CALL MOVREL(0,3)
CALL CARTN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,103)
FORMAT(22X,'>')
READ(5,104)X
FORMAT(F10.7)
CALL RECOVER
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104

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IF(ABS(X).GT.1.0)IERROR=13
IF(IERROR.NE.0)CALL ERROR
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
Z=0.
WRITE(6,105) X,Z
FORMAT(15X,26HTHE NEW REAL POLE WILL BE ,F10.7,3H +J,F10.7)
105 CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,106)
FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
106 CALL RECOVER
CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
CALL NUC
CALL STRSTS(3,1,X,0.)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE DCZRCCT
COMMON IXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTRDCZ(64)
DATA LTRDCZ/4H0 D,4HELET,4HE A,4HCOMP,4HLEX,4HZERO,4H FRO
X,4HND,4HYE,4HDISP,4HLAY,,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE,4HX, A
X,4HEAR,4HNE,4HCOOR,4HDINA,4HTES,4HOF A,4H POI,4HNT N
X,4HEE,4HENTE,4HOF T,4HHE R,4HOOIS,4H TO,4HBE D,4HELET
X,4HE,4HBOXE,4HHS, I,4HNCUL,4HDE A,4H DEC,4HIMAL,4H TH
X,4HD,4HMINU,4HHS SI,4HGN A,4HAP,4HPROP,4HRIAT,4HE. AN
X,4HND,4HSIGN,4H IND,4HICAT,4HES P,4HOSIT,4HIVE,4HVALU/
DATA LTRDCZ(64)/4HES. /
CALL CHCKSZ(-1,2)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTRDCZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)
30 CALL RECOVER
100 CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
101 FORMAT(29X,'X',12X,'Y')

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103 CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN (320,302)
    CALL MOVABS (0,22)
    CALL DRWREL (138,0)
    CALL DRWREL (0,-22)
    CALL DRWREL (-138,0)
    CALL MOVREL (184,0)
    CALL DRWREL (0,22)
    CALL DRWREL (140,0)
    CALL DRWREL (0,-22)
    CALL DRWREL (-140,0)
    CALL MOVREL (0,3)
    CALL CARTN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE (6,103)
    FORMAT (22X,'>')
    READ (5,104) X,Y
    FORMAT (F10.7,5X,F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL LOCATE (2,X,Y,LINEPZ)
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE (6,105) POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),POLZRO(LINEPZ,2)
    FORMAT (11X,26HDELETED ZERO PAIR WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- J,F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE (6,106)
    FORMAT (21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL SCURSR (ICAR,IX,IY)
    IF (ICAR.NE.121.AND. ICAR.NE.89) GO TO 10
    CALL UPDATE (2,LINEPZ)
    CALL NJC
    RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE DCPRCT
COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTRDCP(64)
DATA LTRDCP/4HTO D,4HELEI,4HE A,4HCOMP,4HLEX,4HPOLE,4H FRO
,4HM,4HHE,4HUNIT,4HCIR,4HCLEI,4H ENT,4HER I,4HHE,
,4HX,4HAND,4HY,4HCOOR,4HDINA,4HTES,4HQF I,4HHE P
,4HOINT,4HNEAR,4H ONE,4HOF,4HTHE,4HROOT,4HS TO,4H BE
,4HDEL-,4HETED,4H EN,4HTER,4HTHE,4HVALU,4HES I,4HN TH
,4HE,4HBOXE,4HS. I,4HNCLU,4HDE A,4H DEC,4HIMAL,4H, AN

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X	4HD	4HMINU,4HS SI,4HGN A,4HS AP,4HPROP,4HRIAT,4HE.	ASDF3865
	4HND	4HSIGN,4H IND,4HICAT,4HES P,4HOSIT,4HIVE,4HVALU/	ASDF3866
	DATA LTRDCP (64)/4HES.		ASDF3867
	CALL CHCKSZ (-1,4)		ASDF3868
	IF (ERROR.NE.0) RETURN		ASDF3869
	CALL ERASE		ASDF3870
10	CALL MOVABS (0,528)		ASDF3871
	DO 30 I=1,57,8		ASDF3872
	CALL ANMODE		ASDF3873
	WRITE (6,100) (LTRDCP(I+J-1),J=1,8)		ASDF3874
30	CALL RECOVER		ASDF3875
	CALL NEWLIN		ASDF3876
	CALL ANMODE		ASDF3877
	WRITE (6,101)		ASDF3878
100	FORMAT (21X,8A4)		ASDF3879
101	FORMAT (29X,X,12X,Y)		ASDF3880
	CALL RECOVER		ASDF3881
	CALL NEWLIN		ASDF3882
	CALL MOVABS (320,302)		ASDF3883
	CALL DRWREL (0,22)		ASDF3884
	CALL DRWREL (138,0)		ASDF3885
	CALL DRWREL (0,-22)		ASDF3886
	CALL DRWREL (-138,0)		ASDF3887
	CALL DRWREL (184,0)		ASDF3888
	CALL DRWREL (0,22)		ASDF3889
	CALL DRWREL (140,0)		ASDF3890
	CALL DRWREL (0,-22)		ASDF3891
	CALL DRWREL (-140,0)		ASDF3892
	CALL CARTN		ASDF3893
	CALL ANMODE		ASDF3894
	WRITE (6,103)		ASDF3895
103	FORMAT (22X, >)		ASDF3896
	READ (5,104) X,Y		ASDF3897
104	FORMAT (F10.7,5X,F10.7)		ASDF3898
	CALL RECOVER		ASDF3899
	CALL LOCATE (4,X,Y,LINEPZ)		ASDF3900
	CALL NEWLIN		ASDF3901
	CALL NEWLIN		ASDF3902
	CALL ANMODE		ASDF3903
	WRITE (6,105) POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),POLZRO(LINEPZ,2)		ASDF3904
105	FORMAT (11X,26HDELETED POLE PAIR WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- J,F10.7)		ASDF3905
	CALL RECOVER		ASDF3906
	CALL LOCATE (4,X,Y,LINEPZ)		ASDF3907
	CALL NEWLIN		ASDF3908
	CALL ANMODE		ASDF3909
	WRITE (6,106)		ASDF3910
			ASDF3911
			ASDF3912

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ASDF3960

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106  FORMAT(21X,32HF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
      IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND:ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
      CALL UPDATE(4,LINEPZ)
      CALL NUC
      RETURN
      END

SUBROUTINE DRZRCI POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
COMMON IXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DATA LTRDRZ/4HTO D,4HELET,4HE A,4HREAL,4H ZER,4HQ FR,4HOM T
,4HHE ,4HDI SP,4HLAY,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE ,4HX, C,4HROO
,4HIN- ,4HATE ,4HOF A,4H POI,4HNT N,4HHEAR ,4HHE ,4HHE ,4HROO
,4H TO ,4HBE D,4HELET,4HED. B,4H ENT,4HERV T,4HHE V,4HALUE
,4H ,4HWI TH,4HIN T,4HHE ,4H HOX P,4HROVI,4HDE D,4H INC
,4H LUDE ,4HHA DE,4HCIMA,4HL A,4HND M,4HINUS,4H SIG,4HN AS
,4H TIES ,4HAP PR,4HOPRI,4HATE. ,4H NO,4H SIG,4HN IN,4HDICA
,4H LTRDRZ(64)/4H
DATA LTRDRZ(64)/4H
CALL CHCKSZ(-1,1)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTRDRZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVR
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL ANMODE
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(28X,'X')
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN(320,302)
CALL MOVABS(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(138,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
CALL MOVREL(0,3)
CALL CARTN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,103)
FORMAT(22X,'>')

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ASDF4004  
ASDF4005  
ASDF4006  
ASDF4007  
ASDF4008

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104 READ (5,104) X
    FORMAT(F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL LOCATE(1,X,0.,LINEPZ)
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    Z=0.
    WRITE(6,105)POLZRO(LINEPZ,1),POLZRO(LINEPZ,2)
105 FORMAT(15X,26HDELETED REAL ZERO WILL BE ,F10.7,3H +J,F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE(6,106)
106 FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
    CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
    IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.(ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
    CALL UPDATE(1,LINPZ)
    CALL NUC
    RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE DRPRCT POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
COMMON IXXXXX(4),{64}
DIMENSION LTRDRP{64}
DATA LTRDRP/4HTO D,4HELET,4HE A ,4HREAL,4H POL,4HE FR,4HOM T
,4HHE ,4HUNIT,4H CIR,4HCLC,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE ,4HX, C
,4HOOR,4HDINA,4HTE O,4HF A ,4HPOIN,4HT NE,4HAR T,4HHE R
,4HOOT ,4HTO B,4HE DE,4HLETE,4HD. E,4HNTER,4H THE,4H VAL
,4HUE ,4HWITH,4HIN T,4HHE B,4HOX P,4HROVI,4HDEED.,4H INC
,4HLUDE,4HA DE,4HCIMA,4HL, A,4HND M,4HINUS,4H SIG,4HNAS
,4H ,4H ,4HAPP,4HOPRI,4HATE.,4H NO,4H SIG,4HIN,4HUICA
,4HTES ,4HA PO,4HSITI,4HVE V,4HALUE,4H. ,4H
DATA LTRDRP{64}/4H
CALL CHCKSZ(-1,3)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTRDRP(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
100 FORMAT (21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE (6,101)

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ASDF4056

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101  FORMAT(28X,'X')
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL NEWLIN
      CALL MOVABS(320,302)
      CALL DRWREL(0,22)
      CALL DRWREL(138,0)
      CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
      CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
      CALL MOVREL(0,3)
      CALL CARTN
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE(6,103)
      FORMAT(22X,'>')
      READ(5,104) X
      FORMAT(10,7)
104  CALL RECOVER
      CALL LOCATE(3,X,0.,LINEPZ)
      CALL NEWLIN
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE(6,105) POLZRO(LINEPZ,1), POLZRO(LINEPZ,2)
105  FORMAT(15X,26HDELETED REAL POLE WILL BE ,F10.7,3H +J,F10.7)
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL NEWLIN
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE(6,106)
106  FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
      CALL RECOVER
      CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
      IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.(CHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
      CALL UPDATE(3,LINEPZ)
      CALL NUC
      RETURN
      END

SUBROUTINE ACZPLR
COMMON IXXXX(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
DIMENSION LTPACZ(64)
DATA LTPACZ/4H D A,4H DD A,4H COM,4H PLEX,4H ZER,4H O TO,4H THE
,4H
,4H DIS,4H LAY,4H ENT,4H ER T,4H HE R,4H ADIA,4H L AN
,4H TH ET,4H HA CO,4H MPON,4H EN TS,4H WIT,4H HIN ,4H PROV
,4H HIDE,4H BOXE,4H S T,4H HE M,4H AGNI,4H TUDE,4H OF ,4H RHO
,4H MUST,4H BE L,4H ESS ,4H TH AN,4H TEN,4H TH,4H ET A,4H RADI
,4H AN S,4H HEACH,4H NUM,4H BER ,4H REQU,4H IRES,4H A D,4H ECIM
,4H AL,4H AND,4H AS A,4H PPRO,4H PRIA,4H TE A,4H MIN,4H US S
,4H IGN,4H BOTH,4H ARE,4H CON,4H FINE,4H D TO,4H THE,4H BOX/
DATA LTPACZ(64)/4HES. /
CALL CHCKSZ(2,2)

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10	IF(IERROR.NE.0) RETURN	ASDF4057
	CALL ERASE	ASDF4058
	CALL MOVABS(0,528)	ASDF4059
	DO 30 I=1,57,8	ASDF4060
	CALL ANMODE	ASDF4061
	WRITE(6,100)(LTPACZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)	ASDF4062
30	CALL RECOVER	ASDF4063
100	CALL NEWLIN	ASDF4064
	FORMAT(21X,8A4)	ASDF4065
	CALL NEWLIN	ASDF4066
	CALL ANMODE	ASDF4067
	WRITE(6,101)	ASDF4068
101	FORMAT(25X,'MAGNITUDE',8X,'ANGLE')	ASDF4069
	CALL RECOVER	ASDF4070
	CALL NEWLIN	ASDF4071
	CALL ANMODE	ASDF4072
102	WRITE(6,102)	ASDF4073
	FORMAT(34X,3H+/-)	ASDF4074
	CALL RECOVER	ASDF4075
	CALL ANGLE(504,304)	ASDF4076
	CALL MOVABS(320,302)	ASDF4077
	CALL DRWREL(0,22)	ASDF4078
	CALL DRWREL(138,0)	ASDF4079
	CALL DRWREL(0,-22)	ASDF4080
	CALL DRWREL(-138,0)	ASDF4081
	CALL MOVREL(212,0)	ASDF4082
	CALL DRWREL(0,22)	ASDF4083
	CALL DRWREL(140,0)	ASDF4084
	CALL DRWREL(0,-22)	ASDF4085
	CALL DRWREL(-140,0)	ASDF4086
	CALL MOVREL(0,3)	ASDF4087
	CALL CARTN	ASDF4088
	CALL ANMODE	ASDF4089
103	WRITE(6,103)	ASDF4090
	FORMAT(22X,'>')	ASDF4091
104	READ(5,104) RHO,THETA	ASDF4092
	FORMAT(F10.7,5X,F10.7)	ASDF4093
	CALL RECOVER	ASDF4094
	IF(RHO.GE.10) IERROR=14	ASDF4095
	IF(IERROR.NE.0) CALL ERROR	ASDF4096
	IF(IERROR.NE.0) RETURN	ASDF4097
	CALL NEWLIN	ASDF4098
	CALL NEWLIN	ASDF4099
	THETA=ABS(THETA)	ASDF4100
105	WRITE(6,105) RHO,THETA	ASDF4101
	FORMAT(9X,30H THE NEW COMPLEX ZEROS WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- ,F10.7)	ASDF4102
	CALL RECOVER	ASDF4103
		ASDF4104

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CALL ANGLE(727,260)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,106)
FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
CALL RECOVER
CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
CALL NUC
CALL STRRTS(2,2,RHO,THETA)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ACPLR
COMMON IXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTPACP(64)
DATA LTPACP/4HTO A,4HDD A,4H COM,4HPLEX,4H POL,4HE WI,4HTHIN
,4H THE,4HUNIT,4H CIR,4HCLE,4HENTIS,4H WIT,4HHIN,4HPROV
,4H AND,4HTHET,4H CO,4HMPON,4H WIT,4HHIN,4HPROV
,4HIDED,4HBOXE,4HS,4HHRD,4HMUST,4H BE,4HONE,4HOR L
,4HES,4HTHET,4H MU,4HST B,4HE EN,4HTIERE,4H IN,4H RAD
,4HIANS,4HEACH,4H NUM,4HBER,4HREQU,4HIRE,4H A D,4HECIM
,4HAL,4HAND,4HAS A,4HPPRO,4HPRIA,4HIE A,4H MIN,4HUS S
,4HIGN,4HBOH,4H ARE,4H CON,4HFINE,4H TO,4H THE,4H BOX/
DATA LTPACP(64)/4HES. /
CALL CHCKSZ(2,4)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTPACP(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(25X,'MAGNITUDE',8X,'ANGLE')
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,102)
FORMAT(34X,3H+/-)
CALL RECOVER
CALL ANGLE(504,304)
CALL MOVABS(320,302)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)

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CALL DRWREL(138,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
CALL MOVREL(212,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(140,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-140,0)
CALL CARIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,103)
FORMAT(22X,'>')
READ(5,104) RHO,THETA
FORMAT(F10.7,5X,F10.7)
CALL RECOVER
IF(RHO.GT.1.0) IERROR=15
IF(IERROR.NE.0) RETURN
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
THETA=ABS(THETA)
WRITE(6,105) RHO,THETA
FORMAT(9X,30H THE NEW COMPLEX POLES WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- ,F10.7)
CALL RECOVER(727,260)
CALL ANGLE(727,260)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,106)
FORMAT(21X,32H IF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
CALL SCURSR(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89) GO TO 10
CALL NUC
CALL STRRTS(4,2,RHO,THETA)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE ARZPLR
COMMON IXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTPARZ(64)
DATA LTPARZ/4HTD A,4HDD A,4H REA,4HL ZE,4HRO T,4HO TH,4HE DI
,4HS- ,4HPLAY,4H, EN,4HTER,4HTHE,4HVALU,4HE OF,4H RHO
,4H IN ,4HTHE,4HBOX ,4HPROV,4HIDED,4H, TH,4HE MA,4HGNIT
,4HDE ,4HOF R,4HRO M,4HUST,4HBE L,4HESS,4HTHAN,4H TEN
,4H.THE,4HNUMB,4HER, ,4HINCL,4HUDIN,4HG DE,4HCIMA,4HL AN
,4HD ,4HSIGN,4HAS ,4HAPPR,4HOPRI,4HATE,4HMUST,4H BE
,4HCON-,4HTAIN,4HED W,4HITHI,4HN TH,4HE BO,4HX. ,4HNO S
X
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X      ,4HIGN ,4HINDI,4HCATE,4HS A ,4HPOSI,4HTIVE,4H VAL,4HUE. /
DATA LTPARZ(64)/4H
CALL CHCKSZ(1,1)
IF(1ERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTPARZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(125X,'MAGNITUDE')
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
CALL MOVABS(320,302)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(138,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
CALL MOVREL(0,3)
CALL CARTN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,103)
FORMAT(22X,'>')
READ(5,104) RHO
FORMAT(F10.7)
CALL RECOVER
IF(RHU.GT.1.0)1ERROR=16
IF(1ERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
THETA=0.
WRITE(6,105) RHO,THETA
FORMAT(12X,26HTHE NEW REAL ZERO WILL BE ,F10.7,3X,F10.7)
CALL RECOVER
CALL ANGLE(677,260)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,106)
FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
CALL RECOVER
CALL SCURSR(1CHAR,IX,IY)
IF(1CHAR.NE.121.AND.1CHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10

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CALL NUC
CALL STRRTS(1,2,RHO,0.)
CALL RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE APPLR
COMMON IXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTPARP(64)
DATA LTPARP/4HTO A,4HDD A,4H REA,4H L PO,4HLE T,4HO TH,4HE DI
,4HS- ,4HPLAY,4H ENT,4HER A,4H VAL,4HUE O,4HF RH,4HQ, (
,4HONE ,4HOR L,4HESS),4H IN ,4HTHE ,4HBOX ,4HPROV,4HIDE
,4H. ,4HTHE ,4HNUMB,4HER, ,4HINCL,4HUDIN,4HGD DE,4HCIMA
,4HL ,4HAND ,4HSIGN,4H AS ,4HAPPR,4HOPRI,4HATE ,4HMUST
,4H BE ,4HCONT,4HAINE,4HD WI,4HTHIN,4H THE,4HBOX,4H.
,4H ,4HVDTE,4H: TH,4HE MA,4HGNIT,4HUDE ,4HOF R,4HHO M /
,4HUST ,4HBE O,4HNE O,4HHR LE,4HSS. ,4H ,4H
DATA LTPARP(64)/4H
CALL CHKSZ(1,3)
IF(IERROR.NE.0) RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTPARP(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVR
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(25X,'MAGNITUDE')
CALL RECOVR
CALL NEWLIN
CALL MOVABS(320,302)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(138,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
CALL MOVREL(0,3)
CALL CARIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,103)
FORMAT(22X,'>')
READ(5,104) RHO
FORMAT(F10.7)
CALL RECOVR
IF(RHO.GT.1.0) IERROR=17
IF(IERROR.NE.0) RETURN

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105      CALL NEWLIN
          CALL ANMODE
          THETA=0.
          WRITE(6,105) RHO,THETA
          FORMAT(12X,26HTHE NEW REAL POLE WILL BE ,F10.7,3X,F10.7)
          CALL RECOVER
          CALL ANGLE(677,260)
          CALL NEWLIN
          CALL ANMODE
          WRITE(6,106)
          FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
          CALL RECOVER
          CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
          IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
          CALL NUC
          CALL STRRTS(3,2,RHO,0.)
          RETURN
          END

SUBROUTINE DCZPLR
COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRG(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTPDCZ(64)
DATA LTPDCZ/4HTO 0,4HELET,4HE A ,4HCOMP,4HLEX ,4HZERO,4H FRO
X ,4HAM AND ,4HTHE ,4HDISP,4HLAY ,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE ,4HRO
X ,4HNT ,4HTHE,4HTA ,4HCOOR,4HDINA,4HTES ,4HOF A,4H POI
X ,4HDEL-,4HETED,4H EN,4HTER ,4HTES,4HE VA,4HJUES,4H IN
X ,4HTHE ,4HBOXE,4HS . ,4HINCL,4HUDE ,4HA DE,4HCIMA,4HL, A
X ,4HND ,4HMUNU,4HS SI,4HGN A,4HS AP,4HPROP,4HRIAT,4HE.
X ,4HNO ,4HSIGN,4H IND,4HICAT,4HES P,4HOSIT,4HIVE ,4HVALU/
DATA LTPDCZ(64)/4HES. /
CALL CHCKSZ(-1,2)
IF(IERROR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTPDCZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(27X,12X,THETA)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN

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102      CALL ANMODE
          WRITE (6,102)
          FORMAT (34X,3H+/-)
          CALL ANGLE(504,304)
          CALL RECOVER(320,302)
          CALL DRWREL(0,22)
          CALL DRWREL(138,0)
          CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
          CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
          CALL MOVREL(212,0)
          CALL DRWREL(0,22)
          CALL DRWREL(140,0)
          CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
          CALL DRWREL(-140,0)
          CALL MOVREL(0,3)
          CALL CARTN
          CALL ANMODE
          WRITE (6,103)
          FORMAT (22X,'>')
103      READ (5,104) RHO,THETA
104      FORMAT(F10.7,5X,F10.7)
          CALL RECOVER
          X=RHO*COS(THETA)
          Y=RHO*SIN(THETA)
          CALL LOCATE(2,X,Y,LINEPZ)
          CALL NEWLIN
          CALL NEWLIN
          CALL ANMODE
105      WRITE(6,105)POLZRO(LINEPZ,3),POLZRO(LINEPZ,4)
          FORMAT(9X,30HDELETED COMPLEX ZEROS WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- ,F10.7)
          CALL RECOVER
          CALL ANGLE(727,260)
          CALL NEWLIN
          CALL ANMODE
106      WRITE(6,106)
          FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
          CALL RECOVER
          CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
          IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.ICHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
          CALL UPDATE(2,LINEPZ)
          CALL NUC
          RETURN
          END
          SUBROUTINE DCPLR
          COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
          DIMENSION LTPDCP(64)

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DATA LTPDCP/4HTO D,4HELET,4HE A,4HCOMP,4HLEX,4HPOLE,4H FRO
,4HM,4HTHE,4HUNIT,4HCIR,4HCLE,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE,
,4HRHO,4HAND,4HTHE,4HTA,4HCDR,4HDINA,4HTIES,4HOF A
,4H,4HPOIN,4HT NE,4HAR O,4HNE O,4H T,4HE RO,4HOTS
,4HTO,4HBE D,4HELET,4HED,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE V,4HALUE
,4HS IN,4HTHE,4HBOXE,4HS,4HINCL,4HDE,4HA DE,4HCIMA
,4HL,4HAND,4HMINU,4HS SI,4HGN A,4HAP,4HPROP,4HRIAT
,4HE,4HNO S,4HIGN,4HIMPL,4HTIES,4HPOSI,4HTIVE,4H VAL/
DATA LTPDCP(64)/4HUES./
CALL CHCKSZ(-1,4)
IF(1 ERROR.NE.0) RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MDVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTPDCP(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVR
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(127X,'RHO',12X,'THETA')
CALL RECOVR
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,102)
FORMAT(34X,3H+/-)
CALL RECOVR
CALL ANGLE(504,304)
CALL MDVABS(320,302)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(138,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-138,0)
CALL DRWREL(212,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,22)
CALL DRWREL(140,0)
CALL DRWREL(0,-22)
CALL DRWREL(-140,0)
CALL MOVREL(0,3)
CALL CARTN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,103)
FORMAT(22X,'>')
READ(5,104) RHO,THETA
FORMAT(F10.7,5X,F10.7)
CALL RECOVR

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X=RHO*COS(THETA)
Y=RHO*SIN(THETA)
CALL LOCATE(4,X,Y,LINEPZ)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,105)POLZRO(LINEPZ,3),POLZRO(LINEPZ,4)
FORMAT(9X,29HDELETED COMPLEX POLE WILL BE ,F10.7,6H +/- ,F10.7)
105 CALL RECOVR
CALL ANGLE(727,260)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,106)
FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
106 CALL SCURSR(ICHAR,IX,IY)
IF(ICHAR.NE.121.AND.(CHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10
CALL UPDATE(4,LINEPZ)
CALL NUC
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE DRZPLR
COMMON IXXXXX(4)
DIMENSION LTPDRZ(64)
DATA LTPDRZ/4HTQ D,4HELET,4HE A,4HREAL,4H ZER,4H FR,4HOM I
X 4HME,4HDISP,4HLAY,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE,4HHRHO,4H COO
X 4HRDIN,4HATE,4HASSO,4HCIA,4HED W,4H TH,4HETA
X 4HOF,4HZERO,4H OF,4H A P,4HINT,4H NEA,4H TH,4H RO
X 4HOT,4HTO B,4H DE,4HLETE,4HD. E,4HNTER,4H THE,4H VAL
X 4HUE,4HWI TH,4HIN T,4HHE B,4HQX P,4HROVI,4HDED,4H INC
X 4HLUDE,4HA DE,4HCIMA,4HL, A,4HND M,4HINUS,4H SIG,4H AS
X 4H LTPDRZ(64)/4HTIVE/
DATA LTPDRZ(-1,1)
CALL CHCKSZ(-1,1)
IF(IEOR.NE.0)RETURN
CALL ERASE
CALL MOVABS(0,528)
DO 30 I=1,57,8
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,100)(LTPDRZ(I+J-1),J=1,8)
CALL RECOVR
CALL NEWLIN
FORMAT(21X,8A4)
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,101)
FORMAT(27X,'RHO')
101

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103 CALL RECOVER
    CALL NEWLIN (320,302)
    CALL MOVABS (0,22)
    CALL DRWREL (138,0)
    CALL DRWREL (0,-22)
    CALL DRWREL (-138,0)
    CALL CARTN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE (6,103)
    FORMAT (22X,'>')
    READ (5,104) RHO
    FORMAT (F10.7,5X,F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL LOCATE (1,RHO,0.,LINEPZ)
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    THETA=0.
    WRITE (6,105) POLZRO(LINEPZ,3),POLZRO(LINEPZ,4)
    FORMAT (12X,26HDELETED REAL ZERO WILL BE ,F10.7,3X,F10.7)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL ANGLE (677,260)
    CALL NEWLIN
    CALL ANMODE
    WRITE (6,106)
    FORMAT (21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.)
    CALL RECOVER
    CALL SCURSR (ICAR,IX,IY)
    IF (ICAR.NE.121.AND. ICAR.NE.89) GO TO 10
    CALL UPDATE (1,LINEPZ)
    CALL NUC
    RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE DRPPLR
COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
DIMENSION LTPDRP(64)
DATA LTPDRP/4HTO D,4HELET,4HE A,4HREAL,4H POL,4HE FR,4HOM T
X,4HHE
X,4HUNIT,4HCIR,4HCLE,4H ENT,4HER T,4HHE ,4HHRHO
X,4HCOOR,4HDINA,4HTE F,4HOR A,4H TH,4HETA,4H VAL
X,4HOF Z,4HERO,4H OF,4H PO,4HINT,4HNEAR,4H THE
X,4HROOT,4H TO,4HBE D,4HELET,4HED,4HENTE,4HHR TH
X,4HVALU,4HE WI,4HTHIN,4H THE,4H BOX,4H PRO,4HVIDE
X,4HINCL,4HDE,4HCIMA,4HL, A,4HND M,4HINUS
X,4HSIGN,4H AS,4HAPPR,4HOPRI,4HATE,4H /
DATA LTPDRP(64)/4H

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10	CALL CHKSZ(-1,3) IF(IEORR.NE.0)RETURN CALL ERASE CALL MOVABS(0,528) DO 30 I=1,57,8 CALL ANMODE WRITE(6,100)(LTPDRP(I+J-1),J=1,8) CALL RECOVR CALL NEWLIN FORMAT(21X,8A4) CALL NEWLIN CALL ANMODE WRITE(6,101) FORMAT(21X,'RHO') CALL RECOVR CALL NEWLIN CALL MOVABS(320,302) CALL DRWREL(0,22) CALL DRWREL(138,0) CALL DRWREL(0,-22) CALL DRWREL(-138,0) CALL MOVREL(0,3) CALL CARTN CALL ANMODE WRITE(6,103) FORMAT(22X,'>') READ(5,104) RHO FORMAT(F10.7) CALL RECOVR CALL NEWLIN CALL LOCATE(3,RHO,0.,LINEPZ) CALL NEWLIN CALL ANMODE THETA=0. WRITE(6,105)POLZRO(LINEPZ,3),POLZRO(LINEPZ,4) FORMAT(12X,26HDELETED REAL POLE WILL BE ,F10.7,3X,F10.7) CALL RECOVR CALL ANMODE CALL NEWLIN WRITE(6,106) FORMAT(21X,32HIF CORRECT TYPE 'Y', IF NOT 'N'.) CALL RECOVR CALL SCUSR(ICCHAR,IX,IY) IF(ICCHAR.NE.121.AND.ICCHAR.NE.89)GO TO 10 CALL UPDATE(3,LINEPZ) CALL NJC RETURN
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RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE LST
COMMON IROOTS(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
DIMENSION IRTIP(5)
DATA IZ/1HZ/, IP/1HP/, IZP/2HZP/
DATA IRTIP/2H , 2HRZ, 2HCZ, 2HRP, 2HCP/
CALL ERASE
CALL HOME
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,102) (IZ, I=1, 70)
FORMAT (1X, 70A1)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,108)
FORMAT (1X, 2Z, 5X, 'REAL', 6X, 'Z', 3X, 'IMAGINARY', 3X, 'Z',
1 6X, 'RHO', 6X, 'Z', 5X, 'THETA', 5X, 'Z RT Z')
CALL RECOVER
CALL RECOVER
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,102) (IZ, I= 1, 70)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
DO 10 I=1, 10
CALL ANMODE
ITYPEP=POLZRO(I, 5)+1.
IF(POLZRO(I, 5).NE.2.) AND, POLZRO(I, 5).NE.4.) IRTIP(ITYPEP)
1WRITE(6,104) (POLZRO(I, J), J=1, 4), IRTIP(ITYPEP)
IF(POLZRO(I, 5).EQ.2.) OR, POLZRO(I, 5).EQ.4.)
1WRITE(6,103) (POLZRO(I, J), J=1, 4), IRTIP(ITYPEP)
FORMAT( 2Z, 6F10.7, 2Z, +/-, F10.7, 2Z, F10.7,
103 13X, 2Z, +/-, F10.7, 2Z, A2, 2Z, F10.7, 2Z, F10.7,
104 1F10.7, 2Z, F10.7, 2Z, A2, 2Z, F10.7, 2Z, F10.7,
2Z, F10.7, 2Z, A2, 2Z)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
CONTINUE
CALL ANMODE
WRITE(6,112) (IZP, I=1, 35)
FORMAT (1X, 35A2)
CALL RECOVER
CALL NEWLIN
DO 20 I=1, 20
CALL ANMODE
ITYPEP=POLZRO(I, 5)+1.
IF (POLZRO(I, 5).NE.2.) AND, POLZRO(I, 5).NE.4.)

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105      1WRITE(6,106) (POLZRO(I,J), J=1,4), IRTYP(ITYPEP)
        IF(POLZRO(1,5).EQ.2.OR.POLZRO(1,5).EQ.4.)
106      1WRITE(6,105) (POLZRO(I,J), J=1,4), IRTYP(ITYPEP)
        FORMAT('P',F10.7,'P',+/-,F10.7,'P',F10.7,
13X,'P',+/-,F10.7,'P',A2,'P')
107      1FORMAT('P',F10.7,'P',F10.7,'P',F10.7,
        'P',F10.7,'P',A2,'P')
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CONTINUE
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,102) (IP, I =1,70)
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,107)
        FORMAT(//)
        CALL RECOVER
        IF(ITEROR.NE.0) RETURN
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,110) IROOTS(1)
110      1FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF REAL ZEROS:',I3)
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,111) IROOTS(2)
111      1FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS:',I3)
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,113) IROOTS(3)
113      1FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF REAL POLES:',I3)
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,114) IROOTS(4)
114      1FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS:',I3)
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,115)
115      1FORMAT(' HIT SPACE THEN RETURN')
        CALL RECOVER
        CALL NEWLIN
        CALL ANMODE
        READ(5,116) IN
116      1FORMAT(A1)

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ASDF4697
ASDF4698
ASDF4699
ASDF4700
ASDF4701
ASDF4702
ASDF4703
ASDF4704
ASDF4705
ASDF4706
ASDF4707
ASDF4708
ASDF4709
ASDF4710
ASDF4711
ASDF4712
ASDF4713
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ASDF4715
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ASDF4717
ASDF4718
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ASDF4720
ASDF4721
ASDF4722
ASDF4723
ASDF4724
ASDF4725
ASDF4726
ASDF4727
ASDF4728

```



```

CALL RECOVER
CALL NUC
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE PLITBL
C* SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE POLZRO TABLE OF THE UNIT CIRCLE (12)
C*
COMMON IXXXXX(4),POLZRO(20,5)
DO 10 I=1,20
C* IF POLZRO(I,5)=0 NO ROOT HAS BEEN STORED
C*
IF(POLZRO(I,5).EQ.0.)GO TO 10
CALL PLOTIT(IFIX(POLZRO(I,5)),POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2))
CONTINUE
RETURN
END
10

SUBROUTINE CHCKSZ (IDELTA, ITYPE)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE CHECKS THE TABLE OF ROOTS TO SEE
C* IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO EXECUTE THE DESIRED SUBROUTINE
C*
IDELTA: IS THE CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF ROOTS EXPECTED
C* BY THE CALLING SUBROUTINE
C* ITYPE: IS THE TYPE OF ROOTS TO BE ALTERED, I.E.,
C* COMPLEX, REAL, ZERO, OR POLE
C* ERROR: RETURNS THE ERROR MESSAGE NUMBER IF IT IS
C* NOT POSSIBLE TO EXECUTE THE SELECTED COMMAND;
C* THE MAXIMUM SYSTEM ORDER IS LIMITED TO TEN AND
C* ROOTS MAY NOT BE DELETED IF THEY HAVE NOT BEEN INPUT
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4),PXXXXX(20,5),IERROR
C*
IROOTS(1) = FLAG COUNTING REAL ZEROS
C*
IROOTS(2) = FLAG COUNTING COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS
C*
IROOTS(3) = FLAG COUNTING REAL POLES
C*
IROOTS(4) = FLAG COUNTING COMPLEX POLE PAIRS
C*
DETERMINE WHETHER ROOT(S) ARE BEING ADDED OR DELETED (1)
C*
IF(IDELTA.LT.0)GO TO 10
C*
ROOT(S) ARE BEING ADDED (3)
C*
CALCULATE THE EXPECTED ORDER OF THE SYSTEM (1)
C*

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ASDF4729
ASDF4730
ASDF4731
ASDF4732
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ASDF4758
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ASDF4771
ASDF4772
ASDF4773
ASDF4774
ASDF4775
ASDF4776

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C* 20 IF (IITYPE.EQ.1.OR.IITYPE.EQ.2)NORDER=IROOTS(1)+2*IROOTS(2)+IDELTA
C* 20 IF (IITYPE.EQ.3.OR.IITYPE.EQ.4)NORDER=IROOTS(3)+2*IROOTS(4)+IDELTA
C* 20 IF "NORDER" IS GREATER THAN 10, MAXIMUM SYSTEM ORDER HAS BEEN
C* 20 EXCEEDED AND AN ERROR RESULTS (1)
C* 20 IF (NORDER.GT.10)IERROR=IITYPE
C* 20 IF (Y.GT.0.)CALL POINTA(XX,YY)
C* 20 RETURN
C* 10 C* ROOTS ARE BEING DELETED (2)
C* 10 C* CALCULATE THE EXPECTED ROOT TOTAL IF THE CALLING
C* 10 C* SUBROUTINE EXECUTES (1)
C* 10 C* PLUS SIGN IS DUE TO "IDELTA" BEING LESS THAN ZERO
C* 10 IXPTOT=IROOTS(IITYPE)+IDELTA
C* 10 C* IF THE EXPECTED ROOTS TOTAL "IXPTOT" IS NEGATIVE
C* 10 C* AN ERROR IS GENERATED (1)
C* 10 IF (IXPTOT.LT.0)IERROR=IITYPE+4
C* 10 999 RETURN
C* 10 END
C* 10 SUBROUTINE UPDATE(IITYPE,LINEPZ)
C* 10 C* THIS SUBROUTINE WILL UPDATE THE POLZRO TABLE WHEN A ROOT IS REMOVED
C* 10 C*
C* 10 COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5)
C* 10 C* "LINEPZ" IS THE LINE OF POLZRO ARRAY TO BE DELETED
C* 10 C*
C* 10 IF (LINEPZ.EQ.20)GO TO 45
C* 10 IF (LINEPZ.GT.10)GO TO 30
C* 10 IF (LINEPZ.EQ.10)GO TO 15
C* 10 DO 10 J=LINEPZ,9
C* 10 DO 10 K=1,5
C* 10 POLZRO(J,K)=POLZRO(J+1,K)
C* 10 DO 20 M=1,4
C* 10 POLZRO(10,M)=-10.
C* 10 POLZRO(10,5)=0.
C* 10 GO TO 60
C* 10 DO 40 J=LINEPZ,19
C* 10 DO 40 K=1,5
C* 10 POLZRO(J,K)=POLZRO(J+1,K)
C* 10 DO 50 M=1,4
C* 10 POLZRO(20,M)=-10.
C* 10 POLZRO(20,5)=0.

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ASDF4777
ASDF4778
ASDF4779
ASDF4780
ASDF4781
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ASDF4783
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ASDF4822
ASDF4823
ASDF4824

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C* ADJUST THE ROOT COUNTER SINCE A ROOT HAS BEEN DELETED
C* 60 IROOTS(ITYPE)=IROOTS(ITYPE)-1
C* RETURN
C* END
C* SUBROUTINE LOCATE(ITYPE,X,Y,LINEPZ)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE LOCATES THE STORED ROOT NEAREST THE CURSOR POSITION
C* COMMON IXXXXX(4), POLZRO(20,5)
C* "ITYPE" IS THE TYPE OF ROOT SEARCHED
C* "LINEPZ" IS THE LINE OF POLZRO WHICH CONTAINS THE ROOT
C* OF THE DESIRED TYPE WHICH IS CLOSEST TO THE
C* USER-POSITIONED CURSOR
C* "DIST" IS THE SHORTEST DISTANCE FOUND FROM STORED ROOT
C* TO THE USER-POSITIONED CURSOR
C* STARTS STORES ONLY THE COMPLEX POLE IN THE TOP HALF PLANE
C* SY=ABS(Y)
C* DIST=20.
C* DO 10 I=1,20
C* IF(IFIX(POLZRO(I,5)).NE.ITYPE)GO TO 10
C* CKDIST=SQRT((X-POLZRO(I,1))**2+(Y-POLZRO(I,2))**2)
C* IF(CKDIST.LT.DIST)LINEPZ=I
C* IF(CKDIST.LT.DIST)DIST=CKDIST
C* CONTINUE
C* RETURN
C* END
C* 10 SUBROUTINE START
C* THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES ALL THE VARIABLES STORED IN
C* COMMON BEFORE EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM (10)
C* COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR,IOLD
C* IOLD=0
C* DO 10 I=1,4
C* IROOTS(I)=0
C* IERROR=0
C* DO 20 J=1,20
C* POLZRO(J,5)=0.
C* DO 20 K=1,4
C* POLZRO(J,K)=-10.
C* RETURN
C* 10
C* 20

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ASDF4825  
ASDF4826  
ASDF4827  
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ASDF4871  
ASDF4872

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END
SUBROUTINE STRSTS(IITYPE,MODE,ARGMT1,ARGMT2)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS DESIGNED TO STORE ROOTS PREVIOUSLY
C* GENERATED IN THE ROOT TABLE "POLZRO"
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
PI=3.14159265
IF(ARGMT1.EQ.0..AND.ARGMT2.EQ.0.)GO TO 45
C* GIVEN "MODE", "ARGMT1", AND "ARGMT2", GENERATE THE REAL,
C* IMAGINARY, RADIUS, AND THETA VALUES OF THE UPPER HALF PLANE
C* ROOT TO BE STORED (THIS INCLUDES THE REAL AXIS).
C*
GO TO (10,20),MODE
C*
C* "MODE" DICTATES THAT "ARGMT1" AND "ARGMT2" ARE RECTANGULAR
C*
C* 10
RREAL=ARGMT1
RIMAG=ABS(ARGMT2)
RADIUS=SQRT(ARGMT1**2+ARGMT2**2)
THETA=ABS(ATAN2(ARGMT1,ARGMT2))
GO TO 30
C*
C* "MODE" DICTATES THAT "ARGMT1" AND "ARGMT2" ARE POLAR
C*
C* 20
RADIUS=ARGMT1
IF(ARGMT2.LE.-PI.AND.ARGMT2.GT.-PI)GO TO 40
IF(ARGMT2.LE.-PI)ARGMT2=ARGMT2+2.*PI
IF(ARGMT2.GT.PI)ARGMT2=ARGMT2-2.*PI
GO TO 50
C* 40
THETA=ARGMT2
RREAL=RADIUS*COS(THETA)
RIMAG=RADIUS*SIN(THETA)
GO TO 30
C*
C* IF THE ROOT IS TO BE AT THE ORIGIN,
C* ASSIGN VALUES SUCH THAT ILLEGAL LIBRARY FUNCTION
C* ARGUMENTS WILL NOT BE ASSIGNED
C* 45
RREAL=0.
RIMAG=0.
RADIUS=0.
THETA=0.
C*
C* STORAGE PROCEDURE IS A FUNCTION OF THE TYPE OF ROOTS TO BE STORED
C*

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ASDF4873  
ASDF4874  
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ASDF4920

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C* 30      KZ      CZ      RP      CP
C*      GO TO (110,210,120,220), IITYPE
C* A REAL ZERO IS BEING STORED
C* IROOTS(1) IS THE NUMBER OF REAL ZEROS ALREADY STORED
C* 110      POLZRO(IROOTS(1)+IROOTS(2)+1,1)=RREAL
      POLZRO(IROOTS(1)+IROOTS(2)+1,2)=0.
      POLZRO(IROOTS(1)+IROOTS(2)+1,3)=ABS(RREAL)
      IF(ARGMT1.GE.0.)THETA=0.
      IF(ARGMT1.LT.0.)THETA=PI
      POLZRO(IROOTS(1)+IROOTS(2)+1,4)=THETA
      POLZRO(IROOTS(1)+IROOTS(2)+1,5)=1.
      IROOTS(1)=IROOTS(1)+1
      GO TO 999
C* A REAL POLE IS TO BE STORED
C* IROOTS(3) IS THE NUMBER OF REAL POLES ALREADY STORED
C* 120      POLZRO(IROOTS(3)+IROOTS(4)+1,1)=RREAL
      POLZRO(IROOTS(3)+IROOTS(4)+1,2)=0.
      POLZRO(IROOTS(3)+IROOTS(4)+1,3)=ABS(RREAL)
      IF(ARGMT1.GE.0.)THETA=0.
      IF(ARGMT1.LT.0.)THETA=PI
      POLZRO(IROOTS(3)+IROOTS(4)+1,4)=THETA
      POLZRO(IROOTS(3)+IROOTS(4)+1,5)=3.
      IROOTS(3)=IROOTS(3)+1
      GO TO 999
C* A COMPLEX ZERO IS TO BE STORED
C* IROOTS(2) IS THE NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS ALREADY STORED
C* 210      POLZRO(IROOTS(2)+IROOTS(1)+1,1)=RREAL
      POLZRO(IROOTS(2)+IROOTS(1)+1,2)=ABS(RIMAG)
      POLZRO(IROOTS(2)+IROOTS(1)+1,3)=ABS(RADIUS)
      IF(ARGMT1.EQ.0.)AND.ARGMT2.EQ.0.)RADIUS=1.
      POLZRO(IROOTS(2)+IROOTS(1)+1,4)=ARCOS(RREAL/ABS(RADIUS))
      POLZRO(IROOTS(2)+IROOTS(1)+1,5)=2.
      IROOTS(2)=IROOTS(2)+1
      GO TO 999
C* A COMPLEX POLE IS TO BE STORED
C* IROOTS(4) IS THE NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS ALREADY STORED
C* 220      POLZRO(IROOTS(4)+IROOTS(3)+1,1)=RREAL
      POLZRO(IROOTS(4)+IROOTS(3)+1,2)=RIMAG
      POLZRO(IROOTS(4)+IROOTS(3)+1,3)=ABS(RADIUS)
      IF(ARGMT1.EQ.0.)AND.ARGMT2.EQ.0.)RADIUS=1.

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ASDF4968

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POLZRO(IROOTS(4)+IROOTS(3)+11,4)=ARCOS(RREAL/ABS(RADIUS))
POLZRO(IROOTS(4)+IROOTS(3)+11,5)=4.
IROOTS(4)=IROOTS(4)+1
IF(IITYPE.EQ.1.OR.IITYPE.EQ.3)CALL PLOTRT(IITYPE,RREAL,0.)
IF(IITYPE.EQ.2.OR.IITYPE.EQ.4)CALL PLOTRT(IITYPE,RREAL,RIMAG)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE PLOTRT (IITYPE, RREAL, RIMAG)
C* THE PURPOSE OF THIS SUBROUTINE IS TO PLOT
C* THE ROOT JUST ENTERED INTO THE SYSTEM
C*
C* DIMENSION IZERO(16), ISTAR(16)
C* DATA POINTS REQUIRED FOR DRAWING ZEROS
C*
DATA IZERO/2,-2,0,-2,-2,-2,-2,0,-2,0,-2,2,2,2,2,0/
DATA ISTAR/-5,5,10,-10,-5,10,0,-10,5,10,-10,10,5,-10,0/
C* IF ZERO IS OUTSIDE THE UNIT CIRCLE, PLOT A STAR.
C*
RADIUS = SQRT(RREAL**2 + RIMAG**2)
IF(RADIUS.GT.1.)GO TO 300
SINCE ROOT IS INSIDE THE UNIT CIRCLE
C* IF THE ROOT IS A ZERO GO TO 100
C* IF THE ROOT IS A POLE GO TO 200
C*
RZ CZ RP CP
GO TO (100,100,200,200),IITYPE
C* CENTER THE ZERO ON THE LOCATION STORED IN POLZRO
C* 100 CALL MOVEA(RREAL,RIMAG)
C* GENERATE THE ZERO (3)
C*
CALL MOVREL(1,3)
DO 120 I=1,15,2
120 CALL DRWREL(IZERO(I),IZERO(I+1))
C* IF THE ZERO IS REAL, RETURN
C*
IF(IITYPE.EQ.1)GO TO 999
C* PLOT THE CORRESPONDING COMPLEX ZERO IN THE LOWER HALF PLANE (4)
C*

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ASDF5056

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CALL MOVEA(RREAL,-RIMAG)
CALL MOVREL(1,3)
DO 130 I=1,152
  CALL DRWREL(IZERO(I),IZERO(I+1))
  GO TO 999
130 C* PLOT THE POLE (REAL, OR UPPER HALF PLANE) (5)
C*
C* 200 CALL MOVEA(RREAL,RIMAG)
      CALL MOVREL(3,3)
      CALL DRWREL(-6,-6)
      CALL MOVREL(0,5)
      CALL DRWREL(6,-6)
C* IF THE POLE IS REAL, RETURN
C*
C* IF(ITYPE.EQ.3)GO TO 999
C* IF THE POLE IS COMPLEX, PLOT THE CORRESPONDING
C* LOWER HALF PLANE POLE (5)
C*
      CALL MOVEA(RREAL,-RIMAG)
      CALL MOVREL(3,3)
      CALL DRWREL(-6,-6)
      CALL MOVREL(0,6)
      CALL DRWREL(6,-6)
      GO TO 999
300 ANGLE=ATAN2(RIMAG,RREAL)
      PREAL=1.05*COS(ANGLE)
      PIMAG=1.05*SIN(ANGLE)
      CALL MOVEA(PREAL,PIMAG)
      DO 320 M=1,2
        DO 310 I=1,16,4
          CALL MOVREL(ISTAR(I),ISTAR(I+1))
          CALL DRWREL(ISTAR(I+2),ISTAR(I+3))
          CONTINUE
310 IF(M.EQ.2.OR.ITYPE.EQ.1)GO TO 999
320 CALL MOVEA(PREAL,-PIMAG)
999 RETURN
      END

```

# APPENDIX H: SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: RESPONSE

ASDF 6001  
ASDF 6002  
ASDF 6003  
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ASDF 6047  
ASDF 6048

```

C** SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: RESPONSE
C**
C**
C**
COMMON IROOTS(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
COMMON /ABVCTR/ A(11), B(11)
COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1025), YS(1025), EN(1025)
COMMON /FREQ/ YP(1026), YM(1026), PI(1026)
LINEAR=1
LOG=2
C** INITIALIZE A AND B TO ZERO
C**
DO 5 K=1,20
  A(K)=0.
  B(K)=0.
C**
C** READ THE POLZRO TABLE OFF OF THE FILE
C**
DO 20 I=1,20
  FORMAT(1X,5F12.8)
  READ(1,100) (POLZRO(I,J),J=1,5)
C** READ THE IROOTS VALUES FROM THE FILE
C**
  READ(1,101) (IROOTS(I),I=1,4)
  FORMAT(1X,4I2)
  READ(1,102) FLTRGN
  FORMAT(1X,F12.8)
  FLTRGN=ABS(FLTRGN)
  ICHAR=0
C** PRINT OUT A TABLE OF THE POLES AND ZEROS
C**
  CALL FLTR2(FLTRGN)
C** GENERATE THE A(K) COEFFICIENTS
C**
  CALL ASUBK(A,NORDER)
  NDEN=NORDER+1
C** GENERATE THE B(R) COEFFICIENTS
C**
  CALL BSUBR(B,NORDER)
  NNUM=NORDER+1
C**

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C* CHECK TO SEE IF THE FILTER IS CAUSAL
C*
C* 103 IF(NNUM.GT.NDEN)WRITE(6,103)
C*      FORMAT(10(1), ' FILTER IS NOT CAUSAL - PROGRAM TERMINATES')
C*      IF(NNUM.GT.NDEN)STOP
C*
C* ADJUST THE COEFFICIENTS IF NNUM DOES NOT EQUAL NDEN
C*
C* IF(NNUM.LT.NDEN)CALL ADJUST(NNUM,NDEN)
C*
C* COMPUTE THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*
C* CALL RSPNSE(0,FLTRGN)
C*
C* PLOT THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*
C* CALL PLTIMP(ICHAR)
C*      IF(ICHAR.EQ.88.OR.ICHAR.EQ.120)GO TO 30
C*
C* CALCULATE THE STEP RESPONSE
C*
C* CALL RSPNSE(1,FLTRGN)
C*
C* PLOT THE STEP RESPONSE
C*
C* CALL PLTSTP(ICHAR)
C*      IF(ICHAR.EQ.88.OR.ICHAR.EQ.120)GO TO 30
C*
C* COMPUTE THE MAGNITUDE AND PHASE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
C*
C* CALL FRQNCY(NNUM,NDEN,FLTRGN)
C*
C* PLOT THE PHASE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
C*
C* CALL PLTTRF(3,LINEAR,ICHAR)
C*      IF(ICHAR.EQ.88.OR.ICHAR.EQ.120)GO TO 30
C*
C* PLOT THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
C* FIRST WITH LINEAR AXIS, THEN IN DECIBELS
C*
C* CALL PLTTRF(4,LINEAR,ICHAR)
C*      IF(ICHAR.EQ.88.OR.ICHAR.EQ.120)GO TO 30
C*      CALL PLTTRF(4,LOG,ICHAR)
C*      IF(ICHAR.EQ.88.OR.ICHAR.EQ.120)GO TO 30
C*      STOP
C*      END
C*
C* SUBROUTINE ASUBK (POLE,NORDER)

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C* GENERATE THE AK COEFFICIENTS FROM THE POLES
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
COMPLEX POLES(11), ACOEF(11)
REAL POLE(11)

C* INITIALIZE ALL THE VECTORS AND INDICES TO ZERO
C*
DO 5 K=1,11
  POLES(K)=(0.,0.)
  POLE(K)=0.
  ACOEF(K)=0.
5
C* "J" INDEXES THE TABLE "POLES"
C* "K" INDEXES THE TABLE "POLZRO"
C*
  J=1
  K=1

C* COMPUTE THE ORDER OF THE SYSTEM OF POLES
C*
  NORDER=IROOTS(3)+2*IROOTS(4)
  IF(NORDER.NE.0)GO TO 10
  POLE(1)=1.0
  RETURN

C* THE VECTOR "POLES" WILL CONTAIN A LIST OF ALL
C* THE POLES, IE., X+JY, X+JY, . . .
C* 10 POLES(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(10+K,1),POLZRO(10+K,2))
C*
C* TEST TO SEE IF ALL ROOTS HAVE BEEN
C* STORED IN THE "POLES" VECTOR
C*
  IF(J.EQ.NORDER)GO TO 20
  J=J+1

C* IF THE ROOT IS REAL CONTINUE PROCESING THE NEXT ROOT
C*
  IF(POLZRO(K+10,5).NE.3)GO TO 15
  K=K+1
  GO TO 10

C* SINCE THE ROOT IS COMPLEX PUT THE CONJUGATE
C* OF THE ROOT IN THE "POLES" TABLE.
C* 15 POLES(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(10+K,1),-POLZRO(10+K,2))

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IF(J.EQ.NORDER) GO TO 20
J=J+1
K=K+1
GO TO 10

C* GENERATE THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE D(Z) POLYNOMIAL
C* OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION H(Z).
C*
C* 20 CALL COEFF(POLES,NORDER,ACDEF)
C*
C* CHANGE THE COEFFICIENTS FROM COMPLEX ASUBK TO REAL ASUBK
C*
DO 40 J=1,11
POLE(J)=REAL(ACDEF(J))
RETURN
END
40

SUBROUTINE BSJBR(ZERO,NORDER)
C* GENERATE THE B(R) COEFFICIENTS FROM THE ZEROS
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
COMPLEX ZEROS(11),BCOEF(11)
REAL ZERO(11)

C* INITIALIZE ALL VECTORS AND INDICES
C*
DO 5 K=1,11
ZEROS(K)=(0.,0.)
ZERO(K)=0.
BCOEF(K)=(0.,0.)
5

C* "J" INDEXES THE "ZEROS" TABLE
C* "K" INDEXES THE "POLZRO" TABLE
C*
J=1
K=1

C* COMPUTE THE ORDER OF THE SYSTEM OF ZEROS.
C*
NORDER=IROOTS(1)+2*IROOTS(2)
IF(NORDER.NE.0)GO TO 10
ZERO(1)=1.0
RETURN

C* THE VECTOR "ZEROS" CONTAINS A LIST OF ALL
C* OF THE ZEROS, IE., X+J0, X+JY, X-JY, . . .
C*

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10 ZEROS(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(K,1),POLZRO(K,2))
C* CHECK TO SEE IF ALL THE ROOTS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED
C* IF(J.EQ.NORDER)GO TO 20
C* IF THE ROOT IS REAL CONTINUE PROCESSING THE NEXT ROOT
C* IF(POLZRO(K,5).NE.1)GO TO 15
C* K=K+1
C* GO TO 10
C* SINCE THE ROOT IS COMPLEX, ENTER THE CONJUGATE
C* INTO THE TABLE "ZEROS".
C* 15 ZEROS(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(K,1),-POLZRO(K,2))
C* IF(J.EQ.NORDER)GO TO 20
C* J=J+1
C* K=K+1
C* GO TO 10
C* GENERATE THE BSUBR COEFFICIENTS
C* 20 CALL COEFF(ZEROS, NORDER, BCOEF)
C* MAKE THE COEFFICIENTS BSUBR REAL.
C* DO 40 J=1,11
C* ZERO(J)=REAL(BCOEF(J))
C* RETURN
C* END
C* SUBROUTINE COEFF(V,N,H1)
C* "V" - VECTOR OF ROOTS: "N" - THE ORDER OF THE SYSTEM
C* "H1" - VECTOR WITH THE FINAL COEFFICIENTS
C* H(1)=Z***(U), H(2)=Z***(-1), . . . ,H(11)=Z***(-10)
C* COMPLEX H1(11),H2(11),H3(11),V(11)
C* INITIALIZE VECTORS
C* IZERO=0
C* DO 10 I=1,11
C* H1(I)=(0.,0.)
C* H2(I)=(0.,0.)
C* H3(I)=(0.,0.)
C* H1(1)=(1.,0.)
10
C*
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C* THE ROOTS COME FROM THE FORMER SUBROUTINE
C* THESE ARE ROOTS OF THE POLYNOMIALS N(Z), AND D(Z)
C* WHERE  $H(Z) = N(Z)/D(Z)$ .
C* THE FACTORS OF THE POLYNOMIAL ARE OF THE FORM Z-ROOT
C*
15 DO 15 K=1,11
   V(K)=-V(K)
C*
C* WHEN K=N, WE HAVE GENERATED THE H1 COEFFICIENTS
C* OF N(Z), OR D(Z) OF  $H(Z) = N(Z)/D(Z)$ 
C* THE REMAINING ITERATIONS ARE PERFORMED TO SIMPLIFY
C* OBTAINING COEFFICIENTS FOR  $N(Z^{**}-1)$ , AND  $D(Z^{**}-1)$  LATER
C*
DO 30 K=1,10
C*
C* "H2" REPRESENTS THE PREVIOUS RESULT TIMES  $Z^{**}(-1)$ 
C*
40 DO 40 I=1,10
   H2(I+1)=H1(I)
   H2(1)=(0.,0.)
   DO 50 I=1,11
    H3(I)=H1(I)*V(1)
C*
C* GENERATE THE NEW FINAL PRODUCT WITH K ROOTS MULTIPLIED.
C*
60 DO 60 I=1,11
   H1(I)=H2(I)+H3(I)
C*
C* GET THE NEXT ROOT TO BE MULTIPLIED AND PUT IT INTO "V(1)"
C*
65 DO 70 I=1,10
   V(I)=V(I+1)
   CONTINUE
C*
C* TO GET THE COEFFICIENTS FOR  $H(Z^{**}-1) = N(Z^{**}-1)/D(Z^{**}-1)$ 
C* THE ORDER OF THE COEFFICIENTS MUST BE REVERSED.
C*
80 DO 80 I=1,11
   H2(I)=H1(12-I)
   DO 90 I=1,11
    H1(I)=H2(I)
   RETURN
   END
C*
SUBROUTINE ADJUST(NNUM,NDEN)
COMMON /ABVCTR/A(11),B(11)
IDELTA=NDEN-NNUM
I STOP=11-IDELTA

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10 DO 10 I=1,ISTOP
    B(12-I)=B(12-I-IDELTA)
20 DO 20 K=1,IDELTA
    B(K)=0.
    RETURN
    END
C* THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*
C*
5  DIMENSION PICT(1025)
    COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1025), YS(1025), EN(1025)
    DO 5 K=1,1024
        EN(K+1)=K-1
        EN(1)=YI(1025)
        NFIN=YI(1025)
        DO 13 K=1,NFIN
            PICT(K+1)=YI(K)
        CONTINUE
13  PICT(1)=YI(1025)
        CALL INIT
        CALL XFRM(2)
        CALL YFRM(2)
        IF(NFIN.LT.70)CALL LINE(-1)
        IF(NFIN.GE.70)CALL LINE(0)
        IF(NFIN.LT.70)CALL SYMBL(1)
        IF(NFIN.GE.70)CALL SYMBL(0)
        CALL SIZE(.4)
        CALL PLOT(EN,PICT)
        JFIN=YI(1025)+1
        IF(NFIN.GE.70)GO TO 40
        DO 30 K=2,JFIN
            CALL MOVEA(EN(K),PICT(K))
            CALL DRAWA(EN(K),0.0)
        CONTINUE
30  CALL MOVEA(0.0,0.0)
40  CALL DRAWA(EN(JFIN),0.0)
        CALL LABEL
        CALL VCURSR(ICCHAR,X,Y)
        CALL FIN
        RETURN
    END
C* THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE UNIT STEP RESPONSE
C*
C*

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DIMENSION PICT(1025)  
COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1025), YS(1025), EN(1025)

XLAST=-500.  
DO 5 K=1,1024  
EN(K+1)=K-1  
EN(1)=YS(1025)  
NFIN=YS(1025)  
DO 13 K=1,NFIN  
PICT(K+1)=YS(K)

CONTINUE  
PICT(1)=NFIN  
CALL INIT  
CALL XFRM(2)  
CALL YFRM(2)  
IF(NFIN.LT.70)CALL LINE(-1)  
IF(NFIN.GE.70)CALL LINE(0)  
IF(NFIN.LT.70)CALL SYMBL(1)  
IF(NFIN.GE.70)CALL SYMBL(0)  
CALL SIZES(.4)  
CALL PLOT(EN,PICT)

JFIN=NFIN+1  
IF(NFIN.GE.70)GO TO 40  
DO 30 K=2,JFIN  
CALL MOVEA(EN(K),PICT(K))  
CALL DRAWA(EN(K),0.)  
CONTINUE  
CALL MOVEA(0.0,0.0)  
CALL DRAWA(EN(JFIN),0.0)  
CALL LABEL  
CALL VCURSR(ICCHAR,X,Y)  
CALL FIN  
RETURN  
END

SUBROUTINE PLITRF(IFNCTN,ISCALE,ICCHAR)

C\* THIS SUBROUTINE PLTGS BOTH THE PHASE AND  
C\* MAGNITUDE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION (LINEAR AND LOG)  
C\*

COMMON /FREQ/ YP(1026),YM(1026), PI(1026)

DO 10 K=1,1024  
PI(K+2)=FLOAT(K-1)\*3.14/1024.  
PI(1)=1025.  
PI(2)=0.

CALL INIT  
CALL XFRM(2)  
CALL YFRM(2)  
IF(IFNCTN.EQ.3)CALL PLOT(PI,YP)

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15 IF(ISCALC.EQ.1)GO TO 20
DO 15 I=3,1026
  YM(I)=20.*ALOG10(YM(I))
  YM(2)=.01
  IF(IFNCIN.EQ.4)CALL PLOT(PI,YM)
  CALL LABLE
  CALL TSEND
  CALL VCURSR(ICAR,X,Y)
  CALL FIN
  RETURN
END
C* SUBROUTINE RSPNSE (IFNCIN,FLTRGN)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE OF THE SYSTEM
C* THE "Z" VECTOR HOLDS THE DELAYED VALUES
C* FOR THE RECURSIVE CALCULATION.
C*
C* DIMENSION Z(11)
C* REAL INPUT
C*
C* "ABVCTR" IS THE PAIR OF VECTORS HOLDING
C* THE VALUES OF A(K), AND B(K)
C*
C* COMMON /ABVCTR/ A(11), B(11)
C*
C* "IMPULS" IS THE LABELED COMMON HOLDING THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*
C* COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1025), YS(1025), EN(1025)
C*
C* INITIALIZE THE Z VECTOR
C*
C* XLAST=0.
C* XMIN=0.
C* XMAX=0.
C* DELTA=0.
C* DO 5 K=1,11
C*   Z(K)=0.
C*
C* COMPUTE THE 1024 POINT UNIT SAMPLE OR STEP RESPONSE
C*
C* DO 30 N=1,1024
C*
C* EACH VALUE OF XSUBN WILL BE ONE EXCEPT FOR THE CASE
C* OF THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE WHEN N>1, AND THEN XSUBN=0.
C*
C* XSUBN = 1.

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10      IF(N.GT.1.AND.(IFNCTN.EQ.0)XSUBN = 0.
        INPUT=XSUBN
        DO 10 K=2,11
        INPUT=INPUT-A(K)*Z(K)
        Z(1)=INPUT
        OUTPUT=0.
        DO 20 K=1,11
        OUTPUT=OUTPUT+B(K)*Z(K)
        DO 25 K=1,10
        Z(12-K)=Z(11-K)
        IEND=N
C* TEST TO SEE IF A STEADY STATE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.
C*
C* 27      IF(ABS(OUTPUT).GT.XMAX)XMAX=ABS(OUTPUT)
        DIFFER=.01*XMAX
        IF(ABS(OUTPUT-XLAST).GT.DIFFER)DELTA=0.
        XLAST=OUTPUT
        DELTA=DELTA+.1
        IF(DELTA.GT.20)GO TO 38
        IF((IFNCTN.EQ.0)YI(N)=OUTPUT*FLTRGN
        IF((IFNCTN.EQ.1)YS(N)=OUTPUT*FLTRGN
        IF((IFNCTN.EQ.0)YI(1025)=IEND-15
        IF((IFNCTN.EQ.1)YS(1025)=IEND-15
        RETURN
        END
        30
        38
        999
C* SUBROUTINE FRQNCY(NNUM,NDEV,FLTRGN)
C* FREQUENCY COMPUTES THE FREQUENCY RESPONSE FOR
C* THE FILTER BEING ANALYZED.
C*
        COMMON /ABVCTR/A(11), B(11)
        COMMON /FREQ/ VP(1026),YM(1026)
        REAL*8 X,Y,THETA,ZRO,ONE,AA(11),BB(11),XX,G(2)
        COMPLEX*16 Z,FRCTOP,FRCBUT,HOFZ,ZEXP,TERM,TERMD
        EQUIVALENCE (G,HOFZ)
        ZRO=0.0D+00
        ONE=1.0D+00
C* MAKE THE COEFFICIENTS DOUBLE PRECISION
C*
        DO 20 K=1,11
        AA(K)=A(K)
        BB(K)=B(K)
        CONTINUE
        20
C* COMPUTE PHASE AND MAGNITUDE OF H(Z)

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C*
DO 60 K=1,1025
  THETA=FLOAT(K-1)*3.14159265/1024.
  Z=DEXP(DCMPLX(ZRO,THETA))
  FRCBOT=0.
  FRCBOT=0.
C* COMPUTE THE VALUE OF THE NUMERATOR OF H(Z)
C*
DO 40 N=1,NNUM
  ZEXP=Z**(N-1)
  TERM=DCMPLX(88(N),ZRO)/ZEXP
  FRCBOT=FRCBOT+TERM
  CONTINUE
C* COMPUTE THE VALUE OF THE DENOMINATOR FACTORS OF H(Z)
C*
DO 50 N=2,NDEN
  TERM=DCMPLX(AA(N),ZRO)/Z**(N-1)
  FRCBOT=FRCBOT+TERM
  CONTINUE
C* GET H(Z) IN FINAL FORM
C*
HOFZ=FRCBOT/(DCMPLX(ONE,ZRO)+FRCBOT)
C* COMPUTE THE MAGNITUDE OF H(Z)
C*
YM(K+2)=CDABS(HOFZ)
YM(K+2)=YM(K+2)*FLTRGN
C* COMPUTE THE PHASE OF H(Z)
C*
X=G(1)
Y=G(2)
IF(X.EQ.ZRO.AND.Y.EQ.ZRO)YP(K+2)=YP(K+1)
IF(X.EQ.ZRO.AND.Y.EQ.ZRO)GO TO 60
XX=DATAN2(Y,X)
YP(K+2)=XX
CONTINUE
YP(1)=1025.
YP(2)=0.
YM(1)=1025.
YM(2)=0.
RETURN
END
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ADVANCED SIMULATION OF DIGITAL FILTERS.(U)  
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ASDF6621  
ASDF6622  
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ASDF6624  
ASDF6625

```

111 FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS:',I3)
112 WRITE(6,113) IROOTS(3)
113 FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF REAL POLES:',I3)
114 WRITE(6,114) IROOTS(4)
115 FORMAT(20X,'NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS:',I3)
116 WRITE(6,117) FLTRGN
117 FORMAT(25X,'FILTER GAIN:',F12.8)
118 WRITE(6,118)
119 FORMAT(' ',"HIT SPACE THEN RETURN")
120 READ(5,116)
121 FORMAT(A1)
122 RETURN
123 END

```

C\* SUBROUTINE LABE  
C\* OF THE FIVE PLOTS DRAWN  
C\*

```

101 SUBROUTINE LABE
      DIMENSION ITITLE(40)
      CALL ANMODE
      READ(2,100) IX,IY,INUM,(ITITLE(J),J=1,40)
      CALL RECOVR
      CALL MOVABS(IX,IY)
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE(6,101) (ITITLE(J),J=1,INUM)
      FORMAT(1X,30A1)
      READ(2,100) IX,IY,INUM,(ITITLE(J),J=1,40)
      DO 10 I=1,INUM
        CALL RECOVR
        CALL MOVABS(IX,IY)
        CALL ANMODE
        WRITE(6,102) ITITLE(I)
        FORMAT(1X,A1)
        IY=IY-22
      10 READ(2,100) IX,IY,INUM,(ITITLE(J),J=1,40)
      CALL RECOVR
      CALL MOVABS(IX,IY)
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE(6,101) (ITITLE(J),J=1,INUM)
      READ(2,100) IX,IY,INUM,(ITITLE(J),J=1,40)
      CALL RECOVR
      CALL MOVABS(IX,IY)
      CALL ANMODE
      WRITE(6,101) (ITITLE(J),J=1,INUM)
      CALL RECOVR
      CALL TSEND
      RETURN
      END

```

APPENDIX I: SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: HRD\$CPY

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ASDF7002  
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ASDF7047  
ASDF7048

```

C*****
C* SOURCE DECK FOR ASDF COMMAND: HRD$CPY
C*
C*****
C* COMMON IROOTS(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
C* COMMON /ABVCTR/ A(11), B(11)
C* COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1026), YS(1026), EN(1026)
C* COMMON /FREQ/ YP(1026), YM(1026), PI(1026), YMDB(1026)
C* CALL ERRSET(208,256,-1,1,1)
C* LINEAR=1
C* LOG=2
C*
C* INITIALIZE A AND B TO ZERO
C*
C* DO 5 K=1,20
C* A(K)=0.
C* B(K)=0.
C*
C* READ THE POLZRO TABLE OFF OF THE FILE
C*
C* DO 20 I=1,20
C* READ(5,100) (POLZRO(I,J),J=1,5)
C* FORMAT(1X,5F12.8)
C*
C* READ THE IROOTS VALUES, AND FILTER GAIN FROM THE FILE
C*
C* READ(5,101) (IROOTS(I),I=1,4)
C* FORMAT(1X,4F12)
C* READ(5,102) FLTRGN
C* FORMAT(1X,F12.8)
C* FLTRGN=ABS(FLTRGN)
C*
C* PRINT OUT A TABLE OF THE POLES AND ZEROS
C*
C* CALL FLTR2(FLTRGN)
C*
C* GENERATE THE A(K) COEFFICIENTS
C*
C* CALL ASUBK(A,NORDER)
C* NDEN=NORDER+1
C*
C* GENERATE THE B(R) COEFFICIENTS
C*
C* CALL BSUBR(B,NORDER)
C* NNUM=NORDER+1
C*
C* CHECK TO SEE IF THE FILTER IS CAUSAL

```

```

C*      IF(NNUM.GT.NDEN)WRITE(6,103)
103      FORMAT(10('/'),' FILTER IS NOT CAUSAL - PROGRAM TERMINATES')
C*      IF(NNUM.GT.NDEN)STOP
C*      ADJUST THE COEFFICIENTS IF NNUM DOES NOT EQUAL NDEN
C*      IF(NNUM.NE.NDEN)CALL ADJUST(NNUM,NDEN)
C*      COMPUTE THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*      CALL RSPNSE(0,FLTRGN)
C*      CALCULATE THE STEP RESPONSE
C*      CALL RSPNSE(1,FLTRGN)
C*      CALCULATE THE FREQUENCY RESPONSE
C*      CALL FRQNCY(NNUM,NDEN,FLTRGN)
C*      CALL PRPPLT(IYPTS,IY$PTS,NUMPLT)
C*      PLOT THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*      CALL PLTIMP(IYPTS,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C*      PLOT THE STEP RESPONSE
C*      CALL PLTSTP(IYPTS,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C*      PLOT THE PHASE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
C*      CALL PLTTRF(3,LINEAR,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C*      PLOT THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
C*      CALL PLTTRF(4,LINEAR,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C*      CALL PLTTRF(4,LOG,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C*      PLOT THE UNIT CIRCLE WITH POLES AND ZEROS
C*      CALL UNTCR(NUMPLT)
C*      OUTPUT THE DATA
C*      CALL OUTNUM
C*      STOP
C*      END
ASDF7049
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ASDF7144

```

SUBROUTINE ADJUST(NNUM,NDEN)
COMMON /ABVCTR/A(11),B(11)
IDELTA=NDEN-NNUM
ISTOP=11-IDELTA
DO 10 I=1,ISTOP
  B(12-I)=B(12-I-IDELTA)
DO 20 K=1,IDELTA
  B(K)=0.
NNUM=NDEN
RETURN
END

```

10  
20

SUBROUTINE QUTNUM

C\* QUTNUM PRINTS OUT THE NUMERICAL VALUES  
C\* OF THE FILTER'S RESPONSES  
C\*

```

COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1026), YS(1026), EN(1026)
COMMON /FREQ/ YP(1026), YM(1026), PI(1026), YMD8(1026)
DIMENSION M(1026)
DO 20 L=1,1026
  M(L)=L-1
DO 40 I=1,18
  CALL HEADNG
DO 40 J=1,16
  IBEG=(I-1)*60+(J-1)*10+1
  IEND=IBEG+9
  IF(I.EQ.18.AND.J.EQ.1) IEND=1024
  WRITE(6,104)(M(K),YI(K),YS(K),YP(K),YM(K),PI(K),K=IBEG, IEND)
  FORMAT(10(2X,I6,2E20.8,3E21.8,/,),/)
  IF(I.EQ.18.AND.J.EQ.1) GO TO 41
  CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,105)
  FORMAT(1H1)
RETURN
END

```

20  
40  
41  
105

104  
40  
41  
105

SUBROUTINE HEADNG

C\* HEADNG PRINTS THE PAGE HEADINGS  
C\*

```

DATA IX/1HX/
WRITE(6,100)
FORMAT(1H1)
WRITE(6,101)(IX,I=1,114)
FORMAT(1X,114A1)
WRITE(6,108)

```

100  
101



```

108 FORMAT(' X',112X,'X')
109 WRITE(6,103)
110 FORMAT(' X',112X,'X')
111 N=5X,UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE',3X,'STEP RESPONSE',3X
112 X*OMEGA (RADIANS) X*
113 WRITE(6,108)
114 WRITE(6,101)(IX,I=1,114)
115 FORMAT(/)
116 RETURN
117 END
118
119 SUBROUTINE UNTCR(NUMPLT)
120
121 C* UNTCR PLOTS THE UNIT CIRCLE AND
122 C* ALL POLES AND ZEROS
123 C*
124
125 DIMENSION UCX(362),UCY(362)
126 COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
127 DO 10 I=1,361
128   THETA=FLOAT(I-1)*2*3.14159/360.
129   UCX(I)=2.5*COS(THETA)
130   UCY(I)=2.5*SIN(THETA)
131 CONTINUE
132 CALL BOX(0,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
133 CALL PLOT(,7117,.5381,-3)
134 CALL PLOT(2.75,4.25,+3)
135 CALL PLOT(8.25,4.25,+2)
136 CALL PLOT(5.5,1.5,+3)
137 CALL PLOT(5.5,7.0,+2)
138 IUP=+3
139 IDOWN=+2
140 HDLTA=.25
141 VDLTA=.2
142 X=2.75
143 DO 70 I=1,23
144   IF(I.NE.7.AND.I.NE.17.AND.I.NE.2.AND.I.NE.22)GO TO 71
145   Y=4.45
146   CALL PLOT(X,Y,IUP)
147   Y=4.05
148   CALL PLOT(X,Y,IDOWN)
149   GO TO 70
150   Y=4.35
151   CALL PLOT(X,Y,IUP)
152   Y=V-VDLTA
153   CALL PLOT(X,Y,IDOWN)
154   X=X+HDLTA
155   VDLTA=.25
156
157 71
158
159 70

```

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ASDF7240

```

HDLTA=.2
Y=1.5
DO 80 I=1,23
X=5.4
IF(I.NE.7.AND.I.NE.17.AND.I.NE.2.AND.I.NE.22)GO TO 81
CALL PLOT(X,Y,IUP)
X=5.3
CALL PLOT(X,Y,IUP)
X=5.7
CALL PLOT(X,Y,IDOWN)
GO TO 80
CALL PLOT(X,Y,IUP)
X=X+HDLTA
CALL PLOT(X,Y,IDOWN)
Y=Y+VHLTA
CALL PLOT(5.5,4.25,-3)
CALL PLOT(UCX(1),UCY(1),+3)
DO 60 I=1,360
CALL PLOT(UCX(1),UCY(1),+2)
CALL PLOT(UCX(1),UCY(1),+2)
CALL SYMBOL(-1.,+2.8125,-1875,11HUNIT CIRCLE,0.,11)
CALL SYMBOL(-2.4,-3.,-1875,26HFILTER POLE ZERO LOCATIONS,0.,26)
DO 30 I=1,20
DO 30 J=1,3
POLZRO(I,J)=POLZRO(I,J)*2.5
DO 40 I=1,10
IF(POLZRO(I,3).EQ.-25.)GO TO 40
IF(POLZRO(I,3).LE.2.5)GO TO 45
POLZRO(I,1)=2.625*SIN(POLZRO(I,4))
POLZRO(I,2)=2.625*SIN(POLZRO(I,4))
CALL SYMBOL(POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2),.25,11,0.,-1)
IF(POLZRO(I,5).NE.1.)CALL SYMBOL(POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2),.25,
X1,0.,-1)
GO TO 40
CALL SYMBOL(POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2),.25,1,0.,-1)
IF(POLZRO(I,5).NE.1.)CALL SYMBOL(POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2),.25,
X1,0.,-1)
CONTINUE
DO 50 I=1,20
IF(POLZRO(I,1).EQ.-25.)GO TO 50
CALL SYMBOL(POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2),.25,4,0.,-1)
IF(POLZRO(I,5).NE.3)CALL SYMBOL(POLZRO(I,1),POLZRO(I,2),.25,4,0.
X,-1)
CONTINUE
CALL PLOT(0.,0.,+999)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE ASJBK (POLE,NORDER)

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```

C* GENERATE THE AK COEFFICIENTS FROM THE POLES
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4), POLZRO(20,5), IERROR
COMPLEX POLES(11), ACOEF(11)
REAL POLE(11)

C* INITIALIZE ALL THE VECTORS AND INDICES TO ZERO
C*
DO 5 K=1,11
POLES(K)=(0.,0.)
POLE(K)=0.
ACOE(K)=0.
5
C* "JM" INDEXES THE TABLE "POLES"
C* "K" INDEXES THE TABLE "POLZRO"
C*
J=1
K=1

C* COMPUTE THE ORDER OF THE SYSTEM OF POLES
C*
NORDER=IROOTS(3)+2*IROOTS(4)
IF(NORDER.NE.0)GO TO 10
POLE(1)=1.0
RETURN

C* THE VECTOR "POLES" WILL CONTAIN A LIST OF ALL
C* THE POLES: IE., X+J0, X+JY, X-JY, . . .
C*
10 POLES(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(10+K,1),POLZRO(10+K,2))

C* TEST TO SEE IF ALL ROOTS HAVE BEEN
C* IF(J.EQ.NORDER)GO TO 20
J=J+1

C* IF THE ROOT IS REAL CONTINUE PROCESING THE NEXT ROOT
C*
IF(POLZRO(K+10,5).NE.3)GO TO 15
K=K+1
GO TO 10

C* SINCE THE ROOT IS COMPLEX PUT THE CONJUGATE
C* OF THE ROOT IN THE "POLES" TABLE.
C*
15 POLES(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(10+K,1),-POLZRO(10+K,2))
IF(J.EQ.NORDER) GO TO 20

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J=J+1
K=K+1
GO TO 10

C* GENERATE THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE D(Z) POLYNOMIAL
C* OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION H(Z).
C*
C* 20 CALL COEFF(POLES,NORDER,ACOE)
C* CHANGE THE COEFFICIENTS FROM COMPLEX ASUBK TO REAL ASUBK
C*
DO 40 J=1,11
POLE(J)=REAL(ACOE(J))
RETURN
END
40

SUBROUTINE BSUBR(ZERO,NORDER)
C* GENERATE THE B(R) COEFFICIENTS FROM THE ZEROS
C*
COMMON IROOTS(4),POLZRO(20,5),IERROR
COMPLEX ZEROS(11),BCOE(11)
REAL ZERO(11)

C* INITIALIZE ALL VECTORS AND INDICES
C*
DO 5 K=1,11
ZEROS(K)=(0.,0.)
ZERO(K)=0.
BCOE(K)=(0.,0.)
5

C* "J" INDEXES THE "ZEROS" TABLE
C* "K" INDEXES THE "POLZRO" TABLE
C*
J=1
K=1

C* COMPUTE THE ORDER OF THE SYSTEM OF ZEROS.
C*
NORDER= IROOTS(1)+2*IROOTS(2)
IF(NORDER.NE.0)GO TO 10
ZERO(1)=1.0
RETURN

C* THE VECTOR "ZEROS" CONTAINS A LIST OF ALL
C* OF THE ZEROS, IE., X+J0, X+JY, . . .
C*
10 ZEROS(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(K,1),POLZRO(K,2))

```

```

C* CHECK TO SEE IF ALL THE ROOTS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED
C*
C* IF(J.EQ.NORDER)GO TO 20
C*
C* IF THE ROOT IS REAL CONTINUE PROCESSING THE NEXT ROOT
C*
C* IF(POLZRO(K,5).NE.1)GO TO 15
C* K=K+1
C* GO TO 10
C*
C* SINCE THE ROOT IS COMPLEX, ENTER THE CONJUGATE
C* INTO THE TABLE "ZEROS".
C*
C* 15 ZEROS(J)=CMPLX(POLZRO(K,1),-POLZRO(K,2))
C* IF(J.EQ.NORDER)GO TO 20
C* J=J+1
C* K=K+1
C* GO TO 10
C*
C* GENERATE THE BSUBR COEFFICIENTS
C*
C* 20 CALL COEFF(ZEROS, NORDER, BCOEF)
C*
C* MAKE THE COEFFICIENTS BSUBR REAL.
C*
C* 40 DO 40 J=1,11
C* ZERO(J)=REAL(BCOEF(J))
C* RETURN
C* END
C*
C* SUBROUTINE COEFF(V,N,H1)
C*
C* "VM" - VECTOR OF ROOTS: "NM" - THE ORDER OF THE SYSTEM
C* "H1" - VECTOR WITH THE FINAL COEFFICIENTS
C* H (1)=Z**0, H1(2)=Z**(-1), . . . ,H1(11)=Z**(-10)
C*
C* COMPLEX H1(11),H2(11),H3(11),V(11)
C* INITIALIZE VECTORS
C*
C* 10 DO 10 I=1,11
C* H1(I)=(0.,0.)
C* H2(I)=(0.,0.)
C* H3(I)=(0.,0.)
C* H1(I)=(1.,0.)
C*
C* THE ROOTS COME FROM THE FORMER SUBROUTINE

```

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C* THESE ARE ROOTS OF THE POLYNOMIALS N(Z), AND D(Z)
C* WHERE H(Z)=N(Z)/D(Z).
C* THE FACTORS OF THE POLYNOMIAL ARE OF THE FORM Z-ROOT
C*
15 DO 15 K=1,11
   V(K)=-V(K)
C*
C* WHEN K=N, WE HAVE GENERATED THE H1 COEFFICIENTS
C* OF N(Z), OR D(Z) OF H(Z)=N(Z)/D(Z)
C* THE REMAINING ITERATIONS ARE PERFORMED TO SIMPLIFY
C* OBTAINING COEFFICIENTS FOR N(Z**--1), AND D(Z**--1) LATER
C*
DO 30 K=1,10
C*
C* "H2" REPRESENTS THE PREVIOUS RESULT TIMES Z**(-1)
C*
DO 40 I=1,10
   H2(I+1)=H1(I)
   H2(1)=(0.,0.)
   DO 50 I=1,11
    H3(I)=H1(I)*V(I)
C*
C* GENERATE THE NEW FINAL PRODUCT WITH K ROOTS MULTIPLIED.
C*
DO 60 I=1,11
   H1(I)=H2(I)+H3(I)
C*
C* GET THE NEXT ROOT TO BE MULTIPLIED AND PUT IT INTO "V(1)"
C*
DO 70 I=1,10
   V(I)=V(I+1)
CONTINUE
C*
C* TO GET THE COEFFICIENTS FOR H(Z**--1)=N(Z**--1)/D(Z**--1)
C* THE ORDER OF THE COEFFICIENTS MUST BE REVERSED.
C*
DO 80 I=1,11
   H2(I)=H1(I2-I)
   DO 90 I=1,11
    H1(I)=H2(I)
RETURN
END
C*
SUBROUTINE RSPNSE (IFNCIN,FLTRGN)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE OF THE SYSTEM
C* THE "Z" VECTOR HOLDS THE DELAYED VALUES

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C* FOR THE RECURSIVE CALCULATION.
C*
C* REAL*8 XMIN,XMAX,XLAST,XSUBN,INPUT,OUTPUT,AA(11),BB(11),
C* XZ(11),DIFFER,DFTGRN,ZRO,ONE,PTOONE
C*
C* "ABVCTR" IS THE PAIR OF VECTORS HOLDING
C* THE VALUES OF A(K), AND B(K)
C*
C* COMMON /ABVCTR/ A(11), B(11)
C*
C* "IMPULS" IS THE LABELED COMMON HOLDING THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*
C* COMMON /IMPULS/ YI(1026), YS(1026), EN(1026)
C*
C* INITIALIZE THE CONSTANTS AND Z VECTOR
C*
C* IFLAG=0
C* ZRO=0.0D+00
C* ONE=1.0D+00
C* PTOONE=1.0D-02
C* XMIN=ZRO
C* XMAX=ZRO
C* XLAST=ZRO
C* DELTA=0.
C* DFTGRN=FLTRGN
C* DO 4 K=1,11
C* AA(K)=A(K)
C* BB(K)=B(K)
C* DO 5 K=1,11
C* Z(K)=0.
C*
C* COMPUTE THE 1024 POINT UNIT SAMPLE OR STEP RESPONSE
C*
C* DO 30 N=1,1024
C*
C* EACH VALUE OF XSUBN WILL BE ONE EXCEPT FOR THE CASE
C* OF THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE WHEN N>1, AND THEN XSUBN=0.
C*
C* XSUBN=DNE
C* IF(N.GT.1.AND.(IFNCTN.EQ.0))XSUBN=ZRO
C* INPUT=XSUBN
C* DO 10 K=2,11
C* INPUT=INPUT-A(K)*Z(K)
C* Z(1)=INPUT
C* OUTPUT=ZRO
C* DO 20 K=1,11
C* OUTPUT=OUTPUT+B(K)*Z(K)
C* DO 25 K=1,10

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25      Z(12-K)=Z(11-K)
      IEND=N
C* TEST TO SEE IF A STEADY STATE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.
C*
      IF(DABS(OUTPUT).GT.XMAX)XMAX=DABS(OUTPUT)
      DIFFER=PTOONE*XMAX
      IF(DABS(OUTPUT-XLAST).GT.DIFFER)DELTA=0.
      XLAST=OUTPUT
      DELTA=DELTA+1
      IF(IFNCIN.EQ.0)YI(N)=OUTPUT*DEIRGN
      IF(IFNCIN.EQ.1)YS(N)=OUTPUT*DFIRGN
      IF(DELTA.LE.20.)GO TO 30
      IFLAG=1
      DELTA=-2000
      IF(IFNCIN.EQ.0)YI(1025)=IEND-15
      IF(IFNCIN.EQ.1)YS(1025)=IEND-15
      CONTINUE
      IF(IFLAG.EQ.0.AND.(IFNCIN.EQ.0)YI(1025)=1024.
      IF(IFLAG.EQ.0.AND.(IFNCIN.EQ.1)YS(1025)=1024.
999     RETURN
      END

SUBROUTINE FRQNCY(NNUM,NDEN,FLTRGN)
COMMON /ABVCTR/A(11), B(11)
COMMON /FREQ/ YP(1026), YM(1026), PI(1026), YMDB(1026)
REAL*8 X,Y,THETA,ZRO,ONE,AA(11),BB(11),XX,G(2)
COMPLEX*16 Z, FRCBOT, FRCBOT, HOFZ, ZEXP, TERM, TERMD
EQUIVALENCE (G,HOFZ)
ZRO=0.0D+00
ONE=1.0D+00

C* MAKE THE COEFFICIENTS DOUBLE PRECISION
C*
DO 456 KKK=1,11
AA(KKK)=A(KKK)
BB(KKK)=B(KKK)
CONTINUE
456   DO 60 K=1,1025
      THETA=FLOAT(K-1)*3.14159265/1024.
      Z=CDEXP(DCMPLX(ZRO,THETA))
      FRCBOT=0.
      FRCBOT=0.
      DO 40 N=1,NNUM
      ZEXP=Z**((N-1))
      TERM=DCMPLX(BB(N),ZRO)/ZEXP
      FRCBOT=FRCBOT+TERM
      CONTINUE
40

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DO 20 I=1,120
  IYPEP=POLZRO(I,5)+1.
  IF (POLZRO(I,5).NE.2.)AND.POLZRO(I,5).NE.4.)
    1WRITE(6,106) (POLZRO(I,J), J=1,4), IRIIP(IYPEP)
  IF (POLZRO(I,5).EQ.2.)OR.POLZRO(I,5).EQ.4.)
    1WRITE(6,105) (POLZRO(I,J), J=1,4), IRIIP(IYPEP)
  1FORMAT(30X, P, F10.7, P, F10.7, P, F10.7,
105 13X, P, F10.7, P, F10.7, P, F10.7, P, F10.7,
106 1FORMAT(30X, P, F10.7, P, F10.7, P, F10.7, P, F10.7,
20 1. CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,102) (IP, I=1,70)
  WRITE(6,107)
  107 FORMAT(//)
  WRITE(6,110) IROOTS(1)
  110 FORMAT(50X, NUMBER OF REAL ZEROS:, I3)
  WRITE(6,111) IROOTS(2)
  111 FORMAT(50X, NUMBER OF COMPLEX ZERO PAIRS:, I3)
  WRITE(6,113) IROOTS(3)
  113 FORMAT(50X, NUMBER OF REAL POLES:, I3)
  WRITE(6,114) IROOTS(4)
  114 FORMAT(50X, NUMBER OF COMPLEX POLE PAIRS:, I3)
  115 WRITE(6,115) FLIRGN
  WRITE(6,100)
  RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE PRPPLT(IYIPIS,IYSPTS,NUMPLT)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE SCALES THE ORDINATE
C* DATA BEFORE PLOTTING
C*
COMMON /IMPULS/YI(1026),YS(1026),EN(1026)
COMMON /FREQ/YP(1026), YM(1026),PI(1026),YMDB(1026)
NUMPLT=1
IYIPIS=YI(1025)
IYSPTS=YS(1025)
CALL WINDOW(0.,45.,0.,21.11)
CALL PLOTS(0.,0.,0.)
ISUB=2
IF (ABS(YI(1)) .LE. ABS(YI(2))) ISUB=1
TEMP=YI(1)
YI(1)=YI(2)
YI(2)=TEMP
CALL SCALE(YI,5.,1024,+1)
YI(1)=TEMP
ISUB=2
IF (ABS(YS(1)) .LE. ABS(YS(2))) ISUB=1

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TEMP=YS(I SUB)
YS(I SUB)=0.
CALL SCALE(YS,5.,1024,+1)
YS(I SUB)=TEMP
TEMP=YM(1)
YM(1)=0.
CALL SCALE(YM,5.,1024,+1)
YM(1)=TEMP
DO 10 I=1,1024
IF(YM(I).EQ.0.)YM(I)=1E-70
YMDB(I)=20.*ALOG10(YM(I))
ISUB=2
IF(ABS(YMDB(I)).LE.ABS(YMDB(2)))ISUB=1
TEMP=YMDB(I SUB)

10      C* THIS STATEMENT PREVENTS THE STAIRCASE FOR
C* ALL PASS FILTERS
C*
YMDB(I SUB)=-10.
CALL SCALE(YMDB,5.,1024,+1)
YMDB(I SUB)=TEMP
CALL SCALE(YP,5.,1024,+1)
RETURN
END

20      SUBROUTINE PLTIMP(LAST,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE UNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE
C*
COMMON /IMPULS/YI(1026),YS(1026),EN(1026)
CALL BOX(1,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
DO 5 I=1,1024
EN(I)=1-I
CALL SCALE(EN,8.,LAST,+1)
CALL AXIS(2.179,2.2012,1HN,-1.8,0.,EN(LAST+1),EN(LAST+2))
CALL AXIS(2.179,2.2012,20HUNIT SAMPLE RESPONSE,+20,5.,90.,YI(1025))
X,YI(1026))
CALL PLOT(2.179,2.2012,-3)
YZERO=(-YI(1025))/YI(1026))
YSTOP=8.*EN(LAST+2)+1.5
IF(I STOP.GT.1024)ISTOP=1024
FVAL=EN(LAST+1)
DELTA=EN(LAST+2)
DO 7 I=1,ISTOP
EN(I)=1-I
DO 10 K=1,ISTOP
X=(EN(K)-FVAL)/DELTA
Y=(YI(K)-YI(1025))/YI(1026)

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IF(Y,GE,YZERO,AND,ISTOP,LE,80)CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,.1,1,180.,-1)
IF(Y,LT,YZERO,AND,ISTOP,LE,80)CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,.1,1,0.,-1)
CALL PLOT(X,Y,+3)
IF(YZERO,LT,0.)CALL PLOT(X,0,+2)
IF(YZERO,GE,0.)CALL PLOT(X,YZERO,+2)
IF(YZERO,LT,0.)GO TO 999
CALL PLOT(0,YZERO,+3)
CALL PLOT(X,YZERO,+2)
CALL PLOT(-2.179,-2.2012,-3)
NUMPLT=NUMPLT+1
RETURN
END
10
999
SUBROUTINE PLTSTP(LAST,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE UNIT STEP RESPONSE
C*
COMMON /IMPULS/YI(1026),YS(1026),EN(1026)
CALL BOX(1,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
DO 5 I=1,1024
EN(I)=1-1
CALL SCALE(EN,8,1,1,1)
CALL AXIS(2.179,2.2012,13HSTEP RESPONSE,+13,5,.90.,YS(1026),
XYS(1026))
CALL PLOT(2.179,2.2012,-3)
YZERO=1-YS(1025)/YS(1026)
ISTOP=8.*EN(LAST+2)+1.5
IF(ISTOP.GT,1024)ISTOP=1024
FVAL=EN(LAST+1)
DELTA=EN(LAST+2)
DO 7 I=1,ISTOP
EN(I)=1-1
ISTOP
DO 10 K=1,FVAL/DELTA
X=(EN(K)-YS(1025))/YS(1026)
IF(ISTOP,LE,80)CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,.1,1,180.,-1)
CALL PLOT(X,Y,+3)
IF(YZERO,LT,0.)CALL PLOT(X,0,+2)
IF(YZERO,GE,0.)CALL PLOT(X,YZERO,+2)
IF(YZERO,LT,0.)GO TO 999
CALL PLOT(0,YZERO,+3)
CALL PLOT(X,YZERO,+2)
CALL PLOT(-2.179,-2.2012,-3)
NUMPLT=NUMPLT+1
RETURN
END
7
10
999

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SUBROUTINE PLTRF(IFNCIN,ITYPE,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE PHASE AND
C* MAGNITUDE OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
C*
10  COMMON /FREQ/YP(1026),YM(1026),PI(1026),YMDB(1026)
DO 10 K=1,1024
PI(K)=FLOAT(K-1)*3.14159/1024.
CALL BOX(1,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
CALL SCALE(PI,8.,1024,+1)
CALL AXIS(2,179,2.2012,7RADIANS,-7.8,0.,PI(1025),PI(1026))
IF(IFNCIN.EQ.4)GO TO 30
CALL SCALE(YP,5.,1024,+1)
CALL AXIS(2,179,2.2012,24HPHASE OF H(Z) (RADIANS),+24,5.,90.,
XYP(1025),YP(1026))
CALL PLOT(2,179,2.2012,-3)
CALL LINE(PI,YP,1024,1,0,0)
GO TO 40
30  IF(ITYPE.EQ.2)GO TO 50
CALL AXIS(2,179,2.2012,17HMAGNITUDE OF H(Z),+17,5.,90.,YM(1025),
XYM(1026))
CALL PLOT(2,179,2.2012,-3)
CALL LINE(PI,YM,1024,1,0,0)
GO TO 40
50  CALL AXIS(2,179,2.2012,22HMAGNITUDE OF H(Z) (DB),
X+22,5.,90.,YMDB(1025),YMDB(1026))
CALL PLOT(2,179,2.2012,-3)
CALL LINE(PI,YMDB,1024,1,0,0)
CALL PLOT(-2,179,-2.2012,-3)
NUMPLT=NUMPLT+1
RETURN
END
40
SUBROUTINE BOX(I,FLTRGN,NUMPLT)
C* THIS SUBROUTINE DRAWS THE BOUNDARIES OF
C* THE PLOTTING AREAS
C*
DIMENSION CORNER(6,2)
DATA CORNER /1.,0.,13.,0.,1.,10.,-10.,-10.,10.,10./
CALL FACTOR(.89)
CALL PLOT(CORNER(NUMPLT,1),CORNER(NUMPLT,2),-3)
CALL PLOT(12.375,0.,+2)
CALL PLOT(12.375,9.5625,+2)
CALL PLOT(0.,9.5625,+2)
CALL PLOT(0.,0.,+2)
IF(I.EQ.0)RETURN
CALL SYMBOL(7.4922,1.83,.139,14HFILTER GAIN = ,0.,+14)

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CALL NUMBER (9.4297,1.83,.139,FLTRGN,0.,+5)  
RETURN  
END

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